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THE TIMES

How parliamentary reformers can learn from US, p14

Dividends Bill survives with Scottish backing

Dividends Bill was carried on second reading night by a majority of 15. Conservatives, erals and Ulster Unionists voted against, but Scottish Nationalists supported it. Mr Joel nett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, had said t rejection of dividends controls would put the ntry on the road to disaster.

Warning of disaster on rejection

ugh Noyes
mentary Correspondent
minster

Government last night d the second reading of vidends Bill by 309 votes , a comfortable majority against the combined of Conservatives, Liberals lster Unionists, but with upport of the Scottish ralists.

debate opened with a warning from Mr Joel r, Chief Secretary to the ry, that rejection of con- over dividends would put on the road to disaster.

second reading, however, round up on a slightly hopeful note when Mr Sheldon, the Financial ary, accepted that divi- estraint could not be con- indefinitely because of orting effects.

debate had begun with ry benches in full cry. eight of the Labour walking wounded had brought from their sick or the vote.

ames Dunn, Labour MP kdale, was brought from but there was no to move Mr John Mac- Labour MP for Berwick st Lothian, who is seri- in Scotland. Two Con- e MPs were ill and un- vote. Mrs Shirley Wil- Secretary of State for on, had been recalled ina for the divisions.

the astonishment of MPs, Mr Peter Tapsell, the shadow Treasury pening for the Opposi- gned that because of the tem, with unearned in- xed up to a top rate of cent, it was the poor than the rich who were rt by dividend controls. Bill, he said, was an n the poor. He pointed pension funds and life e companies were now ost important share while any restriction on money going to the rich was done not by dividend restraint but through the tax system.

He added that, with the top rate of tax at 98 per cent, it was "unmitigated rubbish" to suggest, as Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had done, that large numbers of rich people would derive large benefits from increases in dividend income.

It was insulting to millions of trade unionists for ministers to treat them as though they were too ignorant to understand the truth and as though they needed an absolutely worthless bribe to persuade them to exercise wage restraint.

Why, he asked, was it such good socialism to bring forward a Bill that diverted the flow of capital away from the provision of new jobs and towards speculation in property and rare chamber pots?

He concluded that any argument for dividend control must rest on political or psychological considerations and not on questions of demand management.

Mr Barnett, from the Treasury bench, said the opposition complaints were exaggerated. It was crucial to continue with an even-handed policy on all forms of income. Everyone wanted to maintain the rate of price inflation at 7 per cent or to bring it to a lower level. Most would agree that moderation in pay settlements played an essential part in achieving that objective.

He suggested that when the Government was asking the people of Britain to be moderate and restrained in their pay settlements, provocative increases in dividends were, to say the least, not helpful. Opposition policy would leave dividends totally free while seeking to ensure that incomes did not grow beyond a certain level. He suggested that that would have disastrous prospects.

Parliamentary report, page 5

ee officials charged h corruption

iff Reporter

immigration officials en charged with cor- under the Prevention uption Act. All will at Bow Street Magis- Court on August 24 to otal of eight charges bsection 1 of section 1 ct.

junior officials at the ffice. The investiga- ve been going on for onths, Scotland Yard

Frank Randall, aged 23, of Ilford, London, and Robert Turner, aged 26, of Wrecclesham, Surrey, both clerical officers, each face three charges. Oliver Bailey, aged 28, an immigration officer, of Englefield Green, Surrey, is charged with two offences.

All three are members of the immigration service. The police investigation has taken a long time and all have been suspended from duty since May 15.

cked bus n up

was blown up outside and army base in west esterday at lunchtime ng hijacked in the Turf istrict. A man and a planted a bomb on d ordered the driver t to the New Barnsley

five shots were fired ase, but no one was

s exploded a quarter r later after the driver the alarm, and was y destroyed.

TUC backs civil servants

The TUC has asked the Prime Minister, in the wake of the Armitage report, to extend political liberties for civil servants.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, has expressed concern about continued restrictions recommended by the Armitage committee on civil servants in lower grades whose work brings them into contact with the public.

Iraq orders out 10 Britons as retaliation

By Roger Berthoud

The Iraqi Government retaliated swiftly yesterday to Britain's expulsion of 11 Iraqis, mainly diplomats, by ordering 10 Britons, including eight British Embassy staff, to leave Iraq within seven days.

The Foreign Office said in response that action had been taken against the seven Iraqi diplomats and four others on security grounds alone. The Iraqi Embassy in London had a total staff of 76, against 22 in the British Embassy in Baghdad.

"There is no justification whatever for Iraq's retaliatory action, which we deplore. Ministers are now of course taking stock of the situation."

Mr Alexander Stirling, the British Ambassador in Baghdad, was told that the Britons were being declared persona non grata "on a reciprocal bases".

The Iraq news agency said the decision followed "unfriendly measures" by Britain in expelling the 11 Iraqis "after levelling false charges against them".

In a statement on Wednesday night, the Foreign Office said that increasing concern at the threat posed by terrorist activities in London, particularly against Arab targets, had led to the conclusion that it would be better if a number of known Iraqi intelligence officers should leave.

The expelled Britons were named by the Foreign Office as: Mr Michael Tait, counsellor and head of chancery; Colonel Alfred Adcock, defence and military attaché; Mr Peter Rogan, first secretary, commercial; Mr Christopher Champness, second secretary, commercial; Mr Michael Hone, vice-consul; Mr Roger Austen, second secretary, administration; Mr Vincent Fean, second secretary; Mr Peter Wescombe, attaché; Mr P. Woodrow, British Airways manager; and Mr R. Hayward, airport manager, British Airways.

The expelled Iraqis, who have been given until next Wednesday to leave, are not being named. Informed sources in Beirut indicated they included the consul, the military, commercial and cultural attaches and a third secretary at the embassy; a manager and an employee of Iraqi Airways, and a nemployee of the Rafidein Bank.

Baghdad link, page 6

Industrialized nations could face another 12 months of slow growth

OECD sees prices rising by 10pc in Britain

By Melvyn Westlake

Prices are likely to rise at a rate of 10 per cent in Britain between now and the end of the year, but they will advance more slowly in the early months of 1979 if the Government succeeds in its objective during Phase Four, of halving the level of pay settlements.

However, unless there are changes in policy, unemployment here and elsewhere in the world will be going up next year as the industrialized nations face the prospect of another 12 months of comparatively slow growth.

These forecasts, which formed the analytical background to the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn, are published this morning by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the body which groups together 24 of the most economically developed countries.

The analysis of conditions in the world economy presented by the OECD secretariat throws into stark relief the dangers confronting the open international trading system if the recovery strategy outlined at Bonn proves a failure.

In the latest issue of its *Economic Outlook*, the OECD predicts that the economic growth in its member countries will, on average, stay at around 3¼ per cent this year (the same as last year), decelerating slightly in the first six months of 1979.

This compares with an historical growth rate of about 5 per cent. The United States, in particular, will see its growth trimmed during this period.

This slower growth will lead to a further widening of the gap between potential and actual output in some countries. As a consequence, unemployment, which already totals 17 million in the OECD countries, could rise by a further half a million.

The OECD economists are careful, in the present sensitive state of international economic diplomacy, to ascribe many of the statements in the *Economic Outlook* to ministers.

In spite of the urgent need for greater wealth creation, the OECD gives warning that "there is probably no royal road back to higher growth".

"Moderate injections of purchasing power" by several OECD countries could raise output in the whole area—helped by the international transmission effects—to about 4½ per cent.

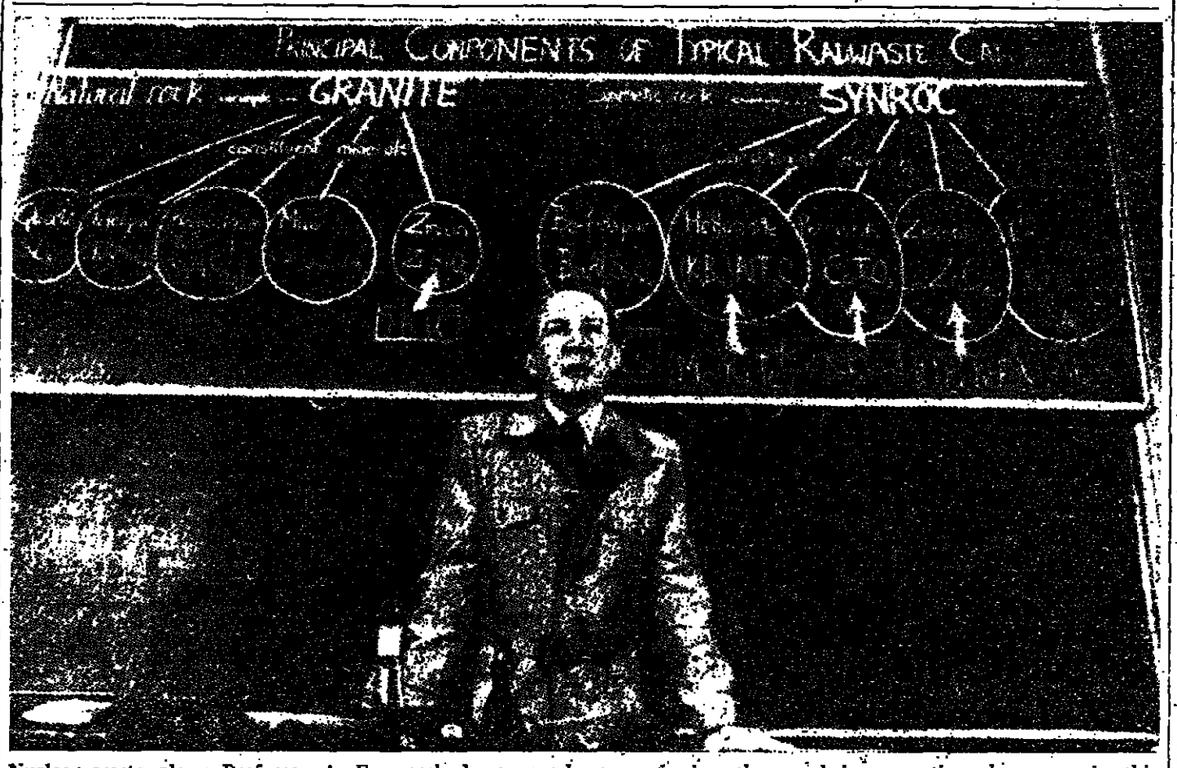
This would be sufficient to start bringing unemployment down, but would not undermine the stability of those countries in which stimulatory action was taken.

Without such action, economic growth in Britain will be down to 1¼ per cent, at an annual rate in the first half of 1979, compared with 2¾ per cent in 1978, according to the OECD forecast.

Inflation is seen as running at about 7½ per cent at an annual rate during the early months of next year—comparable to what has been experienced so far this year.

This however, is dependent on a successful phase four. Even then, a 10 per cent rate of inflation seems unavoidable in the autumn and early winter.

Table, page 18



Nuclear waste plan: Professor A. E. Ringwood, of the Australian National University, announcing his proposed new system for the disposal of nuclear waste at a press conference in Canberra yesterday. He suggests that the methods now used are unsafe since the radioactive material might escape and endanger plant and animal life. Instead he proposes making an amalgam of crystalline substances which hold radioactive elements safely in nature, and incorporating the waste in this "Synroc" prior to burial in granite. Yesterday the EEC Commission obliged Britain to postpone signing an agreement for the purchase of Australian uranium. (Reports, page 6)

Home Office 'cold feet' over Soviet deserters

By John Crossland and Peter Hennessy

A scornful reference to Home Office squeamishness over methods of dealing with Soviet deserters in Britain under the policy of forcible repatriation at the end of the Second World War is contained in Foreign Office files released yesterday at the Public Record Office. There is a clear intention to keep the civil police out of any manhunt for escaped Russians.

Minuting a memorandum in which Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, had condemned the suggested action as illegal, Mr (now Sir) John Galsworthy, then a third secretary at the Foreign Office, said:

The Home Office have once again got cold feet about the procedures to be adopted in respect of Soviet deserters in this country.

What seems to be an oblique reference to the kind of deception that was a part of British administration of the repatriation policy is made by Sir John in his minute. He says:

At the meeting . . . . it was, I thought, agreed that when a Soviet deserter came into the hands of the civil police the latter should more or less assume, or pretend, that the man in question was willing to return voluntarily to his camp, and hand him over to the local military authority accordingly. Any misunderstanding about the man's real wishes, was, I thought, to be attributed to "language difficulties", etc. It now appears, however, that the Home Office are not, after all, prepared to intimate to the police that they should assume that their efforts to "persuade the man to return voluntarily" have been successful.

He gives qualified support for Sir Frank's proposal of releasing the Russian "more or less into the arms of a military escort who will then bundle him away to the nearest Soviet camp". He says:

Subject to Mr Dean's [Mr (now Sir) Patrick Dean, a Foreign Office legal adviser] views, I would suggest that this procedure, which apparently satisfies the conscience of the Home Office, will probably work in practice and is therefore satisfactory from our point of view. Once back in a Soviet camp, the unfortunate individual will have no access to any civil authorities (unless, of course, he escapes again) and will not, therefore, be in a position to protest against this rather rough justice.

Sir Patrick Dean pencilled in at the bottom of the page:

Continued on page 7, col 2

230 'Sun' journalists dismissed over strike

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

News International, publishers of *The Sun*, last night dismissed 230 journalists whose stoppage over pay has prevented publication of the newspaper since the weekend.

A statement issued by Mr Bert Hardy, chief executive and managing director, said printing union general secretaries were being advised that it might "shortly be necessary" to issue dismissal notices to members if the dispute continued.

The journalists, who were sent their P45 income tax forms with the dismissal letters, had earlier voted by 96 to 0 to continue the stoppage at least until noon today. A statement by the management made shortly before 7 pm said that it saw "no possibility of a solution without the first step of a return to work and the maintenance of correct procedures".

It said the union chapel (office branch of the National Union of Journalists) was seeking "a 10 per cent wage increase and a productivity scheme designed to yield them an additional £1,300 per member". The management had offered a 10 per cent increase, some upward revision of expense allowances in line with the cost of living and further earnings arising from a productivity scheme acceptable to the Department of Employment.

The executive of the National Union of Journalists is to meet today to discuss the "provocation" of the management, Mr Ronald Knowles, an NUJ representatives, said last night.

The management statement said the reason for the dispute lay "not so much in the size of the yield required by the journalists as their interpretation of what constitutes a productivity deal. They insist that they will not accept any arrangement which involves their members in more working hours or in a reduction of jobs.

"The management has been unable to devise a productivity scheme acceptable to the Department of Employment that would not involve either or both of those two areas."

The issue required patience and good will, but the matter had been "dramatically complicated" by the decision of the journalists to strike and to stay on strike until the company introduced a scheme acceptable to the chapel.

The company would inevitably "lose money, circulation and its current business position, making it unlikely that it would need or could afford a new productivity deal. Indeed, such is the rapid and serious financial loss that many of the arrangements the company has with all its unions may need to be revised."

The company was ready to put the dispute before the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the statement added.

Our Labour Staff writes: Lay officials representing most members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) at Times Newspapers have told the management that they will not accept negotiations under duress. The decision is in response to what they called "threats" to suspend the newspaper unless there is an end to unofficial labour trouble.

The technical, administrative, executive and advertising chapel (union office section) of Natsopa, which represents 35 members at Times Newspapers was not party to that and other decisions agreed unanimously by the officials earlier this week.

'Mirror' deal, page 3

Profits of £130m for Electricity Council

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Electricity prices are likely to remain static at least until the end of the year, but despite a big rise in comparable profits there are no plans for cuts in the general tariff.

Profits of the Electricity Council from generation and distribution throughout England and Wales in the year to March were £133m and would have been £160m higher but for an additional charge to cover the replacement of assets. On the same basis, profits the previous year would have been £52m after a £154m charge.

Sir Frank Tombs, chairman of the council, said yesterday that there were no proposals to increase prices. The present general tariff runs until March, but adjustments for increases in fuel costs are made each quarter. He said they were now "remarkably stable". That was generally interpreted as meaning that there would be no increase in October.

There are hopes, too, that rises in the general tariff next March would be no more than the 5 per cent for this year.

Cost increases this year for the Central Electricity Generating Board were running, at 11 per cent, slightly lower than had been predicted. Mr Glyn England, the CEGB chairman, said the lower costs would be reflected in the price to the consumer.

Sir Frank responded to critics of high profits announced recently by nationalized industries: "A figure of £130m should be seen in the perspective of our industry", he said. "During 1977-78 our turnover was £4,500m and our net assets amounted to more than £6,000m. Capital requirements during the year were about £800m."

Fuel concessions, page 3
Leading article, page 15
Business News, page 17

BBC seeks a three-year agreement on licence fees

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is to suggest that when the Government fixes the next increase in the licence fee the amount to be paid should be spread over three years. The one-year agreement under which the colour fee rose to £21, ends this weekend.

That would mean, for example, that if the Government approved a £9 licence increase—and that is the kind of figure the BBC has in mind, Sir Michael Swann, its chairman, indicated yesterday—the public would pay three annual increments of £3, ending in a licence fee of £30 in the third year.

Sir Michael said the new fee sought was: "in the upper rather than the lower part of the bracket between £27 and £30".

"We are not at the limit of our borrowing powers", he added. "And we shall not get to the limit until somewhere around the turn of the year."

There were two reasons: the unexpectedly high rate of conversion to colour and long-term economies, "and the strain that is beginning to tell. The number of repeats has gone up and money for programmes is extremely tight".

Plans for radio, page 3

Portuguese Premier removed from office

Lisbon, July 27.—President Eanes tonight dismissed Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister, and said he would begon consultations tomorrow on the formation of a new Portuguese government.

Dr Soares, whose six-month-old alliance with the conservative Centre Democrats (CDS) collapsed two days ago, told reporters in reply to questions that as he had been dismissed it was unthinkable that he would be called on to lead the next Cabinet.

A presidential statement said the outgoing Government would stay in office until a new Prime Minister had taken office. This conflicted with a statement by Dr Soares that his understanding was that his Government ended its functions immediately.

The political crisis was caused by withdrawal of the conservative ministers from the Cabinet after a disagreement over farm and health policies.

The Social Democratic leader, Senhor Francisco Sa Carneiro, whose party took second place in the 1976 elections, said he believed General Eanes would choose a new government with the task of preparing general elections within the next six months. They would not be due until 1980 under normal circumstances.—Reuter.



s Thatcher flanked on register

haw, deputy leader of the Conserty, appears to have outflanked cher over immigration by promisthe proposed register of depenld not be limited to the Indian ent as was originally intended by sition leader Page 2

he Times'

ort story by Edna O'Brien called *ll Town Lovers* is published in the Saturday Review. Records nth include reviews of the new recordings of Mahler's sixth and Tchaikovsky's fourth symeatures include "Sculptor and a poem of homage to Henry Stephen Spender.

Hopes on lending rate

The release of an additional £440m of funds into the banking system by reducing the level of special deposits held by the Bank of England spurred hopes of an early cut in minimum lending rate.

Page 17

£½m Labour backing

Britain's largest union, the Transport and General Workers', is to swing the weight of its two million members, and £500,000 behind the Labour Party at the forthcoming general election. Despite hostility to the 5 per cent pay curb, it sees Mr Callaghan's Government as its "long-term friends"

Page 2

Rowdier prisoners

Prisons in England and Wales are having to handle a growing number of difficult prisoners, the 1977 report of the Prison Department says. It blames an increase in violent crime, particularly among young adults. Prisons are having to cope with a less mature and stable type

Page 4

Better wine plan

The European Commission has prepared a £570m seven-year plan aimed at reducing the quantity while improving the quality of the wine produced by the EEC's Mediterranean vineyards. The Commission criticizes the high excise duties charged on wine which in Britain and Denmark amount to about 70 per cent of the retail price of a litre bottle

Page 6

Poison cloud inquiry

An Italian parliamentary inquiry report on the poison cloud disaster in Seveso more than two years ago is highly critical of the management of the chemical factory where the explosion occurred. The main accusation is that the dangers arising from the factory's production were concealed

Page 6

Concorde loss: British Airways lost £17m on Concorde last year, but returned an overall profit of £33m 17

Spreading the Risk: A four-page Special Report on the growing importance of the reinsurance market

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Letters: On the Callaghan-Thatcher exchange in the Commons, from Lady Luce and others; the performance of nationalized industries, from Sir Derek Ezra
Leading articles: Victim, not a hero; Profits better than losses; Cyprus
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Bernard Levin asks who will stop the dirty work at South Africa's Crossroads; Foreign Report
Arts, page 9
Roger Berthoud interviews Graham Sutherland; Michael Ratcliffe on *Jorge Luis Borges* (BBC2); Kenneth Loveland on John McCabe's new choral work; David Robinson on new films in London; Paul Griffiths at the Proms
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Mgr Guy Riobe; William van Otterloo; Lord Kilmaine
Sport, pages 10-12
Cricket: New Zealand struggle for runs in first Test match against England; Golf: Faldo and Ballesteros share lead in German Open championship; Racing: Outsider wins Goodwood Cup
Business News, pages 17-23
Stock Market: The *FT* Ordinary share index climbed 6.8 to a six-month peak at 488.5. Gilts were little moved in quiet trading.
Financial Editor: Preparing for a cut in MLR; Barclays Bank beating the competition; Redland: The pace picks up overseas.

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HOME NEWS

Mrs Thatcher is outflanked over race register plan

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, appears to have outflanked Mrs Margaret Thatcher, his leader, by committing the party to a *change of policy* on immigration without her knowledge.

After a meeting with a group of Indian community leaders, he promised them that the proposed register of dependants would not be limited to the Indian subcontinent as Mrs Thatcher originally intended.

She persists in believing that such a change would be pointless and remained unaware of his commitment even though the change was reported in *The Times on Monday and the text* was issued yesterday of a letter from Mr Whitelaw to the Confederation of Indian Organizations confirming it.

The key passage in Mr Whitelaw's letter is: "In presenting to Parliament our proposals on a register of dependants. I wish to confirm that a Conservative government would seek to draft the legislation so as to include in the register those Commonwealth heads of household who enjoy such rights under our Immigration Act from wherever they came."

Presented with a fait accompli, Mrs Thatcher is left with little option except to play it down as a technicality intended to please the Indians.

But a week before on the BBC television programme Panorama, she was absolutely against the idea. Our Political Editor, Fred Emery, put it to her that a *register confined to* the Indian subcontinent would be discriminatory.

"No nonsense", she replied. "It seems to be a thoroughly *bureaucratic point to take to set* up a register where there is no problem. It seems to be practical common sense to set up a register where there is a problem".

Having himself been outflanked by rMs Thatcher's tough attitude on immigration, which pleased the right of the party, Mr Whitelaw now appears to have paid her back in kind.

As Mr Enoch Powell, MP, was quick to point out in a speech on Friday, there are moves to calm Asian fears in an effort to regain support in certain key marginal seats. There is an increasing awareness in the Conservative Party that Mrs Thatcher's line might be costly in that respect.

Coinciding with the release of the text of the leter yesterday *by representatives of the* Confederation of Indian Organizations, was an announcement that Mr Keith Speed, MP, an opposition spokesman on home affairs, *is to visit India* and Bangladesh next month on behalf of the party.

He will be meeting a wide range of Indian and Bangladeshi political, commercial and industrial leaders. He will see for himself the immigration *procedures operated by the* Foreign Office and discuss Conservative proposals *in that field.*

Conservatives have noted with increasing chagrin the effortless way that Mr *James* Callaghan has endeared himself to the Asians, in spite of his own tough stand on immigration.

After his visit to the Indian subcontinent, he is now regarded by Asians as an influential friend. The last straw *for Conservatives* was a photograph of him with a sitar on July 19 when *opening an* Indian cultural centre.

Meanwhile, officials of the *Confederation of Indian Organizations* are planning to send to voters in the key constituencies a rundown of thet policies of the different parties. Although *the principles* behind the Tory immigration proposals remain intact, Mr Whitelaw's letter has convinced the confederation leaders that the way the policy *is framed* is no longer discriminatory.

Sharp words at House over identity cards

Sharp exchanges took place at *the Commons yesterday between* MPs and witnesses giving evidence before the Select Committee on Race Relations and *Immigration. Mr Sydney* Bidwell (Southall, Lab) a member of the committee, admitted later that he had been angered by the remarks Mr R. Jain, a member of the EEC Migrant Workers' Forum.

Representatives of the forum were being questioned by the select committee on the effects *of United Kingdom membership* of the EEC on race relations and immigration. On the issue of registration by immigrant workers, Mr Frederick Willey (*Sunderland*, Lab), chairman of the committee, asked the witnesses for *their* views on EEC members carrying identity cards.

All four witnesses declined to commit themselves or their forum. Mr Bidwell pressed them for answers and Mr Jain (who does youth work with *immigrants* in Mr Bidwell's constituency) replied that he would carry an identity card if Mr Bidwell would.

Mr Bidwell replied that the committee *did not expect to be* castigated by the leaders of ethnic minority groups during a most general inquiry into the question of identity cards.

Mr Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C), perhaps for the first time in his parliamentary life, found himself going to the support of Mr Bidwell. He explained that there was no question of only carrying cards. If such cards became the policy of the EEC, then everyone in Britain would have to carry one. He, personally, did not favour them.

After the meeting, Mr Bidwell complained about the *misrepresentation* of his views and the committee's proposals by "certain people who claim they speak for immigrant workers".

More cut and thrust as the Prime Minister and Mrs Thatcher warm up for election

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, ordered her backbenchers last night to prepare for an autumn election. Mr James Callaghan's "sunny disposition is no substitute for a sorry record", he scoffed.

She said the Conservatives were the party of liberty and that the next election was going to *be fought on the* basis of liberty versus collectivism.

Almost at the same time Mr Callaghan was giving Labour MPs a similar pre-election alert, *telling them* to beware from August to October what he called a massive Conservative propaganda campaign, backed by substantial funds *from private industry.*

He said that Tory advertising on hoardings: in the cinemas, and in the press would be on a scale that had never been seen *before. He boasted that the* Labour Party was in good heart: it left Parliament in better fettle than it had 12 months ago. But it had to be prepared to counter the Tories.

For both leaders these end-of-term meetings had an election warm-up ring about them, but Mr Callaghan was careful *to keep his options open.* Much of yesterday at Westminster saw the parties vying to show public support for their leaders.

A packed private meeting of the Conservative 1922 Committee, which includes all the party's MPs, received Mrs Thatcher's speech *with noisy* acclaim, with much stamping and banging of desks.

It was the second occasion yesterday on which Conservative MPs affected an access of affection for Mrs Thatcher. In the Commons, at Prime Minister's *question time*, they produced such a noise that they seemed almost rehearsed, as if to make up for their lack of support for her economic debate speech on *Tuesday.*

Mrs Thatcher's private message as recounted on her behalf afterwards, was that Conservatives must keep hammering away at the Government during the recess. They must remind the people that tax cuts falling due were Tory tax cuts; that North Sea oil was private enterprise oil, and that was Tory-inspired, too; that law and order was a Tory issue.

They must also, she is reported to have said, emphasize that the Labour Party was the national party of unemployment, of *declining Britain*; and of nationalized Britain.

MPs at the meeting affirmed that she referred to poor press reviews of her performance on Tuesday. She had humorously *remarked about Mr Callaghan's* disposition, then she added that his sunny disposition had slipped on Tuesday, reference to his attack on her policies and leadership. The trouble was that The Times had missed the fact.

Mrs Thatcher is known for saying that she never squeals about attacks made on her. But this week, with all the main Fleet Street newspapers *remarking on her week* performance, must have been a testing time. She believes *that* the letter of protest sent to The Times concerning its coverage last Tuesday, by her backbench colleague Mr Ian Percival was a very good letter.

The issue was reflected in competing early-day motions, the kind that are hardly more than proforma expressions of *feeling, with no chance of* action. On the Conservative side, more than *60 MPs signed* a motion regretting that on Tuesday "the Prime Minister chose to launch a personal attack on the Leader of the Opposition," and hoping that he would not conduct an election campaign at that level.

The countervailing Labour *motion gave* mock congratulations to "the British press on its objective and unanimous assessment of the intellectual tour de force of the Leader of *the Opposition*".

Behind all the hilarity and noise in the House, Mrs Thatcher had at least one serious exchange with the Prime Minister. She got him to admit that his working assumption on unemployment was now 550,000 people, retorting that the Government's record since 1974 had been to add 500 persons to the dole queue every day it had been in office.

Mr. Callaghan got his jab in by declaring Tory pay policy to be to give substantial increases to the low-paid, and to the highly-paid, and to skilled workers and to managers, and do it all within 5 per cent.

Parliamentary report, page 5.

TGWU pla to back Labour wit £500,000

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Transport and Ge Workers' Union is to spe to £500,000 to ensure the lection of the Labour Gc ment. Union members thr out industry, commerce services will be urged to Mr James Callaghan d hostility to the Cabinet's cent curb on wage rises.

Mr Moslyn (Moss) I general secretary of the T and a senior TUC nego with whom any incoming government would hav deal, said last night: " have been disagreement tween the unions and the ernment, but that in m prevents us from under ing in the long term wh friends are."

When the election d announced, the union is a conference of its 50(time officers and 40-stro executive council at whi watchword will be "Don get 1970-74".

The Transport Wo with more than two r members, is Britain's l union by far and is unde to have a political fu about £500,000. Most o will be spent on a vari electoral activity, ranging sponsoring candidates to ing literature.

"We want our memb bring about the return Labour government beca believe that, despite on ferences, they have done for workrs than a Tor ernment has done", Mr said.

"We have not yet fo that those who say the offer free collective bar and not interfere wit unions said exactly he thing prior to being ele 1970, and then introduc tutory pay policy and dustrial Relations Act

The union is also li the size of its affiliatic hence of its cash supp the Labour Party, from one million probab 1,250,000. That would g transport workers a tionately larger block the annual party confe

"Despite our differe the 5 per cent, it is choice facing us", Mr said. "In my view members will still supp Labour government, ar would want them to ca socialist policies when e

"We shall get no sj at all from a Tory gove and despite the fact disagree with the White Paper, our union everything in its powe Labour reelected."

The conference of and executive council r will be charged with " out strategically how can do that". The u likely to concentrate effort in marginal seat Labour must win if form an Administration workable majority.

Mr Evans and lea several other large unic joined a new trade uni mittee for the reelectio Callaghan government, shortly after the TUC Council formally rejec Cabinet's fourth phase restraint.

NUR urges signalmen to call off action

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Railwaymen is urging 17 signalmen at Warrington, Cheshire, to end unofficial action that has crippled services between *London and Scotland.*

No Inter-City trains and overnight sleepers are running from Euston to Preston, Carlisle and Scotland, which includes trains to Glasgow, Inverness and Perth. The NUR executive decided yesterday to call talks with the men to try to find a solution.

The men want to be moved into a higher grade, which would mean basic pay rises up nearly £5 a week. British Rail believes that to grant the demand would result in widespread claims elsewhere.

The men want the Warrington *signalbox to be on the* same grade as 19 of the biggest boxes in the country, including Newcastle upon Tyne, King's Cross, Glasgow and Euston.

This weekend is one of he busiest of the year on Inter-City services and if the position worsens British Rail may *be forced to advise passengers* to find alternative transport.

Yesterday was the fourth consecutive day that Euston to Scotland trains had been halted. Trains *to other* destinations, including Blackpool, Birmingham and Barrow, have been unable to complete the full journey.

Ferries affected: British Rail said yesterday that because of a strike in Ireland, all ferry sailings *from Fishguard* to Rosslare and Dun Laoghaire had been cancelled (the Press Association reports). Ferries between Holyhead and Dun Laoghaire would carry passengers only.

Manifesto 'must be socialist'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Labour's election manifesto should properly reflect decisions *on policy* taken by the party's national executive and annual conference, and in joint agreements with the TUC, the party's home policy committee *agreed last night.*

It will bring pressure to bear on the joint meetings of the Cabinet and the national executive to ensure that the socialist *objectives of the party* are clearly stated and that the issues are not blurred.

In a document approved last night, the committee, of which Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, is chairman, pointed out that the party's conetitution requires that the manifesto should set *out the party's "specific* proposals of legislative, financial and administrative reform" for the next Parliament.

"It provides for ministers and for Whitehall, a basic working brief for the next Parliament; the specific measures which it is their task to implement", the document states.

On industry and finance, the committee says the aim must be to double the rate of investment within the next decade to create new jobs where and when they were most needed.

"To do this, we must directly harness the energies of the *largest hundred or so* companies which now dominate the economy", the committee states, carefully avoiding the word "nationalize".

It continues: "Planning agreements must play a key role role in meeting these objectives. Public support to big companies will, wherever possible, be channelled only through *planning agreements.*

"The National Enterprise Board must be given a major extension of its role and significance within the economy, with funds of at least £1,000m a year.

"We *shall extend* public ownership into profitable manufacturing firms by acquisitions, party or wholly, of individual firms; and aim to bring into public ownership a *leading* company in each of the main sectors of industry, with priority being given to pharmaceuticals, construction and building materials.

The committee wants the manifesto to contain a promise that a future Labour government *would create* "a new publicly owned bank on the basis of a merger between the giro and the National Savings Bank", and would use this as *the basis for an expansion of* the public sector into a wide range of financial activities.

What the committee is worried about is that the Prime Minister will use his strong influence at the joint meeting of the party executive and the *Cabinet, when the manifesto* is drawn up, to remove or water down the decisions on *nationalization or the extension* of public ownership and control, which are accepted party policy.

Mr Benn and others in the executive *believe that that the* reason why Mr Calaghan is seeking to put off the decisive joint meetings until close to the date of the general election, *thus presenting* the left wing of the party with a fait accompli which they cannot effectively challenge in the time available.

Mr Callaghan, *with his eye* on the middle-class vote, wants to avoid direct commitments on nationalization or extreme policies such as abolition of the House of Lords and reliance on unicameral government.

Once more Mr Benn and his *colleagues emphasize the need* to make government, at all levels, "more open, responsive and acceptable to the people". In effect, that is a demand that *the promise* made in the October, 1974, manifesto that legislation should be passed "to put the burden on the public authorities to justify the withholding of *information*" should be honoured.

Last night members of the *committee also agreed to press* for stronger commitments for the improvement of the National Health Service and social benefits, and for legal *restrictions on the activities of* the National Front.

Council are accused on housing

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities are allocating council houses in ways that are secretive, open to corruption and discriminate against the single and mobile, according to an article in Roof, Shelter's housing magazine, published today.

Mr Stephen Winyard, a lecturer at Preston Polytecynic, concludes that legislation willb e needed to ensure that all councils satisfy the criteria of being fair and seen to be fair. Many people in housing need are put off or reelected by restrictive systems.

Mr Winyyrd reports the findings of a survey of 320 of the 366 housing authorities in England. Nearly a third (31 per cent) still do not publish the allocation schemie they use although almost as many as were reported in 1969 by an advisory body that recommended that publicaton should be a statutory duty.

The survey showed that 35 per ceut still require specific periods of residence before rehousing willb e considered and 21 per cent refuse or restrict the allocaiin of homes to single people under retirement age.

Roof (Shelter, 157, Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UU, 90p).

'Unacceptable bureaucracy' in fighting urban decay

From Christopher Warman
Local Government *Correspondent*
Newcastle upon Tyne

The Association of Mertopolitan Authorities has criticized the way in which government *help* is given to inner-city areas through joint central and local government schemes.

Several of the authorities complain that the bureaucracy estblished to operate the schemes has reached an unacceptable level. The association's policy commitee has decided to call a meeting of *the councils* inrloved to try to resolve the difficulties. Mr A. G. Taylor, chairman of the association, said yesterday: "The partnership scheme is an *important* part of this country's attempt to sop the rot in some of our most hard-pressed inner urban areas. It is vital that we should get the arrangements *for the partnership right now*, before present worries get worse."

Mr John Taylor, leader of West Midlands County Council, said *that resources needed* by the inner cities were being wasted in planning and monitoring. He wanted a system where the local authorities identified *urgent needs* and, after obtaining approval and funds from the government, were allowed to get to work on them.

It was important to start with simple projects that people could see and understand, then they would be more patient waiting for longer-term benefits. Mr John Taylor said there was too *much emphasis on research* and monitoring and some social service projects.

"If we can improve the street scene by spending money *on the infrastructure, the roads* and houses, and by reclaiming derelict land, that will bring back development and bojs", he said. "If you can bring back *the wage packets on a Friday* I say that most of the social problems will solve themselves."

The committee identified six layers of bureaucracy in the scheme: the partnership committee, the secretariat, a small *support group*, the local authorities themselves, the inner-city team and the nominated liaison officer.

Mr A. G. Taylor said other *authorities believed it was too* early yet to criticize the way the system was working. But it had been agreed to meet to discuss experiences.

Mr Taylor, addressing his first meeting as chairman since the Conservatives gained a majority in the spring elections, said the issues were no *different from those the association* faced under different political control. While the emphasis in presenting the association's case might change, *in essence the voice would not.*

Company forced to reconsider pay deal

By Our Labour Staff

The British Sugar Corporation has been forced to reconsider a 9.5 per cent deal for 5,500 employees on the ground that it *breaches the new 5 per* cent limit.

Sir Gerald Thorley, chairman of the corporation, in which the Government has a 24 per *cent holding, has agreed to put* the matter to his board after meeting Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Government intervened after it became known that the corporation had reached the agreement, due to be implemented from September.

The deal is the first to attract Government attention since the publication of the White Paper on pay policy last week. It was recommended for *acceptance by the three main* unions involved, the Transport and General Workers, the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, and the General and Municipal Workers.

A minister's statement yesterday said that Mr Silkin had emphasized the need for the corporation to keep pay settle*ments within the guidelines as* set out in the White Paper, Winning the Battle against Inflation.

"The cabirman will be putting the minister's concern to the full board of the corporation", it said.

TWA defies legal threat on airport cheap ticket sales

By Craig Seton

The British Airports Authority (BAA) and TransWorld Airlines are braced for a legal clash next week over the sale cheap transatlantic stand-by tickets at Heathrow.

TWA is one of six airlines that ignored a ban imposed by the BAA on June 1 on the sale of such tickets at Heathrow. *Yesterday it refused to back* down in the face of threatened legal action.

The BAA says it has worked hard for years to improve conditions at Heathrow for its 24 million passengers a year. Now there is a serious danger, as the summer rush reaches its peak, that queues for stand-by tickets will make conditions in terminal three intolerable for passengers *with tickets. It wants airlines to* sell the tickets at their London offices.

Apart from TWA, it names the offenders as British Airways, Pan *American* World Airways, Air India, Iran Air and El Al Israel Airlines, although there were signs that Pan Am and British Airways were conforming to its wishes.

The BAA said that if the *other airlines did not comply* with the ban their names would be added to the legal action, *which will take the form of* an application for an interim injunction against airport sales and will be heard next week.

Mr Larry Langley, the United Kingdom general manager of TWA, *yseterday criticized the* refusal of the BAA to provide proper facilities for stand-by travellers at Heathrow.

TWA was prepared to test *the authority's attempts to en*force the ban. Mr Langley said: "You cannot solve this situation by banning things. Stand-by passengers are going to show up whatever we do. We are getting fed up with being pushed around by officials of the BAA."

He denied that there was any serious congestion, and said that TWA directed as many passengers *as possible to its London* offices. Only 150 to 200 a day were handled at Heathrow.

The argument over where to buy stand-by tickets was causing much confusion yesterday. Although there were large queues at Heathrow, Pan Am and TWA handled many other stand-by passengers at their London offices.

One traveller at Heathrow, who proposed to return to New York by TWA, said that terminal three seemed in a state of collapse, with passengers not sure whether they would get tickets there. Many were dis*couraged from going to London* offices because of reports of queues of three or four days.

Concordes may be returned to Government

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways is to propose to the Government a radical scheme for operating the Con*corde under which two com*pleted but unsold supersonic airliners would be taken into *service.*

The state airline continues to be worried by the high cost of operating the five Concordes already in its fleet, which, although attracting high passenger loads, lost £17m during 1977-78 to bring the total loss to £25m in two years. That includes £15m depreciation charges.

Under the new scheme, which is shortly to be put to Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, by Sir Frank McFadzean, chairman of British Airways, the airline would hand back all its Concordes to the Government. It would then operate them, with the two unsold craft, as agents. The Government would thus bear *the operating losses, which the* airline sees as continuing even if the route network is expanded.

British Airways profits, page 17.

Lords approve Scotland and Wales Bills

By Our Political Editor

The House of Lords last night approved the final form of both the Scotland Bill and the Wales Bill, *which now go* to Royal Assent. Immediately thereafter the Government may table *orders for holding the devolu*tion referendum, which must be approved by both Houses.

That *process could begin* in the Commons next Tuesday, although it is far from clear *yet when the Government will* hold the referendums. One guess of the Conservative leadership is that they would be held next spring, after the new electoral register is in force. That would provide a beter chance of achieving the 40 per cent of eligible voters required.

The Scotland Bill, after Wednesday's unexpected Commons *approval* of a Lords' *amend*ment by one vote, now carries a *clause* initiating on 14-day cooling-off period between two-stage Commons voting. That would happen whenever, after the establishment of a Scottish *Assembly, Scottish MPs made* the difference in a Commons vote.

The Government yesterday indicated there was not the slighrest chance of its activating the clause, which Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the House, denounced at business question time as "a constitutional imbecility". *He suggested that all* who had joined the Opposition *in carrying it (one* Liberal joined a few Labour anti-devolutionist rebels) ought to be "thoroughly ashamed of themselves".

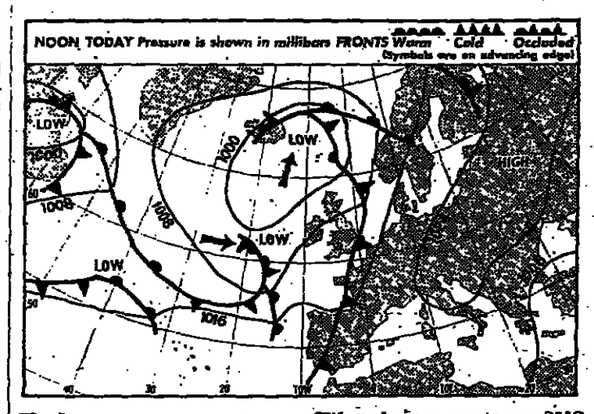
The clause does not come into operation "unless it has been approved by a resolution of the House of Commons". *Last night* ministers were not certain if that meant that such a motion could be initiated only by the Government. But they were adamant that a Labour government would never activate it; *and they were contemplating a* short Bill to repeal it if they were reelected with a majority. *The Conservatives, by contrast,* are committed to activating the Bill.

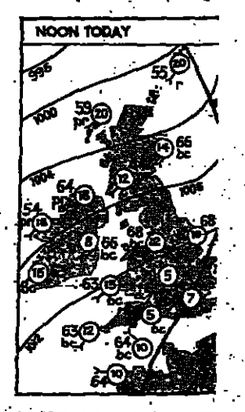
Commenting yesterday Mr Gwynfor Evans, MP for Carmarthen and president of Plaid Cymru, said it was the end of an historic episode. "Even the Liberal Welsh *nationalism 80* years ago under the leadership of Lloyd George failed to secure anything comparable."

With all its weaknesses the elected assembly would be a valuable instrument. It would democratize the powerful tier of bureaucratic government in Wales and give the Welsh *executive control of a wide field* of Welsh affairs.

"A much needed forum for *the full discussion of national* problems will give Wales a strong voice which cannot fail to influence Westminster and Whitehall. Finally, it will *augment* Welsh confidence and release Welsh energies."

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.18 am. Sun sets: 8.56 pm
Moon rises: 12.33 am. Moon sets: 3.26 pm
New Moon: August 4.
Lighting up: 9.26 pm to 4.49 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.47 am, 6.4m (20.9ft); 9.6 pm, 6.3m (20.6ft). Avonmouth, 1.53 am, 10.8m (35.4ft); 2.15 pm, 10.4m (34.0ft). Dover, 6.18 am, 5.5m (18.0ft); 6.44 pm, 5.6m (18.3ft). Hull, 12.58 am, 6.0m (19.8ft); 1.14 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Liverpool, 6.17 am, 7.9m (25.9ft); 6.57 pm, 7.6m (24.8ft).

Pressure will remain low to the NW of Scotland with a SW airstream covering the British Isles after a trough clears E Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, East Anglia, SE England: Rain in places, rather cloudy, some bright intervals; wind S moderate or fresh, becoming SW moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).
E Midlands: Rain dying out, rather cloudy, sunny periods developing; wind S to SW *moderate*: max temp 20°C (68°F).
W Midlands: Mostly dry, bright or sunny spells; wind SW moderate: max temp 21°C (70°F).
SW England, N and S Wales, N Ireland: Isolated showers, bright or sunny spells, probably cloudier after nightfall: wind SW moderate: max temp 20°C (68°F).
Lake District, NW England, Isle of Man: Isolated showers, bright or sunny spells; wind SW moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands: Rain dying out, rather cloudy, bright periods developing; wind S strong, becoming SW moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).
Glasgow, Argyll, NW and SW Scotland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).
Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney: Rain dying out, rather cloudy, bright intervals; wind S, strong, becoming SW moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).
Shetland: Rain at times, mostly cloudy; wind S, strong; max *temp 15°C (59°F).*

Outlook for the weekend: Most places will have some sunny intervals; outbreaks of rain, chiefly in Wand N; temp about or rather above normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Winds S, fresh, locally strong at first, decreasing *light or moderate*; sea moderate or rough, decreasing slight.
English Channel (E): Winds S, fresh or strong, becoming SW, *light or moderate*; sea rough, decreasing slight.
St George's Channel: winds SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.
Irish Sea: Winds SW, strong decreasing fresh; sea rough, decreasing moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Aberdn	s	20	68	Cardiff	c	17	63	Jersey	s	20	68
Algiers	s	30	86	Cologne	r	23	73	L. Palmas	f	25	77
Amsterdm	c	20	68	Copenhgn	s	17	63	Lisbon	s	26	79
Athens	s	30	86	Dublin	c	19	66	Locarno	f	26	79
Barcelona	s	27	81	Edinburgh	r	16	61	London	s	21	70
Belfast	r	16	61	Florence	c	25	77	Luxemburg	f	21	70
Berlin	c	24	75	Geneva	f	25	77	Madrid	s	35	95
Biarritz	s	26	79	Gibraltar	s	29	84	Majorca	s	34	93
Birmingham	f	23	73	Guernsey	s	17	63	Malaga	s	32	90
Bristol	c	19	66	Helsinki	s	21	70	Malta	s	31	88
Brussels	f	21	70	Innsbruck	f	21	70	Manchstr	c	21	70
Budapest	f	25	77	Istanbul	f	28	79	Moscow	c	19	66
								Munich	c	20	68
								Naples	f	31	88
								Nice	f	25	77
								Oslo	c	15	59
								Paris	c	18	64
								Reykjavik	c	13	55
								Rome	f	28	82
								Rotterdm	c	19	66
								Stockholm	s	21	70
								Tel Aviv	s	31	88
								Venice	f	27	81
								Vienna	f	27	81
								Warsaw	s	22	72
								Zurich	f	25	77

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min, 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Rain, 7 pm, 44 per cent. Rain, 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr 9.1 hours. Bar., mean s 7 pm, 1,016 millibars, fa 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

(24 hours to 6 pm, July

	Sun hrs	Rain in.	Max temp °C	°F
E COAST				
Scarborgh	12.0	—	24	75
Bridlington	10.6	—	24	75
Gorleston	12.6	—	19	66
Clacton	11.0	—	23	73
Margate	12.5	—	23	73
Herne Bay	12.2	—	23	73
S COAST				
Hastings	8.7	—	19	66
Eastbourne	9.1	—	19	66
Brighton	7.5	—	19	66
Bognor	9.6	—	19	66
Southsea	9.4	—	20	68
Sandown	8.5	—	20	68
Bournemth	9.1	—	20	68
Torquay	1.6	—	18	64
Falmouth	0.8	.26	16	61
W COAST				
Morecambe	7.5	—	23	73
Blackpool	4.6	.03	25	77
Ilfracombe	3.8	.67	22	72
Newquay	1.5	.41	18	64

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Finland, FmK 3.25; France, Germany, DmK 2.50; Greece, Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hungary 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Lux Lf 25; Madeira, Esc 21.50; M Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, S Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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Bone-marrow boy's loss

Mrs Elizabeth Bostic, aged 34, the mother of Simon Bostic, who was saved by the world's first bone marrow transfusion *five years ago* died *in London* yesterday.

Mrs Bostic, of Welham Green, *Hertfordshire*, had been in London to be near Simon, aged seven, who was recovering from pleurisy in Westminster Children's Hospital. The hospital said she was being treated for a drug overdose.

Kathy Kirby in hospital

Kathy Kirby, aged 37, the singer, who has been declared bankrupt with debts of about £37,000, was being treated yesterday for a suspected drug overdose. She was being transferred from Whittington Hospital Highgate, to St Luke's Hospital, both London.

The City of London Corporation has been granted a possession order on her £2,600 a year two-bedroom flat in Defoe House, Barbican.

Warning on new drug after man is cleared of murder

Mr Justice Smith gave a warning at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday of the dangers of a new drug after a man had been acquitted of murdering his mother, aged 71.

After *hearing from psychi*atrists that the drug, Ludiomil, could cause epileptic convulsions, the judge directed the jury to acquit John Trevor Owen, aged 36, of Royston Lane, Carlton, Barnsley.

Mr Owen, who was said to have been prescribed the drug, with others, for depression, denied murdering his widowed mother, Mris Nellie Owen. He was discharged.

Mr Franz Muller, for the prosecution, said Mrs Owen died two weeks after a brutal attack *by her son while they* watched television. Mr Owen told the police afterwards: "I cannot understand it, I was in a frenzy."

He told the court that he took two types of tablets, including Ludiomil, three times a day for depression, and Mandrax sleeping tablets at night.

More money for overseas understanding

By a Staff Reporter

Provision for the Development Education Fund to promote understanding of third-world issues *is to rise* immediately from £150,000 to *£500,000* and will reach £2.8m in 1982-83, Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, announced yesterday.

The Advisory Committee on Development Education, whose report was published yesterday, had advocated an immediate increase in the fund of only £100,000.

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

TGWU to back Labour £500,000

Violent crime blamed for jails having to cope with growing number of difficult prisoners

eter Evans,
Affairs Correspondent

sons in England and Wales aving to handle a growing er of difficult prisoners, 1977 report of the Prison rtment said yesterday. It s an increase in violent particularly among adults. At the same time are more non-custodial nces for less serious ces.

result is that today ns are having to cope with mature and stable type of ner than his counterpart decade ago.

riot at Hull indicated ecial difficulties posed by rsal prison populations. report says they contain rous and violent men, of whom feel they have to lose by resorting to ce to challenge the e.

report also notes that it coming more difficult to places in hospitals for ally disordered people and se there is no alternative are having to send them ison.

nwhile, the average popu- rose from 41,443 in 1976 70, the highest recorded century. But the peak 400 reached in one fort- in 1976 was not attained ertheless the report says the essential redevelop- of Victorian prisons d in 1977 more remote at any time in the past rs. The major precepts of the building and main- programme was keep- he existing deteriorating les in action", it said. uctions in the scale and variety of educational activities expected to result from cuts in public spending fell on adult prisoners.

In 1977, as in the previous two years, there were about thirty demonstrations by groups of prisoners. Among the reasons given for them were the quality of food, rates of pay and reduction in activities available because of staffing constraints.

The report says the low success rate of applicants to be prison officers is disappointing. The number of men who joined on completion of training was only 785, compared with 1,660 in 1975. Women who did so totalled 127 compared with 75 the previous year and 130 in 1975.

A startling omission from the report is any mention of one of the main worries facing the prison service: the increasing militancy of staff. Senior civil servants are known to fear lest their actions should lead to a breakdown in the Prison Service. There is an oblique reference, buried in the report, to staff responses to an experiment to test giving aid to prisoners facing adjudication by boards of visitors.

The report says of the experiment, which follows the report of a working party: "Although the representative staff associations do not feel able to take part at the moment, it is hoped to begin an experiment later in the year to examine the provision of assistance by members of boards of visitors with preparation of an inmate's case."

There has been a slight rise in illiteracy and poor literacy among prisoners and trainees since the last report about it in 1974. Reading tests given to 69,834 prisoners showed that 23.8 per cent had a reading age of below 10 years. At the other extreme, Open University examinations were taken by 76 prisoners.

Other points noted in the report were:

The number of juveniles remanded in custody to await trial fell markedly during 1977 after two orders by the Home Secretary under the Children and Young Persons Act. The first ended the committal to prison of girls under 15 and the second laid down more stringent conditions for the remanding of juveniles in custody. In the months following the latter order the number of 14-16-year-old males received into custody on remand was 30 per cent below the corresponding number of the year before.

The average daily population of people held in prison under the Immigration Act rose by 100 from 121 in 1976 to 221 in 1977. The report says that partly reflected the greater number of deportation and illegal entrant cases and partly an increase in the average length of time those people spent in custody.

A study of reconvictions within two years of release of those discharged from prison in 1973 shows that the figure for those given parcels was lower than for those who had not been granted it.

The report described as "a minor landmark" the passing of the canvas mailbag, traditionally associated with work in local prisons. Mailbags are now made of heavy duty plastic, which is lighter than canvas and dust free. Mailbags have been sewn in prisons for at least a hundred years.

Report on the Work of the Prison Department, 1977. (Command 7290, Stationery Office, £2.25.)

Poor to get more time to pay debts for fuel

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Old people and poor families are to be given more time to pay their fuel debts under an agreement between the fuel industries and the Supplementary Benefits Commission. The scheme, which will be announced officially soon, will start on August 1.

The agreement makes three important changes to the present scheme, introduced in February, 1976, to prevent disconnexions for recipients of supplementary benefit. The scheme will continue to allow the commission to pay amounts from benefit directly to fuel boards to cover present consumption and part of arrears.

But the scheme will no longer be based on the debt being cleared within two years. Instead, the direct deductions from benefit will continue until the original debt is cleared. At that point, direct payment will be continued so that claimants do not build up more debts if the commission and the industries think it is in the interest of the claimants.

The two-year condition under the present scheme has meant that the commission has had to clear outstanding debts with an "exceptional needs payment". That practice will end.

The standard amount to be deducted from benefit towards arrears will be raised from 50p to 80p a week, and will be reviewed annually.

A statement of intent by the fuel industries and the commission says the latter will consider whether direct payments are appropriate where deductions are so high that the claimant is unlikely to be left with enough money for other essentials. If the commission then decides against making direct payments, the fuel boards may disconnect supplies.

Workers at defence bases threaten one day-strike on pay claim

By Ronald Kershaw and Paul Routledge

Shop stewards representing many of the blue-collar workers in government establishments, including the Clyde submarine base and other defence works, yesterday threatened a one-day strike on Wednesday in support of claims for increased pay.

At a hastily convened meeting in York, 37 delegates representing members of various unions decided on the strike call, which is conditional on their failure to obtain an improved pay offer from the Government.

The dispute was brought to a head this week by the unofficial "blacking" of the Polaris submarine Revenge, and yesterday's meeting was called after Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, had used Royal Navy staff to service the submarine.

As a result of a meeting at Croydon, London, yesterday, union leaders of 183,000 industrial civil servants whose pay dispute is disrupting the work of defence establishments will urge the Government today to concede a wage deal as generous as those allowed for troops, firemen and the police.

The unions are to have talks with Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal, this morning against a threat to intensify official protest action so as to cause maximum inconvenience and embarrassment to management.

The Croydon meeting was of the national officers of the 11 unions whose members are claiming substantial pay rises from July 1, after rejecting the maximum 10 per cent allowable under the Government's pay restraint guidelines.

Mr Michael Martin, national trade group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents about half the men, said last night: "I would like to repeat that the trade union side have rejected the pay offer from the Civil Service Department and industrial action has been taken throughout the country since June.

"We are prepared at any time, if invited by the department, to resume pay negotiations, but only on the basis of an improved pay offer. Until an improved offer is made industrial action will continue."

In today's peace talks the unions will be seeking "further, positive commitments" on the pay of industrial civil servants, Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the TGWU, said.

Journalists accept two-stage pay deal

By Donald Macintyre

Journalists on the Daily Mirror in London last night voted by a large majority to accept a pay deal which would give them a 10 per cent increase from July 1 this year and another 10 per cent next year.

The deal, details of which were confidential last night, has yet to be signed and put to the Department of Employment. It is unofficially calculated to give journalists, including senior editorial executives, the promise of an average rise of £2,392 over two years.

The interest for industry in the proposals will extend beyond the present labour troubles of Fleet Street because it is one of the first two-year deals of its kind to be made by a big private-sector employer during the present phase of pay policy.

The offer specifically aims to take into account the *Daily Mirror*'s proposed use of new printing technology. Both parties believe that that it can be justified, in spite of the Government's new five per cent limit, on the growth of improved productivity.

The management is committed by the deal to examining anomalies in journalists' pay rates, including the claims of the relatively low paid. The deal also provides for increases for those required to undertake training in the skills demanded by new technology.

It is calculated that the deal will bring journalists' pay up to the level of lower-paid compositors by 1980, a central demand by journalists who took strike action over their claim for last year's annual pay increase.

The *Daily Mirror*, not a member of the Newspaper Publishers Association, was not party to the talks at which other employers offered the National Union of Journalists a 10 per cent rise. The union rejected it in favour of office deals.

Father sues hospital over girl sent home 'bleeding'

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Mr Peter Turver, an engineer, who alleges that his daughter, aged 15, was sent home from a hospital five hours after an operation, with her wounds still bleeding, has started proceedings for damages against Sheffield Royal Hospital.

He said yesterday that his daughter, Elizabeth, was in pain and semi-conscious from the operation anaesthetic. Her condition was such that he began telephoning at nine o'clock at night to get her admitted to a private nursing home. Yesterday, 10 days after the operation, she was still in a £15-a-day nursing home.

Mr Turver, aged 42, of Hunters Bar, Sheffield, seeks damages and the cost of his daughter's private treatment. She was admitted to Sheffield Royal Hospital a week last Monday for an operation on both ankles to try to correct a limp.

Mr Turver said: "The operation was carried out at 4.30 pm, and at nine o'clock that night Elizabeth was carried into the house by ambulancemen and put on the settee. She was in a pathetic state and it frightened me."

"We were given no instruction on how to care for her or when to change the dressing. I was horrified and outraged that the health service could do such a thing to a child."

Mr David Marshall, acting senior administrative assistant at the hospital, said "The doctor concerned with the case was satisfied that the girl was fit to go home. If Mr Turver believed she was in pain or the wounds were bleeding, he should have contacted us immediately and we would have had her brought back. If her condition was serious a bed would have been found".

Britain to help Panama on ship safety

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

An international operation to improve world standards of ship safety and pollution began in London yesterday. Panama, whose large and lucrative flag of convenience has a safety record among the world's worst, agreed to accept two British safety experts in an effort to improve it, under a new Marine Safety Corps scheme devised by Britain.

Other flags of convenience and developing countries are expected to follow suit.

Dr James Cowley, engineer surveyor-in-chief, and Mr Roy Bisley, ship surveyor, at the Department of Trade, will spend up to four weeks in Panama giving advice on how to raise safety standards. Panama has the seventh largest merchant fleet in the world.

shops are ited Uganda

ford Longley
ns Affairs Correspondent

iew of the recent history elations between the an Church in Uganda and ent Amin, the Lambeth ence meeting at Canter- as a trifle nonplussed to yesterday that the presi- had invited it to his . The Archbishop of bury, Dr Donald Coggan, comment to make, nor to be expected from that, other, quarter.

year the Archbishop of a, the Most Rev Janani died in mysterious stances. He is widely ed as a modern martyr, who stood by what he ed although he knew it cost him his life.

re are 22 Ugandan bishops registered at the ith Conference, some of were closely connected he tragic circumstances of ishop Luwum's death. conference members feel ive of them and under the delicate situation of lican Church in Uganda, ar Amin's invitation was ve received with studied sy, as indeed it had been ed by the bishops them- at the President's t.

by the present arch- the Most Rev Silcanas the Ugandan delegation ued a general letter to her delegates thanking for their support. They how they had met Presi- min before departing for

message is that this is for reconciliation, based ve", they stated. "He very much like Uganda host to any Anglican nde conference, such as mbeth Conference or the an Consultative Council. ish and desire is to re- sh old relationships."

ct the place and time of xt Lambeth Conference likely to be decided for t another eight years, l be the choice of the rchbishop of Canterbury, sultation with leaders of glican Communion over

lings

mer attack

rdshire police are seek- man who attacked Mr layliss, aged 63, manager r's country wear our- at Banbury, with a r.

rman rescued

val helicopter rescued a an whose boat sank off d Bill, Dorset, yester-

BBC 2-year plan for 10 new radio stations

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC moved quickly yesterday to announce its plans for expanding its local radio network, as had been proposed in Wednesday's broadcasting White Paper. The corporation hopes to open 10 new local stations in the next two years.

A working party under Home Office chairmanship is to discuss the location of stations planned by the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The BBC's rate of development will depend on the resources available, but completion of local radio coverage of England is expected by the late 1980s.

The new BBC stations will be chosen from the following sites: Alnwick, Barnstaple, Barrow, Cambridge, Canterbury, Dorchester, Exeter, Gloucester, Guildford, Lincoln, Northampton, Norwich, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Swindon, Taunton, Truro and York.

The IBA plans to open about six stations a year and said yesterday that it looked forward to receiving prompt authorization to move ahead.

Mr John Thompson, the authority's director of radio, said it was impossible at present to forecast when its network of stations would be complete. "In our view the need is to get into this working party so that we can proceed as all speed."

Mr Ian Trethowan, Director-General of the BBC, yesterday renewed criticisms of the proposal in the broadcasting White Paper that the BBC's services should be run by service management boards, half of whose members would be Home Office appointees.

Mr Trethowan said the corporation would see if a system could be devised that would give the Government that element of accountability but avoid saddling the BBC with a new layer of bureaucracy.

In a talk on BBC Radio 3 last night, Lord Annan, who was chairman of the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, joined in criticism of three boards of management, a recommendation he viewed with disquiet.

"These management boards", he said, "represent a compromise designed to weaken the overall control of the governors and of the director-general."

The White Paper had specifically alluded to the fact that a strong minority on his committe had wanted to split the BBC: "I have no doubt that some of those sympathetic to that view were among the members of the Cabinet committee which produced the White Paper."

What kind of authority, he asked, could the director-general or his staff exercise over those on the boards? And what authority would Mr Richard Francis, head of news and current affairs, have over the current affairs output of BBC Television when it was run by a board of management?

Lady Plowden, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, expressed disappointment over the White Paper's proposal for an open broadcasting authority. She said the aim expressed was that people with original ideas and ability should be brought in.

"New talent does not just magically arise because there is a new organization in which it can function. Television does not produce innovative programmes in limbo."

Sir Brian Young, IBA director-general, speaking about advertising on the new fourth channel proposed in the White Paper, said sponsorship would blur the separation there had always been between advertising and the programmes.

Police and broadcasters to air their grievances

By a Staff Reporter

Talks are to be held between the Metropolitan Police and the BBC to resolve the dispute over the withdrawal of filming facilities by the police because of the BBC's refusal to allow them to view documentary programmes in advance.

Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and Mr Ian Trethowan, Director-General of the BBC, had what was described as a cordial meeting at luncheon yesterday, discussing a variety of topics, including arrangements for filming facilities in future.

Scotland Yard said afterwards that it had been agreed that Mr Richard Francis, the BBC's director of news and current affairs, and Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Neivens, Metropolitan Police director of information, would meet in due course to resolve the matter.

Before yesterday's luncheon Mr Trethowan said: "The Metropolitan Police are, I am sure, perfectly clear as to our position. We cannot sign any document that surrenders ultimate editorial control over our programmes."

A likely compromise solution is that before any programmes about the Metropolitan Police are produced by BBC Television, talks will be held to establish clearly the sort of topic and approach the BBC has in mind.

yland-US link was 'straightforward'

live Strowger, a British d executive, said at the Criminal Court yester- at the company had had straightforward business ship with an American y that it had been was indulging in irreg- actices.

allegation had been n a report compiled by Barton, aged 34, a al executive, who is on cused of forgery.

live Strowger, Mr Bar- ormer superior at Ley- old defence counsel of company's business ment with the United company, and said Mr was making a presump- hat the American com- as involved in irregular s.

Barton, and his wife, aged 32, of Lincroft s, Hounslow, London, trial as a result of a *Mail* report in May last year which accused British Leyland of operating a "slush

The report was referred to by Mr William Howard, QC, for the defence when cross-examining Mr Strowger, who had instructed Mr Barton to make internal reports on commissions and other payments. Mr Strowger said yesterday that Mr Barton had exceeded his terms of reference in the commentary to his reports.

Mr Howard said: "You ask a man to report to you an irregularities he finds, and he does. How can he be said to exceed his terms of reference?"

Mr Strowger replied: "What he said in his report was hearsay. I normally work on fact

Mr Howard: You told him to report hearsay to you, didn't you?

Mr Strowger: I did, but I probably said I required substantiating evidence. I imagine it was not just shop gossip I was after.

Mr Strowger also said: "I asked him (Mr Barton) if he had any evidence to support the allegations he was making in this report, and he could not produce any evidence."

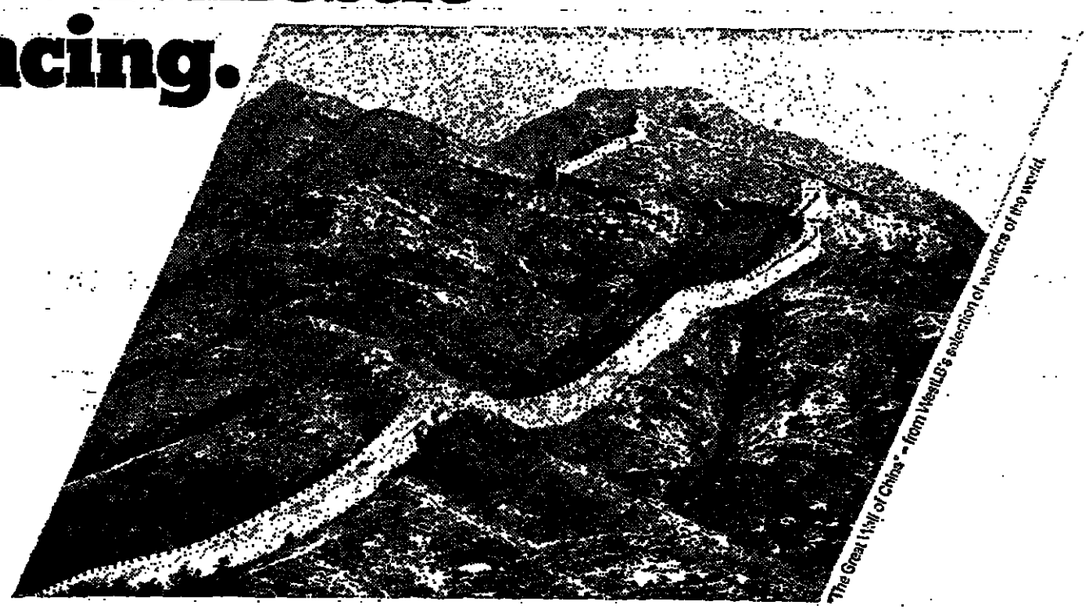
The operations director concerned said there was nothing in his view to substantiate the statements.

Mr Strowger said he thought the budgeted figure for special commission payments in 1977 for Leyland's bus and truck division was much lower than the £16m suggested by Mr Howard.

Questioned later by Judge King-Hamilton, QC, Mr Strowger said £16m was "more like the figure budgeted for the whole company" in 1977.

Mr Howard then read from a document which he said was headed "Special billing arrangements additional to an attached statement dated February, 1976".

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HOME NEWS

Head tells minister of lead pollution fears for 'below par' pupils

By Trevor Fishlock

The headmistress of a London primary school has written to an environment minister expressing concern over what she fears is "an alarmingly high" lead pollution level at the school. She wrote that parents and teachers "are perturbed by the number of children and adults suffering with recurring stomach pains, feeling of nausea, severe headaches and of generally feeling below par".

The letter was written to Mr Denis Howell, Minister of State, Department of the Environment, by Mrs Pamela Shaw, headmistress of Boxgrove School, Abbey Wood, south-east London. The school is 200 yards from a lead-smelter works.

A recent and as yet unpublished study by Mr Leslie Chubb, senior analyst in the agriculture and food department at Reading University, disclosed high lead levels at Boxgrove school, which has 360 pupils, and its immediate surroundings.

His findings need to be compared with an average of 970 parts per million ppm of lead found in dust in urban Manchester. In the playground at Boxgrove he found 1,800 ppm; in dust in a playground wind-trap 4,000 ppm; on the road to the smelter from the school 12,800 ppm; and in moss near the smelter 28,800 ppm.

At a school in Oxfordshire, sampled for comparative purposes, Mr Chubb found in the playground 35-85 ppm and in a playground wind-trap 200 ppm.

Mrs Shaw, who is worried lest her pupils should be affected by lead particles from the smelter, is asking the Government to combat the harmful effects of lead on children. She is urging Mr Howell to finance research into ways of countering such pollution by dietary or chemical means.

Mrs Shaw, who has been teaching for 30 years and went to Boxgrove school in 1973, was at first reluctant to discuss lead pollution because she did not want to create anxiety among parents or appear alarmist. She said yesterday:

When I looked at the staff records I was struck at once by the high level of absence through sickness. Then I noticed that many children, a higher proportion than I thought normal, complained of headaches. They did not seem to possess as much stamina as the children I had taught at other schools. They played hard, like all children, but for a shorter time. They grew tired more quickly.

Over the years I saw that, although they were working hard and were well taught, they were not retaining information as they should have. I noticed a certain restlessness and listlessness in some greater than I had seen elsewhere. children to a degree that was Overall I have a feeling that some of the bright children are underachieving, that they have an intellectual ability that they are not displaying. This question of retention of information bothers me. When I began to hear and read of the effects of lead on young children, things began to click. I began to wonder if some of my pupils were being upset by pollution. The difficulty is that there has been no dramatic or devastating effect, and the evidence might be purely circumstantial.

After all, a child might suffer nausea for a variety of reasons, or be unable to concentrate because he stayed up late watching television; and children vary so much. Nevertheless the feeling grew that something was not quite right and I now consider the children are at risk.

I am not out to close the lead smelter and I am sure the owners are doing everything they can to reduce the amount of pollution. But I feel the Government should start researching into ways of combating the effects of lead.

Chloride Metals, Ltd, the company that operates the Abbey Wood smelter, was invited yesterday to comment on local concern about possible lead pollution. A representative said the company would like to consider the matter, but by last night no comment had been made.

Shortage of beds and nursing staff brings crisis to accident and emergency services

Hospitals forced to turn away ambulance patients

By Penny Symon

Most of the 59 hospitals in Greater London with accident and emergency departments can no longer keep them open full time to ambulance cases because of a shortage of beds or nursing staff.

Yesterday the conveners' committee of the London Ambulance Service met representatives of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority to discuss the serious difficulties experienced by ambulance staff.

A joint statement issued after the meeting said it was recognized that at times of temporary closure an unbearable burden was being put on ambulancemen. It agreed that the Department of Health should be asked to call together representatives of health authorities, consultants, and the London Ambulance Service to obtain better recognition of the serious difficulties and to take urgent steps to provide a more continuous accident and emergency service.

On Monday, Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Social Services, will visit King's College Hospital, south London. He will see the accident and emergency department, which was built in 1911 for 10,000 patients a year, and which, in 1977, coped with 85,000, including 69,500 new patients.

Local concern about the need to close the department has been expressed in a petition to the minister, who is MP for Lewisham, East. It urges the Government to provide money to enable the department to stay open to service an area containing 250,000 people.

Concern about closures of accident and emergency departments is felt keenly by hospital staff. The difficulties are far more acute in London than elsewhere.

Staff understand the frustration of an ambulanceman who has an injured person in his vehicle and may have to double his planned journey distance because the nearest hospital is closed to him.

Mr D. E. Bengeyfield, divisional ambulance officer (control) of the London Ambulance Service, says it answers 1,700 emergency calls every day, and the number is increasing. "We recognize that the hospitals have difficulties, but we are at the sharp end of this, and it creates frustration and stress for the ambulance crews.

"Crews have to travel extra miles, perhaps double the distance, when the nearest hospital is closed, so their turn-round time is longer and vehicles are less available because more time is being spent on one patient. It is getting worse."

Most of the hospitals will take life-or-death cases, so-called "blue calls", when they are closed to other ambulance patients. They sometimes stay open for certain categories of patient, while having to close to others.

They also take people who can get to the accident and emergency department without the aid of an ambulance. They also try to get in touch with neighbouring departments before closing in an attempt to ensure that there is some cover in the district.

"We have 250,000 people in our area, and an accident and emergency department that is totally inadequate", Mr T. R. Morley, consultant orthopaedic surgeon in charge of that department at King's College Hospital, says.

"When we do not have the beds available to put ambulance cases into, we have to restrict their admission. We have some wards closed because we have not enough money to run them. If we could reopen them the problem would disappear overnight."

Hospitals also have difficulty balancing their admission of waiting list patients against emergency admissions.

"People are told that they are going into hospital, arrive, and, after a long wait, may be told that there is no bed available," Mr Morley says.

"In order not to let that happen, we have to restrict emergency cases. It is disastrous that, in order to continue to admit waiting list people, we fail to run an accident and emergency department which is open to ambulances all the time."

The hospital will resist any attempt to cut its funds. Mr Morley says. "We are a very big district hospital with enormous specialities, and any reduction in our funds would be completely demoralizing. When one hears that it is a possibility, one can lose heart."

In north London, Mr P. F. Green, consultant in charge of the accident and emergency departments at the Royal Northern and Whittington hospitals, says he too has insufficient funds to run a full emergency service.

"Sometimes we have ha dto close for five days at a time", he says. "When we know that we have not got the back-up beds available we cannot continue to operate the full service.

"The Royal Northern has 294 acute beds and 30,000 new accident cases a year; the Whittington 800 for 34,000. There is an obvious need for a general district hospital in the Islington district, but no money to build it."

At Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, east London, Dr Vera Dallos, consultant in charge of the accident and emergency department, says it is determined to avoid closure. "An accident and emergency department should be open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with no restrictions", she says.

"We mix male and female patients, and different categories of patient, in the same wards, but it is far from ideal.

"Many older accident and emergency departments have been upgraded by consultants being brought in to run them. They have been centralized, but the back-up facilities find it difficult to cope with the extra workload and need reviewing.

"The closure of smaller hospitals' emergency departments has also increased the work."

Dr Dallos, who is chairman of the North East Thames accident and emergency advisory subcommittee, says the committee has been asked to study the difficulties. Its report will be discussed by the regional medical advisory committee.

The closure to ambulances of accident and emergency departments at King's College Hospital, with dates, categories and reasons, is illustrated in the accompanying table.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Date	Category	Reason
Jan		
17 to 19	All	Nursing shortage
27 to 28	Children	Nursing shortage
29 to 30	Children	Nursing shortage /bed situation
30 to 31	Children	Nursing shortage /beds
31 to Feb 1	All	Beds
Feb		
5 to 7	Children	Nursing shortage /beds
6 to 9	All adults	Nursing shortage
10 to 11	All adults	Nursing shortage
12 to 14	All adults	Nursing shortage
March		
19 to 20	Med patients	Beds
May		
3 to 4	All adults	Nursing shortage
5 to 8	All adults	Nursing shortage
22 to 23	Children	Beds
June		
4	Children	Beds
22 to 23	Children	Beds
July		
1 to 3	All adults	Nursing shortage
12	Med patients	Beds
12 to 13	Obstetrics	Beds

£1m to give football clubs socia purpose

By Michael Horsnell

The government is Football League clubs £ help to convert their gr into the recreation focal of their communities, pa larly in socially dep inner-city areas. The mo to be distributed by the Council to clubs willing t vide opportunities to supporters.

Grants totalling £8 have already been offe 18 clubs which have sub projects designed to European standards of community participation.

A further £500,000 is offered for clubs in deprived inner-city areas is about half of a separa ernment grant for the d ment of general sports ties.

Another 21 clubs expected to receive gra as is thought, the gove grant is repeated next Twenty-three more clu known to be workin schemes.

The £850,000 so far is towards schemes val an estimated £2m with tional money from the themselves, local aut and other bodies.

Mr Dickie Jeeps, ch of the Sports Council, s terday: "£1m is not en change the face of 92 F League clubs, but at le can begin to get more i with community recreat

"This must be go people living in town cities that are short of facilities. It is good clubs, and may help to soccer hooliganism by supporters a link with outside match days."

Schemes under discus clude an indoor sports as part of a big spo shopping development to Aston Villa's gro Birmingham. The Sport cil has offered its large so far, £150,000, tow scheme.

Chelsea are considerin and table tennis f under their new stand Arsenal may make and medical facilities a to local sportsmen.

The clubs were info the offer in May by A Hardaker, general secr the Football League.

He said yesterday t only a crack in the dy am encouraged that last the Government hi nized this need."

MPs want watch on Civil Service

By Robert Parker.

The House of Commons Expenditure Committee made clear to the Government yesterday that it is maintaining its early criticism of the Civil Service, in particular the lack of monitoring of efficiency and its inadequate accountability.

It said in its twelfth report, based on evidence taken by the general subcommittee, that it would continue to ask important questions about the running and management of the Civil Service that had still not been answered.

The twelfth report is a reply to the Government's own observations in March on the expenditure committee's eleventh report, published last September. Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham, West, and chairman of the general subcommittee, said the Government's reply was a very mixed document. It contained inaccuracies and, above all, failed to make any reply to important aspects of the eleventh report.

The report said: "While we welcome the Government's acceptance of a number of our recommendations, we feel that some of our most important proposals on the management of departments have not been taken sufficiently seriously. We also consider that our recommendations on parliamentary surveillance received an inadequate response from the Government.

"We believe that our report made a modest and reasoned attempt to increase the accountability of the executive to the House of Commons and we regret that it did not receive a more positive response. We therefore believe it our duty to return to the debate on this issue and to continue to press our views."

The committee is particularly worried that there is little attempt, as it sees it, to measure the performance of the Civil Service in achieving the tasks it is set. The accounts presented to Parliament are primarily useful only as an audit of verifying the proper authorization of expenditure, the report says.

The twelfth report repeats the committee's earlier recommendation of "a complete reconstruction of the present system of accounting to Parliament", with an efficiency audit on the lines recommended by the Fulton committee.

The committee is also worried that the audit department is not sufficiently removed and independent of the executive, in particular the Treasury and the Civil Service Department, to be able to act as Parliament's main instrument of public accountability. Mr English described the Treasury as the only body of accountants in the country with the right to tell the auditor "to push off".

Another recommendation repeated by the twelfth report is the establishment of departmentally related select committees with adequate specialist staff and the power to appropriate expenditure.

Doubt over showing of film on test-tube birth

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Only part of the film showing the birth of the world's first test-tube baby, made by the Central Office of Information, is likely to be released. When that will be was still in doubt last night.

The Department of Health and Social Security said it had not heard from Mr Paul Vincent, the parents' solicitor, and Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Health, had made no decision about the release of the film.

Mr Vincent, who visited Mrs Lesley Brown at Oldham District and General Hospital yesterday, said he did not suppose that she would like all the details broadcast on television.

He said the baby named Louise, looked fine and both she and Mrs Brown were doing well.

The film of the birth, he said, would be released after 28 days. A department statement had said that ministers had decided that they could not accept the agreement, involving Associated Newspapers, made on the night of the filming "as it relates to restrictions on the release of the film made by the COI".

In a statement on Mrs Brown's behalf, Mr Vincent said that one of the express conditions of the agreement relating to the film of the birth, was that it would not be released for 28 days. Had that condition not been in the agreement, Mrs Brown would not have agreed to the making of the film.

The COI had no right to release the film without Mrs Brown's consent because of the strict duty of confidentiality owed by the Department of Health to Mrs Brown and because of the contractual obligations under the agreement.

The agreement was drafted and finally approved by Manchester Regional Health Authority's lawyer. Before signing, the senior officer of the COI stated that he had full authority to enter into the agreement. It was fir further represented by the health authorities and the COI that the contents of the agreement had ministerial approval.

Requests by televisio and international agency services for permission to reproduce the pages of the Daily Mail reporting the birth were refused by the paper's management. action would be taken if there was any infringement, it said.

Mr Colin Barnett, North-west regional divisional officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday that the new technique, which had been pioneered within the National Health Service, should remain within the service. The challenge must now be to force Mr Steptoe and his colleagues to put pressureon the Government to ensure that a research unit was founded in Oldham to develop the work within the NHS.

Libel suit by Rebecca We

Dame Rebecca W author and critic, is libel damages in the Hi against The Spectat political weekly.

Dame Rebecca, aged is suing in her full Dame Cicily Andrews, that she was libelled in ence in December 197 book on Yugoslavia. Bla and Grey Falcon. Her against Mr Alexander lor, editor of The Spect Alastair Forbes, the r and the newspaper its

Dog-lovers' leader obeys ultimatum by judge

Mr Frank Clifford, leader of the Burnley dog-lovers who are fighting the council's by-law banning dogs from some parks obeyed an ultimatum by Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, in the High Court yesterday to apologize and promise not to break the law or go to jail. Mr Clifford is alleged by the council to have defied a court order that the by-law must be obeyed.

Sir Robert gave Mr Clifford 90 minutes yesterday to reconsider his attitude and adjourned until 2 pm Burnley council's application to have Mr Clifford jailed.

Mr Clifford returned to court at 2 pm and said he had decided to apologize and promise to obey the court order, but he still hoped there would be talks with the council.

The judge said that he would not order Mr Clifford to be jailed.

THE TIMES PAST

IS THE SCOTTISH THISTLE A THORN IN THE SIDE OF WHITEHALL OR A FLOWER IN THE COMMON MARKET GARDEN?

Scotland, a corner stone of the United Kingdom is now exposed to plans which could lead towards independence, the creation of a new nation state or consolidation of its position within the United Kingdom.

Scotland itself could become fragmented.

Are the movements within Scotland of sufficient strength that their momentum will carry them through a change in central government or are they so embryonic that their future depends upon the hue of government at Westminster?

The Times plans to publish, on August 21st a Special Report on Scotland. The report will investigate how Scotland may move into the 1980s as well as reviewing Scotland in 1978.

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SPECIAL REPORTS

SCOTLAND — AUGUST 21st

Inquiry into National Theatre cash

By Our Theatre Reporter

The Arts Council announced yesterday that it has established a committee of inquiry into difficulties at the National Theatre in response to a request by the theatre board. The committee will start work immediately and should complete its report early next year.

Sir Roy Wilson, QC, former President of the Industrial Court, is chairman of the committee. The other members are Mr Brian Maynard, an accountant, and Dr Richard Hoggart, chairman of the Arts Council's drama panel.

The committee has been asked to examine the National's operation "now and in the future, the financial implications of current policies and the level of funding".

Particular attention will be given to the operational and maintenance requirements of the National Theatre building. The theatre management has long complained that too much of its money has to be spent on the building and too little on productions and performers.

The National Theatre Board made a formal request for an inquiry in March. Although the National has been subject to criticism from a variety of sources, Mr Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the Arts Council, said yesterday that the council had received no demands for an inquiry from anyone else.

Wives in talks on Forces' pay

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, led a delegation of Servicemen's wives to meet Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, and other ministers yesterday to discuss pay and conditions in the Armed Services.

The delegation protested against a new voting system under which wives have to be registered as Service voters. The ministers agreed to review the system.

Bank's missing £70,000

The disappearance of £70,000 from the Midland Bank in Queen Square, Wolverhampton, is being investigated by detectives.

Correction

It was incorrectly stated in early editions on Wednesday that Mr Walter Jewitt, leader of the Liberal group on Grimsby council, had been expelled from the Liberal Party. The candidates' committee decision to remove him from the list of approved parliamentary candidates is subject to appeal.

Inspectors criticize mixed-a bility class

By Bob Doe, of The Times Educational Supplement

The practice in some comprehensive schools of teaching children of widely differing abilities in the same class is criticized by government school inspectors in a report published today.

They fear that clever children in particular are suffering in most of the 300 schools they visited where the "mixed ability" method is used, and complain that it has often been introduced for social rather than education reasons.

Only a few exceptional teachers can teach well in classes that are not streamed into groups of roughly similar abilities, the report says. Most aim at the average level, neglecting the most and least able.

Sometimes, it says, teachers' expectations were pitched even lower than the average, resulting in slow, undemanding work and under-achievement all round.

Some less able children were stimulated to better performance by sharing in the work of their abler peers, but the cleverest pupils almost always suffered. In most schools the inspectors were concerned about the pace, scope and level of the work offered to such children.

The inspectors found classes for most subjects organized along mixed ability lines at some stage in about a third of the comprehensives in England, but rarely did it extend into fourth and fifth years, when pupils prepare for public examinations.

The report says that some teachers see there a chance to further their own "social philosophy" of social integration and less competition. But the inspectors give warning of unforeseen social and educational consequences.

"The priority given by some teachers to social objectives was operating against the development of the full academic porential of some of their pupils", they say.

Some teachers' efforts to create an informal atm in the classroom too le to a casual attitude work.

Others found the teaching mixed-ability reluctantly or with chance to prepare the because a hasty decis been taken by the teacher before the fu and consequences change had been work Schools often chan escape from indisciplin morale and lack of motiv

The bottom class streamed schools were extremely difficult bec least motivated and m ruptive children are trated. They are said feel rejected and unde because they get the teachers and least s work. In mixed ability it is argued, the disrup ments are spread rou less likely to feel lab failures.

Mixed Ability Work in hensive Schools (St Office, £2.50).

Mrs Williams to seek new industry liaison bodies

By Lucy Hodges, of The Times Educational Supplement

Local authorities will soon be urged to set up school-industry committees to ensure that employers and trade unions are kept in close touch with the education service.

A letter from Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has been drafted and is expected to be sent to chief education officers in the next week or so to coincide with the end of the parliamentary session. Ministerial pressure is believed to be behind the move, one of the first concrete proposals to come out of the "great debate on education" begun by the Prime Minister 18 months ago.

When the letter is distributed Mrs Williams will be able to demonstrate that her department has been as active as other bodies in the field, such as the Confederation of British Industry, the Schools Council and the Department of Industry.

The draft asks local authorities to set up committees to look at such questions as local work-experience schemes; opportunities for teachers to learn about industry; ways in which schools and industry can better understand one another; ways in which the qualities needed at work can be developed; and ways to promote interest in wealth-producing industry.

The school-industry committees should not merely consider science and technology but should look at wider issues "if the liaison committee is to become a focus for general school-industry information and activity", the letter says. They should be housed in local education offices or in schools or colleges and could develop as a resource and information centre.

There has been some resentment about the draft from local authority representatives, who object to the implication that they are not doing enough. Many councils already have such committees, as well as liaison officers. The letter is likely to be modified in the light of their complaints.

White Paper education being prepar

By a Staff Reporter

Officials are draf White Paper for Mrs Williams, Secretary o for Education and Scie there is doubt whether be published.

It is conceived as ar term report summing minister's achievements past two years and set her proposals for rid the law on education, i provisions for m grants for 16-to-18-year dents, enabling pow local authorities to li size of schools, the in tation of the Oakes co recommendations and those in the Taylor on the composition of ing bodies.

If decides to publish Williams is expected i in the first half of Sep before any possible announcement. She wa paper to be brief.

The last White Pa education, A Framew Expansion, was publis Mrs Margaret Thatc 1972.

هكذا من الأصل

£1m to football clubs ... purpose

Cooperation expected from working people during next pay year

...use of Commons

Denis Healey, Chancellor of the ...chequer, stated that he was sat... ...ed the economy was broadly on ... course charted in the economic ...diction published at the time of ... Budget.

...ecent figures suggest (he went ... that on most indicators of ...nomic performance we are ...ng at least as well as, and often ...ter than, predicted in the fore...s.

Martin Flannery (Sheffield ...sborough, Lab)—If a Tory ...vernment led by Mrs Thatcher— ...) made that awful flop of a ...ech the other day and about ...m' the Tories have now got ...ond thoughts—were in power, ...mployment would be at least ...e as high as it is and the ...nomy would be in chaos ...use of the confrontation tac... the Opposition agree with.

...he 5 per cent pay limit plays ...t into the hands of the Tories ...totally and in many other ...s. Will the Chancellor take into ...ount the criticisms of the TUC ... individual unions and think ...ously about this causing more ...mployment?

...Healey—I find myself in agree...t with some of Mr Flannery's remarks and in disagreement with others. He is right that if the policies proposed by the Opposition were followed there would be a massive and rapid increase in unemployment and a deterioration in economic performance in almost every area.

I cannot share his view about the 5 per cent limit. Our disagreement with the TUC is confined solely to methods.

On the question of keeping inflation in single figures we are in agreement. I have no doubt we shall have the same cooperation from working men and women next year as we have during the current pay round in achieving the Government's objectives.

Mr Nigel Lawson, for the Opposition (Blaby, C)—Does the Chancellor recall that on June 14 last, in the debate on his salary, he confidently forecast that minimum bank rate would be reduced within a matter of days. That was six weeks ago. What went wrong?

Mr Healey—What went wrong is Mr Lawson's recollection of what I said. I never said the MLR would be reduced in a matter of days. I ask him to withdraw that false statement. (Labour cries of "Withdraw".)

Role as a revising chamber fulfilled

...se of Lords

...setting up of assemblies in ...land and Wales was constitu...al upheaval enough for the ...y politic to assimilate at any time.

...Ferrers, for the Opposition, ... when the House agreed to ... Commons amendments to the ...land Bill.

...e said to follow this hotfoot ... a policy of abolishing one of ...two chambers of Parliament at ...minster would commend itself ...ew people indeed.

...ere are not (he said) many ...s there. Although the House of ...s does not always find itself at ...forefront of news, the public as... ...iole are pretty discriminatory ...alizing that the work of the ...s is today, probably more than ... before, a valuable contribu... to our parliamentary process ... that it has never worked ...er, more conscientiously or ...e effectively than it does now. ...robably stands higher in the ...c esteem than at any time it ...ry.

... advice to the Lord Chancel... Lord Elwyn-Jones) when dis...ng with his colleagues when to ...he abolition of the House of ...s into the Labour Party man...: "Do not touch it with a ...pole; it will not do you any ..."

...ier, Earl Ferrers said the ...rnment should state when ...intended to hold the referen... Would it be before or after ...general election?

...ere were still many flaws and ...sions in the Bill. There were ...ations, the implications of ...h they could not begin to un...tand.

...e Lords had carried out its ... and duty as a revising ...ber properly and constitu...lly and the Bill had emerged ...itely better because of their revising chamber. It should not be considered immodest to recognize and record the fact that the House of Lords had played a significant part in shaping and improving the Bill.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said by the autumn he would have been a member of both Houses for a total of 40 years. He had become increasingly disturbed and worried about the whole legislative process in this country.

Without making a party point every Government of which he had been a member or seen from the Opposition benches had made use of the guillotine to an increasing degree. Bills had not been discussed line by line or section by section in both Houses.

If we were (he said) to create a situation in which we had a unicameral legislature, whether elected or unelected, the effect would not be less work for the legislature, but more. The use of the guillotine would not be less; it would be more. The whole idea upon which our legislation has succeeded in establishing a free legislature for over 700 years would be destroyed if that was done.

I beg MPs and peers to remember they cannot abolish this House without replacing it unless they destroy the system upon which the freedom of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom has been founded for 700 years.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said false impressions were being given currency in Scotland about their proceedings on this Bill. Many letters had appeared in the press with comments elsewhere to the effect that the Lords had mutilated or mangled this Bill.

The Lords had provided the Commons with opportunities to discuss subjects not discussed as a result of the guillotine. The House of Lords had carried out its traditional role.

...anyone was tempted to say it ... the unelected House of ...mons which had altered the ... they should reflect that the ...s had done nothing more or ...han that which had the appro... f the Commons.

...It was not for the second ...ber making suggestions to ...l the Commons had agreed; ...ill might be different to what ...s now.

...the 239 amendments made, 96 ... made by the Government to ...own Bill. A further 46 amend...s were Government conces... to arguments and represen...s made by the Lords. How ...l this have been possible with... a second chamber? The ...ning 97 amendments were put forward from other parts ...e House.

...e Government made 23 sub...ve concessions while the Bill ...n the Lords. In addition, they ...ed by vote to send a further ...ssues of substance to the ...ons. The Government ...ted eight in the Commons ...f they had rejected in the ...

...Wednesday the Commons ...ed against Government advice ...cept amendments, on forestry ... the "West Lothian" ques...

...ody could say their time and ...had been wasted and they ...ot carried out their duty as a ...

Lord Shinwell (Lab) said their actions had been justified. As to when the House of Lords was going to be abolished, he had held the view for many long years that the Labour Party, of which he had been a member since 1903, always must have a grievance. What better grievance than the House of Lords? What were they going to replace it with? He wanted the House of Lords to go on.

Lord Banks (L) said Liberals hoped the Bill would receive the approval of the people of Scotland in due course.

Lord McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, said there would certainly be a general election in October, 1979, or earlier. As to the date of the referendum, he had to be much more circumspect. There had to be orders made and they could not be made before the recess.

The Government had consistently reiterated their intention of ensuring both referendums were held as soon as practicable. The first practicable date would be in the autumn. It was a matter for Parliament to decide.

As to the intervening of a general election, that was a somewhat hypothetical question. Parliament might run until October, 1979.

Lords consideration of Commons amendments was concluded.

...nale of Wales Bill

...Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chan..., said as final Commons ...ments to the Wales Bill were ...d to, that he was second to ... in acknowledging the notable ...peers had played in this im...t piece of constitutional ...e.

...Elton, for the Opposition, ...more than half of the 197 ...ments sent by peers to the ...ons were Government amendments. Had they all been excluded from the Bill, it would have been unworkable.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L) said the Bill had one merit above all others. It gave the people of Wales the greatest opportunity they had had for centuries of having an elected body to speak for them.

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Northern Ireland) Bill passed its remaining stages.

Higher fines for breaking Channel rules likely

...arl of Kinnoull (C), opening ...rt debate on oil pollution, ... the Government should ...sly consider examining the ...ility of making bilateral ... with France in controlling ...Channel. The powers under ...ational law were very ...d.

...Buxton, in a maiden speech, ...hat obviously laws were vital ...hings could always happen ...h the limitations of the i... ... The problem was that tech...y was running ahead of bio... Far too much today was ... on the need for further ...ology in order to protect ...t disaster.

...selection, training and com...e of the individuals involved ...l be carefully considered. Far ... international standards had ... secured.

...Vickers (C) said plans of all ... should be deposited at ...'s Register so when a ship ...l difficulties the authorities ... know its design. Storage of ...ships varied according to ... design.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, for the Opposition, said English was the nearest thing to an international maritime language and there was a good case for insisting every ship using the Channel should have somebody aboard who could speak English or French.

Lord Strabolgi, Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, said the United Kingdom had played a leading role in securing improvements in safety and navigation through international agreements on ship routeing schemes in international waters. The first internationally adopted traffic separation scheme was that in the Dover Straits.

Contraventions of the rules governing observance of separation schemes were at present subject to a maximum penalty of £100. This had been considered inadequate for some time. It was ludicrous.

In view of the great harm which might result from serious contraventions the maximum sum was being examined with a view to seeing that it was established at an appropriately severe level.

House adjourned, 8.26 pm.

Danger of reverting to wage-price spiral: dividend control essential

There was a danger be slipping back into a vicious circle of higher earnings chasing higher prices chased by higher earnings, Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said. The control of dividends remained an essential part of the package.

Mr Barnett (Heywood and Royton, Lab), who was moving the second reading of the Dividends Bill, said that was precisely what Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, told the House in 1973. Some of the problems of the 1973 economic crisis still beset the industrial world. No single country could succeed in solving that on its own, but Britain could win the battle against inflation.

He hoped they all agreed on the objective: that they wanted not only to maintain the rate of price inflation of 7 per cent, but to bring it to an even lower level. Most of them would agree that moderation in pay settlements played an essential part in achieving that objective. When they were asking the people of this country to be moderate and restrain their pay settlements, provocative increases in dividends were, to say the least, not helping.

He did not dispute the fact that the 10 per cent limit on dividends would have some effect on certain forms of income, particularly on pension fund income and small incomes generally. Nobody would dispute it would have some effect.

A large number of pensioners obtained benefit from pension funds and life insurance. It was foolish to deny that, but equally he hoped the Conservatives would accept that many thousands with much larger incomes benefited from pension funds and investment income generally.

Many factors affected the value of shares and the ability of companies to raise the further money: the general state of the economy; the level of inflationary expectations and the level of company profits.

Large sums of capital had been raised over the years, despite dividend control, whereas at other times, when there had been no dividend controls it had not been possible so easily to raise money on the market.

There would be some companies disappointed about the way the policy worked. Some would be wanting to increase their dividends and would not be able to do so. He hoped it would be clear, however, that under a policy of dividend control one could not make exceptions in individual cases. The policy would be looked at again in the light of experience of its working.

The Government were having to ask large numbers of people to make a much bigger sacrifice in restraining their incomes. (Labour cheers.) There were some companies which had genuine cause of complaint. But the Opposition complaints were grossly exaggerated. It was crucial to continue with an even-handed policy on all forms of income and not just one.

The social consequences of high inflation were much more arbitrary than anything imposed by the Government in the area of incomes policy. The policy proposed by the Opposition of leaving dividends totally free while seeking to ensure that incomes did not grow beyond a certain level would have disastrous prospects.

Mr Peter Tapsell, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (Horncastle, C) said even if the principle of continued dividend control was accepted there were strong grounds for criticizing the method proposed, which would favour the less successful company and penalize the companies with dynamic growth.

Any equation between the amount paid in dividends and wages was wide of the mark. The disproportion between the two was great. The increase in wages paid out last year was more than twice the amount of dividends paid.

Any argument for continued dividend control must rest on political or psychological considerations and not on considerations of demand management or on an equation of the amounts of dividend payments with the amounts earnt by people working.

There were 11 million workers in occupational pension schemes which were already paying pensions to 2,500,000 and there were 14 million householders buying life insurance. The share of dividends going to superannuation funds, life insurance funds and non-profit making bodies had risen to between 40 and 45 per cent.

To imply that only a relatively tiny group of people were concerned with share price movements or dividends was untrue.

Why was it essential for the national interest, as suggested by the Chief Secretary and the Government in bringing this Bill forward, to tell all the workers that to persuade them not to opt for more than a 5 per cent increase in wages next year they were to be offered the inducement of a reduced pension when they retired? In a nutshell that was the Government's case in bringing forward this Bill.

Why should workers in nationalized industries and private enterprise firms observing the index-linked inflation proof pensions of millions of Government employees feel encouraged to moderate their wage demands by the news that their pension funds were to have the income on which those people depended artificially reduced? That was the intended consequence of the Bill.

It was insulting to the millions of trade unionists and their wives for ministers to treat them as if they were too ignorant to understand the truth, as though they needed to be given a worthless bribe to persuade them to exercise wage restraint.

The Bill had nothing to do with the rich. The tax system took care of that. Far from being an attack on the rich it was in reality an attack on the poor. (Labour laughter.)

It would adversely affect the pensions of those already retired and the future pensions of the millions who would retire, the 11 million members of occupational schemes already who were looking to that occupational pension as a major contribution to their security in old age.

Loopholes in ramshackle apparatus

Mr John Cronin (Loughborough, Lab) said it was accepted on both sides of the House that dividend control had certain serious disadvantages. People should be educated about dividends and should not think they increased the riches of wealthy people.

It was absurd to suggest dividend control had some terrible effect on the whole capital market. There were some good effects of dividend control. A lot of successful companies as a result of not paying out profits and dividends had been able to build up their financial position.

Mr Reginald Maudling (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) said in current circumstances there was no argument either of logic or of economics for continuing statutory control of dividends. Dividends were the product of output, not a cost of output.

The movement of capital into the most effective and promising industries could only be impeded by control over dividend distribution.

The Government's case was that this measure of statutory dividend control was essential to the maintenance of voluntary wage restraint. Why was it necessary in order to achieve voluntary wage restraint to have statutory control of dividends?

If the Government believed they could get voluntary wage restraint what reason had they to believe they could not get voluntary dividend restraint?

If they failed to get voluntary wage restraint would they then abandon control of dividends? If the House was to make a judgment on the merits of this Bill they were entitled to answers to those questions. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab) said he was convinced of the necessity to retain the limitation on dividends. The policy of the Opposition was one of division, strife, and setting one section of the community against another. If the Bill did not go through it would be more difficult for the unions to agree to wage control.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said everybody knew of the many loopholes in the ramshackle apparatus in the Bill of so-called dividend control. They knew of the innumerable ways dividend control could be avoided.

The Government were going too far in suggesting with a straight face that the Bill, if enacted, would seriously control dividends. Parliament should chuck it.

Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab) said Britain's economy suffered badly because it was the centre of a large number of large companies that operated internationally and were able to make their capital allocation decisions on an international basis.

For many years they had invested available funds, created by British workers, overseas. They were not going to be influenced by the tiddly Bill. They might be influenced by the fact that workers' wages were to be held down indefinitely.

Mr Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) said the main problem facing the country was that of job creation through more investment. A different approach was wanted with the encouragement of investment, which would mean the encouragement of dividends.

Mr Maurice Orbach (Stockport, South, Lab) said the Government were in a position to say to the trade unionists if they passed this Bill: "We are limiting the amount of dividends which are repaid to shareholders—we trust you will limit the amount you are going to be paid in the next year and by so doing help inflation."

Mr John Moore (Croydon, Central, C) said the stench of hypocrisy permeated this piece of legislation. The Government were seeking to base their policies on myths and envy. The system of dividend control proposed would assist only the very rich.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C) said the Thomson Organization, which had grown tremendously in recent years in Britain and which had put money into *The Times* and enabled it to survive, which owned *The Sunday Times* and a large tranche of North Sea oil and employed a great many people, had decided to have a share reorganization. He would not go into the details because he did not understand them.

But what he did know was that the share reorganization had been carried through because the company thought it could either make profits in Britain and keep them or invest in Britain and get the return it wanted.

It was selling up what it had in Britain but its expansion was going to be in Canada and the United States.

Whichever Government was in office an expansion in industry, with a reduction in unemployment, was required. An expansion in industry was required to increase the vitality and productivity of the country. That could be achieved in all sorts of ways, but one way it could be done was through the great companies.

But Thomson was one of those companies that was so dissatisfied that it had decided that any expansion which took place would be in Canada and the United States. And one of the reasons for that was because of such stupid Bills as this one.

Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol, North-West, Lab) said that he was not impressed with this legislation but would vote for it simply because he wanted to see some effective controls on profits.

He was opposed to pay policy. It was not the job of the Labour Government to prevent trade union negotiators looking after, sustaining and improving the salaries and conditions of the people they represented.

Mr Nigel Lawson, for the Opposition (Blaby, C) said that for the Chief Secretary to the Treasury to talk about the Bill as being a necessary part of the battle against inflation was claptrap and balderdash. Trade unionists were far too intelligent to believe there was any benefit for them in statutory dividend control. No trade unionist or trade union leader cared a hoot about it.

Let us be clear (he said) who is being attacked by this measure. It is the elderly and ordinary people, many of them on below average incomes.

What could be more bizarre and ridiculous than introducing a measure designed to benefit workers by persuading them to take shares in the company in which they worked and then introducing this Bill to reduce the value of those shares?

Individuals with large shareholdings

Mr Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab), said had they gone for a voluntary agreement on dividends they knew there were a number of companies which had large dividend increases which they were preparing to bring in. That attitude would have the pay policy, which the Government were determined to proceed with, difficult. Voluntary control would not have been effective.

Mr Maudling—Why would it not be possible to have a voluntary agreement on dividends?

Mr Sheldon—We happen to know a number of companies would have produced large dividend payments—200 per cent and more and well beyond—of a kind that would have made the pay policy on which we are embarked difficult to proceed with.

Mr Maudling—Did the Government make any attempt to get a voluntary agreement?

Mr Sheldon—The understanding that we have is that such an agreement would have been violated by a few, but this few would have made the incomes policy difficult to achieve.

Mr Richard Wainwright—To what extent did he entertain the use of some sanctions against spectacular dividends?

Mr Sheldon said he thought the Opposition parties had been against sanctions of that kind. He would have thought they would have preferred to have seen such matters in legislative form which could be debated.

According to the Government's latest information more than 37 per cent of all share holdings were shaer holdings by the beneficial owner. This amounted to £17,000m. The figures showed that more than £1,000m worth of shares were owned by people having individual share holdings each of more than £100,000.

It would clearly be a matter of some resentment if dividends were markedly increased so that those with these large share holdings were allowed to increase their incomes at a time when there was restraint on pay.

We are seeking to achieve a fourth stage of pay and prices policy (he said) and it is only right we should continue with the dividend aspect of it. The time will come when we shall be able to find an agreed path leading to stable and responsible pay negotiations. At that stage we can move towards the freeing of dividends from restraint. The right time for this will be when inflation has become firmly under control.

The Bill was read a second time by 309 votes to 294—Government majority, 15.

Pay rise plea for chief whip

It was ridiculous in the context of the kind of work now done by the Lords that the Chief Whip (Lady Llewelyn-Davies) should get paid less than half the Chief Whip in the Commons (Mr Michael Cocks): Lord Carrington, Leader of the Opposition, said when the Ministerial and Other Salaries Order, 1978, was discussed.

He said all these salaries in modern terms were fairly derisory. Lords-in-Waiting were treated worse than almost everybody else because they could not draw attendance allowances and were paid a pittance for the work they did.

The time was fast approaching when all peers on all sides of the House should say they were not going to put up with it any more.

Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, said he agreed about salaries especially those of the Chief Whip and others who did such an important job in the Lords.

As always (he said) we tend to treat ourselves in a derisory way. This has to be faced. We have to have a change, and it applies to all governments.

The order was approved.

Sir G Howe thinks TUC 'extremely foolish'

To raise the level of wages of the low paid beyond that which the TUC set some years ago, adjusted to pay increases in the interim, would be a dangerous course, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Will he discuss the great problems of the low paid workers with the TUC and bear in mind that £44.50 is a ludicrously low level below which no more than 5 per cent can be negotiated? This could be increased by at least £15 without in any way sabotaging the principles of the pay policy.

Mr Healey (Leeds, East, Lab)—If he can guarantee that the higher paid workers would not seek to rebuild their differentials on the back of the increase for the low paid there might be something to be said for it.

Mr Esmond Bulmer (Kidderminster, C)—What indications have been received from the TUC by the Government about the operation of the 12-month rule?

Mr Healey—My impression is that the statement in the White Paper concerning the maintenance of the existing annual settlement dates is one which is in line with the views of the TUC.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury matters (East Surrey, C)—Since the policies previously agreed between the TUC and the Labour Party have succeeded in the past four years only in lowering the living standards of British trade unionists below those in every other part of the Western world, is it not extremely foolish once again for the TUC to agree with the Labour Party to even stronger doses of the same mixture which will only prove disastrous?

Mr Healey—I think he must make up his mind where he stands on matters. I quoted the other day his vicious remarks on the TUC and the effect of pay policy last year. He said he had changed his mind and he thought that pay policy was a good thing.

I do not think he will advance his party's prospects by accusing the TUC leaders of being foolish. He must be grateful Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C) is not here to see how he is destroying the position Mr Prior is trying to establish with the unions.

'We all have off days at times'

Anything either he or the Prime Minister had said about Mrs Thatcher in the debate on the economy on Tuesday was as nothing to what the Conservative press said about her the following day, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, commented amid laughter and cheers in reply to a Conservative MP who sought an assurance that the Chancellor would not conduct the election campaign on a personally abusive level.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C)—Why does the Chancellor appear to be so polite towards his colleagues in the EEC, even if he does not agree with them, but rude and abusive to anybody else in this country with whom he disagrees?

Is he not aware that the British people do not really like the tactics he and the Prime Minister indulge in? Will he give an assurance that he will have second thoughts on not conducting an election campaign at this abusive level?

Mr Healey—The Prime Minister and I try to be honest and straightforward in all our dealings with people whom we meet.

I can assure him that anything I and the Prime Minister said about Mrs Thatcher in the debate on Tuesday was as nothing to what the Conservative press said about her on Wednesday.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) later asked the Prime Minister if he would arrange to have published in the Official Report, the editorial in the *Daily Mirror* today, which, he said, consisted of all the comments of all the Tory press on the crass ineptitude of the Leader of the Opposition.

Can you (he asked) recall a precedent where all the Tory papers in the land were unanimous in their condemnation of a Leader of the Opposition?

Mr Callaghan—I did note that there was one exception, *The Sun*, but perhaps that was because it was not appearing. (Labour laughter.) We all have off days at times. (Renewed laughter.)

Resident labour available for Tottenham?

Mr John Grant, Under Secretary, said in a written reply—Applications for work permits from Tottenham Hotspur Football Club in respect of Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa were received by my department on July 14.

As I stated in my reply on July 21, the views of the Football Association, Football League and the Professional Footballers Association have been requested. The availability of resident labour to fill these vacancies is one of several matters concerning which my department requires information before a decision can be made on granting the applications.

I expect the consultation process to be completed on Monday, July 31, and a decision on the work permit applications will be taken as soon as possible thereafter.

Premature release from RAF

Mr James Wellbeloved, Under Secretary for Defence for the RAF, said in a written reply about premature release from the RAF—I can now confirm that the present rules by which officers may apply for premature release from the Active List will continue but, in those branches where there are manning restrictions, it will be the policy to allow officers normally to be released from the Service on PVR terms after a maximum waiting period of three years, provided that by the end of the waiting period they have given sufficient service to amortize their training costs.

This policy will be kept under review.

For airmen eligible to apply for premature voluntary release, the normal maximum waiting period will remain unchanged at 18 months.

Extra 4p

Mr Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many pence of February, 1974, had the same value as £1 sterling currently.

Mr Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury, said in a written reply—Comparing the first quarter of this year with the first quarter of 1974, consumers had nearly twice as many pounds in their pockets each worth 53 pence. Overall, and in real terms, for every £1 consumers had in their pockets in the first quarter of 1974, they had £1.04 four years later.

Clash on assumption about unemployment

Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister, said during noisy exchanges with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, that the assumption on unemployment had been revised downwards.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Will the Prime Minister confirm that the assumption on which his Government is working is that the figure for unemployment for the rest of this Parliament will be 1,500,000?

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—, after turning amid laughter to talk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just told me that the figure has been revised downwards. (Conservative cries of "Oh".)

Mrs Thatcher—The Prime Minister said it had been revised downwards from 1,700,000 last week. He did not give the figure to which it had been revised.

If it is 1,550,000 under socialist policies, will he say so, bearing in mind that he inherited only some 600,000 unemployed and the result of his and his predecessor's efforts have been to add some 600 men and women to the dole queues every day they have been in office? (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—She is right to focus on the problems of unemployment which with inflation are the biggest problems this country has to face. Certainly there has been a substantial increase for reasons I have explained in this House.

I must say when I hear the cheers of the party opposite about this matter I can only reflect if they had been in power—(Loud Conservative protests and cries of "Answer")—with the abolition of grants and subsidies which have so consistently been put forward by Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North-East, C), the misfortune that is falling upon us as a result of a world recession would be all the much greater and there would be far more people out of work.

She knows, because I have explained this before, that an assumption in technical terms is not the same as a forecast. The Government's policy is to return to full employment.

Mrs Thatcher—What is the revised working assumption? Will the Prime Minister answer the question? (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—The revised working assumption was published last May—(Conservative cries of "What is it?")—1,550,000, which I informed her at question time a week ago.

Decision to end sanctions rests with United Nations

Sanctions were imposed on Southern Rhodesia as a result of a United Nations decision and would be lifted in the same way, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said.

He was answering Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab) who had asked—Will the Prime Minister contact President Carter to express the disquiet of many MPs over any suggestion that sanctions would be lifted in Southern Rhodesia?

This can happen only with the agreement of Britain and all other countries involved when Southern Rhodesia is free and has a democratically elected majority government.

Mr Callaghan—Sanctions were imposed as a result of a United Nations decision and will be lifted in the same way.

The United States administration and the British Government are working closely together on this and President Carter and Secretary of State Vance are in no doubt about the general position.

Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford, C)—Has Mr Callaghan forgotten the terms of the Anglo-American package presented to Rhodesia by Dr Kissinger, particularly the clause which states that upon the establishment of an interim government sanctions will be lifted and that economic aid will be provided?

Where does Mr Callaghan stand on that promise?

Mr Callaghan—Those conditions have not been utterly fulfilled. There is no acceptable administration in Rhodesia. If there were, we would not have a guerrilla war, backed by thousands of people.

The purpose of the British Government, backed, I believe, by many Tories, is to try to ensure that we can bring all the elements in Rhodesia into a settlement which will lead to peace.

Removal of aero engines a commercial matter

The licence to export Rolls-Royce aero engines to Chile could not be taken back, Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister, said during questions. He said their removal was a commercial matter between the Chilean Government and Rolls-Royce and he hoped no subterfuge would be entered into to remove them.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) had asked—Will he reconsider the granting of an export licence for the return of the Chilean aero engines at East Kilbride in view of the possibility that the Chilean Government might attempt to use force to remove the engines, with the resulting risk of physical confrontation with the trade union movement?

Mr Callaghan—The Government's attitude to Chile and the subject of human rights is well known. We have made that clear not only by words but by our actions in accepting many Chilean refugees.

As regards the issue of the licence, that cannot be reconsidered. The licence has been issued a week ago. It cannot be taken back.

As to the removing of the engines, that is a matter of commercial concern between the Chilean Government and the Rolls-Royce Company. I hope no subterfuge will be entered into to try to remove them. I equally hope that the legal responsibility will be properly observed and that these engines which now belong to the Chilean Government and were paid for should be removed.

The last week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Motion on Drivers' Hours (Harmonization with Community Rules) Regulations and on Community Road Transport Rules (Exemptions) Regulations.

Tuesday: Proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Wednesday: Debate on Rhodesia.

Thursday: Adjournment debates prior to summer recess.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Dividends Bill, committee and remaining stages.

Tuesday: Transport Bill and Parliamentary Pensions Bill, consideration of Commons reasons for rejecting Lords amendments.

Wednesday: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, all stages. Adjourn for summer recess.

Oxford class list: Modern languages

The following class list has been issued at Oxford University:

MODERN LANGUAGES

Class I: A. F. C. Ando, Ne Call, Stowe S (Ital and Fr); A. P. J. Ball, St J, Winchester (Fr and Russ); W. J. O. Bartlett, Worc, Worcester RGS (Germ); G. P. Bennington, St Cath, Chesterfield S (Fr and Span); D. C. Breden, Keble, Trinity S, Croydon (Span); M. G. Cheesman, St Pet, The King's S, Canterbury (Fr and Germ); N. E. Cronk, Queen's, R Hale S (Fr); Elizabeth A. de la Briere, Som, Millfield S (Mod Grk); Kay Garneson, St Hild, Urmston GS (Germ and Fr); S. P. Haynes, Jesus, Westcliff HS (Fr and Russ); M. J. Hooton, St Edm H, Wigan GS (Germ and Fr); Sarah-Jill Lennard, St Hilda's, HS (Fr and Germ); N. J. Lord, Univ, Watford GS (Russ and Germ); A. M. R. Mackenzie, New Coll, Eton (German and Fr); A. M. J. Mayne, St J, Manchester GS (Fr and Germ); R. S. Moore, Pemb, R Belfast Acm Inst (Fr); N. W. Munro, Worc, Merchant Taylors' (Fr and Germ); A. J. Newcombe, Queen's, Manchester GS (Russ); Eileen D. J. Price, St Hilda's, Brecon HS (Germ and Fr); Julie E. Scott, St Anne's, Arnold HS, Blackpool (Germ and Fr); J. C. Smith, New Coll, Caterham S (Germ and Fr); J. P. Warren, Merton, Sir R Manwood's S (Germ and Fr); D. S. Watson, St Edm H, Salford GS (Ital and Fr); J. M. Whitlock, Merton, Downside S (Fr and Russ); C. S. Williams, New Coll, Farnborough GS (Germ and Fr); Valerie J. Worth, BNC, Dorking Co GS (Fr and Germ).

Class II: Hilary Arnold, St Cath, Nailsea Comp S (Fr); R. C. M. Aston, St Pet, Cheltenham C (Germ and Fr); Jacquetta S. Bastow, St Anne's, Merchant Taylors' Crosby (Germ and Fr); Mrs N. A. Bate, Wadh, Eastbourne C (Fr and Germ); P. Bateman, St Pet, Carre's GS (Fr and Germ); M. J. de la P. Beresford, Ball, Clifton C (Ital and Fr); Hilary A. Beswick, St Hugh's, Bury GS (Fr and Germ); S. K. Binning, New Coll, Dulwich C (Fr and Germ); Anna I. Bisewska, Wadh, Wyggeston S (Fr and Ital); C. W. Blackford, Linc, Hastings GS (Fr and Germ); C. R. Bolton, Queen's, G. Dixon GS (Fr and Span); J. G. Brearley, St Cath, Bemrose S (Germ); A. P. Brown, New Coll, Winchester (Fr and Germ); R. J. Bula, Greyf, Salesian C, Lond (Fr); Angela K. Canning, St Anne's, Our Lady's Conv HS (Fr and Span); Carol J. Cardona-Gilbert, St Anne's, Birkenhead HS (Germ and Fr); D. J. Carter, Worc, Hyde GS (Germ and Fr); I. O. Carter, Keble, Wallington HS (Fr and Span); Sally Carter, LMH, Atlantic C (Russ); D. J. Castle, St J, Trinity S, Croydon (Fr and Germ); P. J. Chamberlain, St Pet, Aylesbury GS (Span and Fr); P. V. Chorley, Trin, Merchant Taylors', Crosby (Fr); Barbara J. Codd, LMH, Sale GS (Germ); G. J. Connell, St Pet, St Lawrence C, Ramsgate (Span and Port); Frances Cooley, St Hugh's, Winchester Co HS (Russ); Charlotte A. Crowther, St Hilda's, Pears S (Germ and Fr).

A. Dale, St Edm H, Newcastle-under-Lyme HS (Russ); R. V. Dove, Ch Ch, City of London S (Fr and Germ); S. J. Duckworth, Worc, St Benedict's, Ealing (Fr and Span); P. P. Dunstan, Jesus, Manor S, Mansfield (Fr and Germ); Jane M. Edmunds, St Hugh's, Dr Challoner's HS (Fr and Germ); Margaret C. Egerton, St Hilda's, Royal S, Bath (Germ); P. A. Eggleston, St Edm H, Kimbolton S (Fr and Span); C. E. Evans, St Edm H, Burnley GS (Germ); D. A. Evans, St Edm H, Bexley GS (Fr and Germ); M. L. Fawcett, BNC, Queen's C, Lond (Fr); Anne Fearon, St Cath, Whitehaven GS (Germ and Russ); Maria Forreras, St Anne's, Bp T. Grant S (Span and Fr); J. G. Fisher, New Coll, Salesian S (Fr and Germ); J. F. J. Fletcher, Trin, Taunton S (Fr); D. C. Franklin, St J, UCS (Fr and Russ); Mrs P. P. Fraser, St Anne's, Crocsycellog S (Germ and Fr); Susan J. Fudge, St Hilda's, Highworth S (Fr); W. J. Caminara, Linc, Winchester (Fr and Germ); Lucasta M. Gamlen, St Hilda's, Harrogate GS (Germ and Fr); S. P. Garnor, Ch Ch, Birkenhead S (Fr and Span); M. R. Geoghegan, Exeter, Reading S (Germ and Fr); Helen K. A. Glanville, Som, Ancaster House S (Ital and Fr); M. A. A. Greaves, Oriel, St Benedict's, Ealing (Fr and Russ); Fiona W. Grey, LMH, Berwick Co GS (Fr and Germ); Jill K. Griffin, Wadh, Millfield S (Germ); Karen B. M. Griffith, St Hugh's, Heathfield S (Ital and Fr); J. P. Guilford, Exeter, Winchester (Span and Port).

I. K. Hamilton, Worc, English S, Paris (Fr and Germ); Sally J. Hammond, BNC, Gresham's S (Fr and Germ); N. J. Hanbury-Williams, Ch Ch, Eton (Span and Port); M. Handsley, St Ed H, Eastfields HS (Germ and Fr); S. Harrison, Worc, Canon Slade GS (Russ and Fr); P. C. Hellinger, New Coll, Haberdashers' Aske's S (Fr and Germ); M. J. H. Hobhouse, Pemb, Eton (Fr and Germ); M. C. Holton, Ball, Bootham S (Germ and Fr); M. A. Homewood, St J, Sir J. Williamson's S (Fr and Germ); Jacqueline M. L. Hornby, LMH, Harrogate C (Fr); M. J. Howard, St Ed H, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS (Span and Fr); Julie P. Hudson, St Anne's, Stafford HS (Span and Fr); D. C. Jeary, BNC, Kent C (Fr and Germ); R. K. Johnston, Queen's, Cheltenham C (Germ and Fr); Annick J. A. Jorand, LMH, Howell's S, Llandaff (Fr and Ital); S. F. Joseph, Ch Ch, Manchester GS (Fr and Germ); C. H. Kellett, Exeter, Abingdon S (Fr and Germ); T. M. Kemp, Hertf, Crewe EGS (Fr and Germ); Bridget P. Kendall, LMH, The Perse S (Russ); P. J. Kennewell, Magd, Aust Nat Univ (Germ); S. R. Kitcher, Ch Ch, Bournemouth S (Fr and Germ); Roxana C. V. Knight, LMH, St Michael's, Petworth (Fr); R. T. Kolka, Wadh, St Benedict's S, Ealing (Fr).

A. J. Lammin, Exeter, Poole GS (Germ and Fr); Linden L. Lawson, LMH, St Swithun's, Winchester (Germ); R. T. Leitch, Magd, J. Leggott SFC, Scunthorpe (Fr and Germ); Susan J. Le Page, LMH, Stroud GHS (Span and Fr); F. B. Ley, BNC, St Benedict's, Ealing (Span and Fr); Sarah J. Linton, Hertf, Hereford SFC (Fr and Germ); Beverley A. Little, St Cath, Solihull HS (Germ and Fr); P. W. Lodge, Trin, Pudsey GS (Germ and Fr); A. J. Lumas, St Edm H, Manchester GS (Fr and Russ); Jayne P. Lomas, St Hilda's, Cardiff HS (Fr and Germ); J. D. Lowe, Oriel, Raine's Foundation GS (Fr and Germ); S. J. M. Lowe, Ch Ch, Judd S (Fr and Germ); A. McAdam, Worc, Hyde CGS (Germ and Fr); Helen M. MacEwan, Som, Peterhead Ac (Fr and Span); Mrs J. A. Mackie, Som, Oxford CFE (Russ); I. A. McLoughlin, Hertf, Mundella S (Germ); Deborah J. Manthorpe, LMH, Stroud HS (Fr and Germ); N. Mildenhall, Magd, Merchant Taylor's (Germ and Fr); C. J. Minns, St Pet, Ellesmere Port CGS (Germ and Fr); Margaret A. Mortimer, St Hugh's, Dr Challoner's HS (Fr); J. G. Moss, Exeter, R Hale S (Fr and Germ); J. C. Mozley, Oriel, Winchester (Germ and Fr).

Alison K. Norie, St Cath, Orme GS (Fr and Germ); Z. Novakovic, New Coll, Reading S (Germ and Fr); M. Owen, CCC, Porth Co GS (Fr); D. R. Paget, Worc, Reigate GS (Fr and Germ); A. H. Palmer, Keble, Wellington C (Fr and Germ); Sara G. Panter, St Hugh's, Clitheroe RGS (Germ and Fr); Alison J. Parry, St Cath, Barton Peverill GS (Germ and Fr); J. H. Patchett, St Pet, Hipperholme GS (Germ and Fr); Amanda P. Phipps, Hertf, Oxford HS (Russ); B. J. Polley, Exeter, Abingdon S (Fr and Germ); J. S. Porter, Oriel, Hastings GS (Fr); A. C. Preston, Wadh, Manchester GS (Germ); Tiina M. Raiamets, LMH, The Perse S (Fr and Russ); Elizabeth J. L. Reed, Som, St Paul's (Germ and Fr); J. R. D. Sage, Keble, Hardye's S (Germ); J. F. W. Sanderson, New Coll, Westminster (Fr and Germ); Jessica M. Shapiro, St Hugh, Hutcheson's GS (Russ); Julie A. Sier, St Hilda's, Worcester GS (Germ); P. J. A. Simpson, Linc, Monmouth S (Span); J. C. Sims, Ch Ch, Trinity S, Croydon (Fr and Germ); T. M. Squires, Linc, Westcliff HS (Fr and Russ); Frances Stones, St Anne's, Farnworth GS (Germ and Fr); A. F. Sykes, Ch Ch, Winchester (Fr and Germ); Halina E. Szadkowska, St Cath, St Joseph's, Bradford (Fr and Russ); A. Taylor, Queen's, Merchant Taylors' (Russ); Janice L. Taylor, Som, Henley-on-Thames GS (Fr and Germ); Jean M. L. Taylor, St Hilda's, Manchester HS (Fr and Germ); M. E. Thompson, Queen's, Abingdon S (Fr and Russ); Nancy M. Thorpe, BNC, Clitheroe RGS (Fr and Germ); M. C. Truran, Oriel, Kingswood S (Germ and Fr); A. V. G. Tucker, Univ, Calday Grange (Russ and Germ); G. Vanes, St Edw H, Dudley GS (Germ and Fr); S. R. Wakefield, Ball, Torquay GS (Span and Fr); A. R. Walsh, Queen's, Bradford GS (Germ and Fr); K. M. Watson, Magd, High Wycombe RGS (Fr); R. D. J. Watson, St Pet, Trinity S, Carlisle (Germ and Fr); V. L. Webb, Keble, Bedford S (Germ and Fr); R. D. Weston, St Pet, Melton Mowbray Up S (Fr); L. J. Wheeldon, Keble, Ashby-de-la-Zouch GS (Germ and Fr); A. J. Whitehurst, Pemb, Wolstanton GS (Fr and Germ); A. Williams, Oriel, Truro S (Germ and Fr); Jane M. Williams, St Hilda's, Notting Hill and Ealing HS (Germ and Fr); Mary C. Winship, Jesus, Wintringham S (Fr and Germ); M. N. Woodward, Oriel, Christ's Hosp (Fr and Germ); S. B. Wray, Merton, Manchester GS (Fr and Russ); P. M. Yardle, St J, Blundell's S (Fr and Germ); Lesley A. Yarrow, LMH, Sale GS (Fr and Germ).

Class III: J. P. Brown, Trin, Bradford GS (Russ); Carmel M. Conroy, St Anne's, no school given (Fr and Russ); Julie C. Cox, LMH, N Bromsgrove HS (Germ and Fr); Briony H. Earl, St Anne's, Fairfield GS (Fr and Span); M. J. Giddings, Queen's, Neale-Wade S, March (Span and Fr); M. G. Hocken, Pemb, Kent C (Fr and Germ); Jill Hollis, Hertf, Sudbury Up S (Fr and Germ); H. M. Hughes, Jesus, St Edward's S, Oxford (Fr); R. J. G. Hurst, Ch Ch, Eton (Fr and Russ); H. M. H. Johnson, Exeter, Lancaster GS (Fr); J. J. Kellett, Pemb, Rock Ferry HS (Fr and Span); Susan L. McCann, Som, Cheltenham Ladies' C (Fr and Ital); M. Ogbusne, Ball, no school given (Span and Fr); Mary C. Owen, St Anne's, Worcester GS (Fr); D. J. Paley, Linc, W. Hulme's GS (Fr and Germ); H. M. Papworth, St Edm H, The Leys S (Fr and Span); Mary Patterson, St Anne's, Durham Wearside Sec S (Fr and Germ); J. Paul, Jesus, Devonport HS (Fr); R. Pickering, Univ, Grange S, Bradford (Russ); Carolyn A. Regan, Som, French Lycée, Lond (Fr and Span); P. A. Reynolds, St J, Wellington C (Fr and Germ); G. B. K. Rock, St Edm H, Barrow-in-Furness GS (Fr and Russ); R. A. Seavill, St J, Oldham GS; L. A. Wallington, Magd, Charterhouse (Fr and Germ); Anne C. Whittington, LMH, Rosebery CGS (Fr); P. G. Woodhead, Linc, Bradford GS (Fr and Germ).

Aegrotat: T. J. Armstrong, Ch Ch, Palmer's S (Fr and Germ).

WEST EUROPE

Less wine but better quality is aim of EEC seven-year plan

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, July 27

An ambitious seven-year plan for reform of European wine production, aimed mainly at reducing the quantity while improving the quality of the output of Mediterranean vineyards, was proposed today by the European Commission.

The cost of the plan would total about £570m, of which some £230m would be charged to the EEC budget, the rest being met by the governments concerned.

The scheme goes to the EEC Council of Ministers of Agriculture, who are expected to discuss it at their next meeting in September.

It is estimated that the plan would involve the modernization or the conversion to other crops, of about 741,000 acres out of the 4,200,000 acres of vineyards in France and Italy where table wines are produced.

The plan comes fairly closely after the Commission's earlier abortive proposals. It is designed largely to meet the similar, but in some respects conflicting difficulties which France and Italy will face in competing with the low-cost wine producers of Greece, Spain and Portugal in an enlarged Community.

In presenting the scheme to the Commission this week, Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, emphasized that the aim was not simply to reduce production as to make room on the market for the new members. They, too, would have to accept the same production disciplines.

According to Commission estimates production of table wine in the Community is increasing by 1 per cent a year, while consumption is stagnant. This suggests that the EEC must reckon with an annual surplus of table wine of between 130 million and 220 million gallons a year. This estimate, takes no account of the enormous increase in production potential that would come with enlargement.

To appease the French, who are as worried about an influx of cheap Italian wine as about competition from new member states, the Commission has proposed creating the legal basis for introducing a minimum "floor price" for wine during periods of glut and collapse of the market.

The proportion of wine output that must be sold at a fixed low price for distillation into industrial alcohol at times of excess production would also be raised. This obligation would be extended to regions of Italy that are now exempt.

On the consumption side, the Commission expresses alarm about the growing competition from manufacturers of soft drinks, and criticizes the high excise duties charged on wine. In Britain and Denmark, the main offenders, more than 70 per cent of the retail price of a litre bottle of wine consists of tax.

On the structural side, aid would be given mainly for the replanting of traditional hillside vineyards with lower yielding but higher quality vines, and for the widespread phasing out for conversion of vineyards elsewhere to the growing of maize, fruit and vegetables.

Judge keeps public at bay as casino fraud trial ends

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 27

Sensationalism kept knocking at the door of the court at Nice throughout the trial of 20 croupiers and eight "barons" in the Ruhl Casino on charges of helping themselves to 330,000 francs (£40,000) a year.

The public who thronged to the court in the hope of juicy titbits about extortion and fraud, scandals which have rocked the Riviera gambling world were disappointed. They were kept out of the court by the president, M Charles Rossi. "This trial will not be the trial of sensationalism", he declared at the start.

There was nothing sensational about the extent of the fraud (considering the casino uses the only 500,000 franc chips in the world), about the proceedings, or, in the end, about the prison sentences, which ranged from 18 months to 10 months, most of them suspended. They were also fined and ordered to repay the sums embezzled.

The president insisted that there were no tempting situations or corrupting occupations; only tempted croupiers and corrupt employees. "Mongrels of delinquency", he described them, "destroyers of the beautiful orchestration between gambling and chance."

The public prosecutor told the court that gambling itself was not on trial.

He declared that the accuseds' contention that croupiers at the Ruhl received only half of the tips from the clients, an important part of their earnings, while other casinos gave around 80 per cent, and therefore were entitled to help themselves, was

"Here we have people who earn between 7,000 francs and 8,000 francs a month and rob their boss on the pretext that he is a bad one. Why, in France there are one and a half million unemployed who would like to be under the orders of a boss like that."

The defence attempted to turn it into a trial of M Jean-Dominque Fratoni, the controversial president and managing director of the Ruhl. He told the court that he had been affected by these fraudulent practices as much as if they had been a "family tragedy".

M Paul Lombard, one of the defence counsel, considered that the affair was the "result of a climate of the bad reputation of one of those gambling houses which Balzac defined as a social sewer.

"Profit is everywhere, and virtue nowhere", he said. The state takes its tithe of 65 per cent from the vice of gambling. The croupiers who tried to tame chance felt that by defrauding that particular casino they were not quite guilty of fraud."

Firm blamed in Seveso poison cloud inquiry

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 27

The parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Seveso disaster today produced its report which is highly critical of the behaviour of the management of the factory where the explosion took place little more than two years ago.

The 470-page report is largely concerned with the problem of assessing where responsibility lies for the tragic results of the escape of a toxic cloud containing a dioxin (TGDD). The first reactions of parliamentarians tonight to its approach and conclusions were markedly respectful.

Both Houses will have to debate the report in the autumn while the judiciary will be independently examining the various legal charges already brought by citizens in the area. The parliamentary commission makes it clear that the courts must decide what steps should be taken on the basis of its findings.

The principal accusations made against the Icmesa management (a part of the Hoffman-La Roche multinational company) are that the dangers arising from its production were concealed. The workers were neither informed of what they were dealing with nor properly trained for such work.

The factory was established in 1946 for the production of pharmaceutical products. That was how it came to be in an area where the production of dangerous substances was forbidden under the development plan. The mayor of Meda (the municipality in which the factory stands) should have been informed with 15 days notice of any changes in the character of Icmesa's production. This had not happened.

The Icmesa had also, in the period from 1970 to 1976, failed to ask for the necessary inspections of its equipment especially the reactor in which the explosion occurred.

The methods of productoin were, moreover, changed in such a way as to cut costs and increase the danger of the formation of the dioxin. After the explosion on July 10, 1976, producing the dioxin cloud, the factory management allowed 27 hours to pass before informing the mayor and carabinieri. No reference was made to the pre-month. This threat was not put into effect.

The report also criticizes the local authorities, including the Milan province as well as the municipality of Meda for not making full use of their powers for protection against pollution of the atmosphere and water. The provincial authorities received a report in October 1969 from the director of the provincial laboratory for analysis, concerning the plant. It was not until April 1972 that they ahked Icmesa for details of its anti-pollution programme and threatened coercion if a reply were not received within a sence of the dioxin, which was known to be the most toxic synthetic substance known.

Three die in mine fire

Belgrade, July 27.—Three miners died in a fire which took all day to control at the Velenje coal mine in Slovenia yesterday.

OVERSEAS

Secret services keep watch on Baath 'special agents'

Suspicion of Baghdad link with London attacks behind expulsions

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The decision to expel 11 Iraqis from Britain this week was prompted by intelligence and Special Branch reports showing the increase of violent incidents in Britain connected with the Middle East, their possible links with Iraq and the general suspicion that arms have been smuggled in in diplomatic luggage.

Since their reorganization by Iraq's ruling Baathist Party in the late 1960s, the country's intelligence services abroad have built up a reputation not only for gathering information but also wreaking retribution on dissidents and keeping the party membership in line.

Apart from regular intelligence services—General Abdul Razzak al-Naif, the former Prime Minister shot dead in London almost three weeks ago, was a former director of military intelligence—Iraq also has a "special intelligence" drawn from members of the Baath Party.

Arab sources suggest that members of this group are often posted to Iraqi concerns and embassies abroad and some of the expelled Iraqis could be such agents.

In past years the main thrust of their activities is said to have been against members of the Kurdish separatist movement. They have been blamed for an attack on a Kurdish leader in Geneva last year.

Then there were splits between the regime in Baghdad and party members in Europe. Late last year a report reached London that West German secret servicemen had identified a group of Iraqi intelligence officers travelling through Europe with the task of patching up the differences one way or another.

The Middle East peace moves and Iraq's antagonism to the Egypt-Israel talks brought new suspicions about the activities of Iraqi intelligence in Britain which first surfaced last January, when Mr Said Hammami, the British representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, was murdered in London.

The killer rapidly disappeared after the attack, which was later attributed to supporters of Abu Nidal, a Palestinian extremist based in Baghdad. In 1976 Abu Nidal was interviewed by Western journalists in Iraq and he told them that British policemen might soon need to carry guns.

Whoever the killer was, his attack and his escape were well organized. Police and intelligence officers began to take a much greater interest in the Arab community in London.

Four weeks later they were investigating an attack on Dr Ayad Allawi by an axeman. Dr Allawi was at one time a senior representative of the Baath Party in Britain and Europe but lost his position in 1976.

Police officers later made it clear they felt the attack was an attempt at political assasination.

Then, on July 9, General Naif was shot outside a London hotel.

What is clear from this week's Foreign Office statement on the expulsion is that the police and intelligence services could no longer safely maintain the vie wthat the violent aspect of Middle Eastern politics would not reach Britain because London was valued as a neutral meeting place.



Newfoundland visit: The Queen meets young Canadians at St John's, Newfoundland, after officiating at the breaking of the ground for a new library at Memorial University. Earlier the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh had planted two acorns at Government House.

Other events yesterday included a civic luncheon and laying a wreath at the Newfoundland war memorial. The Queen and Duke with Prince Andrew and Prince Edward are on a 12-day Canadian tour which ends at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

Hope of safer storage for nuclear waste

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, July 27

In a book to be published tomorrow, an Australian geochemist claims to have devised a process which may lead to a safer method of disposing of radioactive waste from nuclear reactors.

Professor A. E. Ringwood of the Australian University, Canberra, has been careful to point out that his method is still in its early stages. But he maintains that he has discovered the beginnings of a safer method. He said today that he expected it would cost about twice as much as the system used at present.

The book Safe Disposal of High Level Nuclear Reactor Wastes: a New Strategy, is published by the Australian National University Press.

In his introduction Dr Ringwood says that such elements as caesium, stontium and plutonium have to be stored for up to one million years before becoming harmless. The principal method now used for disposing of radioactive waste, he says, is to incorporate it in borosilicate glass and bury it underground in deep salt mines. Many scientists, he says, now believe that this method has serious drawbacks because long-term storage safety cannot be guaranteed. The glass is prone to breakdown over long periods, permitting dangerous radioactive elements to migrate to ground waters and contaminate plant and animal life.

The Ringwood strategy is based on the observations that in nature small amounts of the same elements are completely immobilized in the crystal lattices of certain minerals for up to 2,000 million years—much longer than needed for the safe decay of wastage from nuclear reactors. The Ringwood storage methods follows nature. Minerals such as perovskite, zirconia, hollandite, barium-felspar and leucite, all have the capacity to immobilize radioactive waste elements in crystal lattices.

A number of these minerals are mixed together by me at high temperature. When cooled, they crystalize to a synthetic rock which Ringwood has named Synro

The radioactive elements incorporated in Synroc concentration of five to 10 cent during cooling and immobilized in the crystal lattices of the constituminerals in the rock.

Professor Ringwood says radioactive elements will leach out to contaminate biosphere, even if Synroc c into contact with water. over additional failsafe ba can be employed by casin treated waste in non-corro metal alloy containers depositing them in spe sealed, deep-drilled hole granite rocks.

The university has pat the Synroc process. Dr wood says the cost of strategy will not exceed per cent of the total co nuclear power and the method represents a degree of insurance fo safety of radioactive waste

Professor Ringwood is tor of the Research Sch Earth Sciences at the A lian National University, a Fellow of the Royal S and a foreign associate United States National Ac of Sciences.

He has also received Bowie Medal of the Am Geophysical Union and w of the few non-American rists to be invited to ex Moon rock after the 1969 ing on the Moon.

Initial reaction to his in Australian scientific has been sceptical but n hopeful. The general o seems to be that althou Ringwood has discovered thing significant there a long way to go.

EEC bars Australian sal of uranium to Britain

By Derry Hogue

Britain yesterday postponed signing an agreement to import Australian uranium after a threat of prosecution before the European Court of Justice.

The two countries initialled the agreement last month but only 24 hours before the formal signing was due to take place yesterday, Herr Guido Brunner, the EEC Commissioner for Energy, announced in Brussels he had decided the agreement was incompatible with EEC law.

Both Britain and Australia reacted quickly. A statement released through the British Department of Energy said the agreement had been postponed with "very much regret". It added: "The Government does not accept that the objections raised by the Commissi well founded." The EEC sion directly conflicted w important British interest

Mr Doug Anthony Deputy Prime Minist Australia, who was in L to sign the agreement, s blocking of the deal "ve fortunate" and might prove frustrating for othe countries which wanted Australian uranium.

The EEC view is th agreement would have impossible for Britain, prior Australian conse transfer fuel supplie Australia to other count covered by safeguards a ments and that this dicted EEC requiremer the free flow of m within the Community.

Dismissal of Cairo missi causes concern in Israel

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, July 27

Israel's military delegation, expelled from Egypt, returned home today, thus ending the only direct link between the Jerusalem and Cairo governments.

In spite of the efforts of the Government here to minimize the significance of the expulsion, the Egyptian action is viewed with concern in informed circles.

The opposition Labour Party issued a statement saying the expulsion and recent intimidatory statements by Egyptian spokesmen led it to fear that the peace initiative was nearing its end.

Hawkish elements have expressed anger at what they regard as a humiliating insult. Their view is that the military delegation should have been withdrawn long ago.

Government spokesmen have maintained the attitude struck last night by Mr Begin, the Prime Minister. Disclosing the expulsion while being interviewed on television, he made light of it, saying the delegation did not fulfil a central political role and he did not the expulsion as a sign peace initiative collapsin

The expulsion appe have surprised the Israe ernment, Mr Begin a Cabinet seem to have estimated President Sada pleasure at their rejec his request for the ret the town of El Arish, as pure of good will.

Concern is growing Egypt will increase the r Reports have been re that the Egyptian Arm more troops than it shoul in the limited forces re Sinai.

Christopher Walker write Cairo: Egypt's sudden d to expel the rump of the military liaison committe garded by diplomatic ob here as an attempt to ie pressure on the Americ ministration in advance Cyrus Vance's tour

David Cross writes from ington: The American A tration issued a mild reb President Sadat for ex the Israelis. A State D ment spokesman said W ton would "have preferre this step not be taken

Brussels argues 1981 date for Greek entry

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 27

Greece should become the tenth member of the EEC by 1981, the European Commission recommended today. It added that while for most purposes a transitional perio of five years after entry should be granted, sectors, such as agriculture and industry, would need at least seven years, possibly eight, to adjust.

The recommendation was forwarded to the Council of Ministers today.

It is hoped that the substance of membership negotiations with Greece can be completed by the end of the year.

Doubts about motive for Aldo Moro's murder

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, July 27

The ghost of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader murdered in May by his kidnappers, is still raising doubts and misgivings about the real secret—if such there is—behind his death.

Today the Communists devote an editorial on the front page of their official newspaper, L'Unita, to the necessity of seeking the answer to the "capital question" of the real motive behind his murder. The Communist preoccupation follows a formal attempt by a deputy on the Christian Democrat left, Signor Carlo Fracanzani, to have a parliamentary inquiry set up to investigate Moro's death.

There is little sign so far that he will achieve this aim, but there is undoubtedly a growing sense of uneasiness about the murder in the Christian Democrat leadership.

It is ruefully pointed out that since the murder on May 9 there has been no further act of political terrorism in any way comparable with Moro's abduction and death, which is seen to suggest that the late Christian Democrat leader's fate was expressly intended to remove him personally from the scene.

Moro was the architect of the present broadly based parliamentary alliance which, for the first time, includes the Communists as formal members of the Government's supporters.

Mr Smith welcomes Senate compromise on sanctions

Salisbury, July 27.—Mr Ian Smith the Rhodesia Prime Minister today welcomed the United States amendment on anti-Rhodesia trade sanctions as a defeat for the Carter Administration and a victory for conservative opinion in the United States.

He expressed "sincere appreciation" to Senator Jesse Helms, Republican, North Carolina, for his efforts to have sanctions lifted, and to bring "the dangers of current State Department policy to the attention of the American Congress and the American people".

Mr Smith also paid tribute to Bishop Abel Muzorewa for canvassing support for the proposal to lift sanctions while in the United States. He said the efforts by Mr Helms and the bishop "were responsible for forcing the American administration into accepting a compromise motion". The fact a compromise had to be reached in the Senate, Mr Smith said, "illustrates the growing strength of conservative opinion in the United States".—UPI.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: Mr Helms and other conservative members of the Upper House hope that they will have better luck in the House of Representatives.

By a comfortable majority of 59 votes to 36, the Senate agreed that sanctions should be retained until after free and fair elections are held in Salisbury and fresh "good faith" attempts are made by Mr Smith and moderate black leaders to negotiate a settlement with representatives of the guerrilla forces outside the country. The onus would be on President Carter to decide whether these conditions had been met before the sanctions could be lifted.

Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, writes: Mr Callaghan refused yesterday to be drawn into criticism of the American Administration's attitude to Rhodesia and particularly to sanctions. Asked to approach President Carter over suggestions that sanctions might be lifted, the Prime Minister told the House that the United States and British Governments were working closely together on this matter and that the President and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, were in no doubt about the general position that sanctions were imposed by a decision of the United Nations and would have to be lifted in the same way.

Cypriot leader attacks Turkish arms decision

Nicosia, July 27.—The United States Senate decision to lift the arms embargo on Turkey was described as "disastrous" today by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus.

He told a press conference that the decision could have "disastrous consequences not only for Cyprus, but also for relations between Greece and Turkey and the whole Eastern Mediterranean."

He urged the United States House of Representatives to "take a cooler look at the issue" and refuse to lift the arms ban. This could help Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to emerge from their deadlock, he said.

A veto on American arms for Turkey could also help President Carter make a more positive contribution to efforts to resolve the Cyprus question in line with United Nations resolutions.—Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 15

MPs oppose human rights clause

By Roger Berthoud

In a report published today, a House of Commons select committee expresses total opposition to the inclusion of a human rights clause in the EEC's trade and aid agreement with 54 developing countries.

With the support of the Dutch, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has argued forcibly in Brussels that when the Lomé convention expires in March, 1980, the new treaty should enable the EEC to suspend aid to countries guilty of particularly gross breaches of human rights.

By opposing this idea, the select committee on overseas development will give ammunition to the 54 African, Caribbean and Pacific nations covered by the convention. They made their own rejection of any such clause clear when negotiations for a new agreement opened in Brussels on Monday.

The committee, chaired by Mr Kevin McNamara (Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull Central), thinks it "hardly surprising" that some of the states should regard a human rights clause as neo-colonialist and an interference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

It was the British Government's discovery last year that there was no way of suspending EEC aid to Uganda which had caused concern. But the committee feel that there are many other countries where serious abuses have taken or are taking place. It would be hard to apply one standard to Uganda while ignoring abuses in a country with closer links with EEC member states.

As any human rights provision would also apply to EEC states, the committee foresees prolonged wrangling over attitudes to South Africa, which many of the developing countries covered by the Lomé convention regard as "the pre-eminent political issue of the moment".

Concern for human rights might also appear to contrast sharply with a readiness to supply arms to aggressive regimes. The committee says it would be content if it were possible to provide some safeguard clause to deal with sustained and flagrant disregard for human rights by any signatory.

The report points out that the total aid provided to the 54 countries through the European Development Fund is at about £2,340m over five years, only about 70 per cent of that provided by individual EEC states in the single year of 1976. It regards the provision made for the populous and poor nations of south Asia outside the Lomé group as woefully inadequate.

The committee comes out against the extension to a number of key minerals and rubber of the innovative Stabex Fund, which makes good any shortfalls in export earnings for certain commodities compared with the average for the previous four years. Instead it recommends that the fund should be given a firmer bias in favour of the poorest countries.

As an instance of "the reality behind much of the fine rhetoric that some EEC leaders have showered on the Lomé relationship", it cites the EEC's unwillingness to correct a mistake through which the growth rates for Caribbean exports of rum to Britain and continental EEC markets were set at 40 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, instead of vice versa.

The EEC, it says, has argued fiercely over minor points when to yield gracefully would have cost very little and greatly improved the political atmosphere. It expresses hope that the Community will be generous in its attitude in the forthcoming negotiations for a new convention.

House of Commons Paper 586 (Stationery Office, £1.35).

Tokyo protest against pact with China

Tokyo, July 27.—About 1,000 screaming nightists dressed in combat fatigues demonstrated outside the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo today against a proposed peace and friendship treaty with China.

The rightists then drove in about 100 vans bedecked with rising-sun flags across Tokyo shouting from loudhailers: "We oppose the treaty. There are problems to be solved before concluding the treaty now".

Riot police, aided by armoured cars, blocked the roads and prevented the rightists from reaching the Chinese Embassy.

The demonstrators, members of 65 different groups, converged on Tokyo from all over Japan. They also shouted: "We will never concede the Senkaku islands to China". There are believed to be oil deposits in the area which is claimed by Japan, Taiwan and China.—Reuter.

Balloonists on course for early landfall

St John's, Newfoundland, July 17.—Two British balloonists attempting to become the first to cross the Atlantic may reach the coast of France as early as Friday if favourable conditions continue. However, is was regarded as more likely they would land Sunday or Monday, probably on the Brest peninsula.

Late yesterday, Mr Don Cameron and Major Christopher Davey were soaring at an altitude of about 5,000ft, 320 miles from the North American coast in their yellow helium and hot air balloon. They were expecting to gain altitude. Weather conditions for the remainder of their flight appeared good.

Hours after their departure from a St John's park early yesterday the balloonists received an unexpected message from the Queen whose aircraft passed over them en route to the airport here.—AP.

Korchnoi poised to score first wi

Baguio, Philippines, July 27.—The most exciting game so far in the world chess championship adjourned tonight with Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, on the attack against Anatoly Karpov, the champion, and in good position to score the first win of the match after four successive draws.

Korchnoi will try to press home his advantage when the game is resumed tomorrow, the second anniversary of his defection from the Soviet Union.

Heavy rain from a typhoon pelted the roof of the convention centre, creating a steady din in the auditorium. A power failure caused a one-minute blackout while Karpov was debating his twenty-third move, but the lights were restored and play resumed without incident.

The challenger ruthlessly applied pressure, even though a race against the clock forced him to crash through several moves to avoid his time running out.

Both players rushed back to their hotels to spend the night analysing the position with their seconds. Experts considered Korchnoi's final move may have set the champion insurmountable problems.—AP and Reuter.

Harry Golombek writes from Baguio: Both players must by now be feeling the strain of what promises to be a gruelling contest, but strain is clearly falling heavier on the older man. When Korchnoi came down to breakfast yesterday he looked very tired.

Karpov, on the other hand, seemed fresh as a daisy when I met him last night, and he laughed easily when I mentioned the possibility of the match going on for another six months.

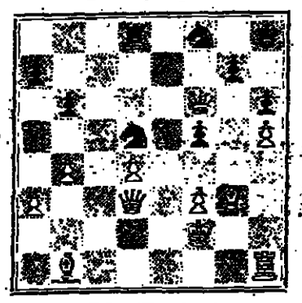
A sparse audience assembled for the fifth game today. At 5.30 pm I counted 120 spectators of whom two were asleep and about a dozen must have been stewards.

The game started off like the third game, a Rubinstein variation of the Nimzoindian Defence, but Karpov ma the fifth move.

A roughly equal positi reached by the fourteenth when Korchnoi made an i tion and then proceeded vigorously for the attack

By the thirty-sixth mo had nine minutes left fo moves and he played the with five minutes to The game was adjourne position that looks pr Korchnoi.

Black (Karpov)



White (Korchnoi)

Fifth game. White Ko black Karpov. Nimzo Defence.

1	P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2	P-Q4	P-K3
3	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4	P-K3	P-B4
5	KKt-K2	P-Q4
6	P-QR3	BxKt ch
7	KtxB	KPxP
8	KPxP	PxP
9	BxP	Kt-QB3
10	B-Kt3	0-0
11	0-0	P-QKt3
12	Q-Q3	B-Kt2
13	QR-Q1	P-KR3
14	B-B2	Kt-Kt2
15	B-R2	Kt(3)-Q4
16	B-B2	P-B5
17	B-R2	Kt(5)-Kt3
18	Q-Q3	Q-Q2
19	P-KR4	KR-Q1
20	P-R5	P-KKt4
21	P-R6	K-Kt2
22	Kt-Kt3	Q-K2
23	P-KKt4	QR-B1
24	B-Kt3	Kt-B2
25	B-Kt2	B-Kt3
26	B-Q2	Kt-R4
27	KtxKt	QxKt
28	B-Q3	B-Q2
29	Q-Kt2	Q-K2
30	KtxB	QxKt
31	Q-Kt3	P-Kt4
32	P-KKt4	Q-Q2
33	Q-Kt2	Q-K2
34	Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
35	Q-Kt2	Q-K2
36	Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
37	K-Kt2	P-Kt5
38	P-B3	P-B4
39	P-Kt3	Q-B2
40	P-Kt4	Q-B3
41	P-R5	Q-K2
42	P-Kt5	Q-B3
43	P-Kt6	Q-K2
44	P-B4	Q-B3

Adjourned

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VERSEAS

Cuba trying to avoid pen clashes at on-aligned meeting

m Dessa Trevisan
rade, July 27

lthough the foreign minis- of the non-aligned nations e so far managed to avoid utes at their conference it is becoming increas- y apparent that the road to ana, where the non-aligned mit is due next year, will be so smooth as some dele- ons fondly imagined earlier

tready the Moroccan dele- s have said in private that will not go to Havana ss Cuban troops withdraw Africa before then. They n that 30 other non-aligned ntries insist on the same litions, and have decided oycott Havana unless the ps are removed.

atements from the Somalis in the same vein and in are they have already asked ther Cuba can still be con- red as non-aligned.

o one has so far threatened oycott the Havana summit ublic debate, but there is a of lobbying behind the es. For its part, Cuba is ing cool, biding time and ing to see which way the erence turns, before its ign Minster takes the floor xplain the Cuban position. iba was down to take part e general debate yesterday, postponed its speech until y and then again until rrow. This is to let other gations make their case —especially those which condemned Cuba for mili- intervention in Africa and pts to bring the non- ted movement under the r wing.

they can avoid it, the ns obviously do not wish ve a full-scale clash, which l jeopardize the summit in ma and Cuba's presidency he non-aligned movement the next summit.

wever the latest statement resident Fidel Castro, con- d that Cuba intends to its leading position among radical wing of the move- and proposes to do so, moreover, in close alliance with the Soviet block.

This attitude has been severely criticized — even though Cuba was not mentioned by name by President Tito and several other moderate delegates who warned the movement against the danger of a split along ideological lines and advocated equal distance from both blocks.

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, the Foreign Minister of Singapore, went further and called for a new definition of the purpose and hole of nonalignment. He said the definition accepted hitherto—emphasizing its antiimperialist and anti-colonial nature—no longer matched present day realities.

As a result, he said, there was disunity in the movement, and member states were being put increasingly in the predicament of having to align themselves with one block or the other. If this trend was to continue, Mr Rajaratnam said, it was only a matter of time before the movement would fall into disarray.

In fact, he claimed, the Third World War was already being fought by proxy because of the accumulation of many conflicts in the Third World which reflected rivalry among the big powers. The failure of the Third World to recognize the nature and the reality of proxy wars would not only destroy the unity of the movement but the movement itself.

Mr Rajaratnam said that the Third World's share of global military expenditure had increased alarmingly in the past 10 years so that now 23 per cent fell on the non-aligned countries. More than half of the developing countries were devoting more than 10 per cent of their public spending to military equipment. Last year alone $8.2 billion was spent by Third World countries on military purchases and none of it was used against imperialist or colonialist powers.

Dependence on arms supplies, he said, made it possible for great powers to convert localized conflicts among the non-aligned into wars by proxy of the big powers themselves.

Ethiopian troops break siege of Asmara

Addis Ababa, July 27.—Ethiopian troops have broken the siege of Asmara on the Red Sea and reopened the Addis Ababa-Asmara highway, the Central War Command announced here tonight.

It said the 503rd and 506th units of Ethiopia's Second Liberation Army, both pushing north from Tigre province, met up in Debaroa, a copper-mining town 12 miles south of Asmara, early today.

This means that Ethiopian forces now control the whole land area between Asmara and the border with Tigre to the south, and the area west of Asmara to Tessenei on the Sudanese frontier.

The Asmara-Addis Ababa highway, which has been reopened had been of little use since January, 1976 when separatist guerrillas began a systematic harassment of travellers and traders, finally blowing up bridges on the Mereb River about a year ago.

The route will now serve the Government's combat forces, enabling the transport of supplies and troop reinforcements as well as easing much of the economic hardship that has strangled Asmara, observers said.

The Government has already begun rehabilitation and resettlement programmes in occupied zones south of Asmara. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission announced yesterday that it had distributed food and medical supplies to people in five localities in southern Hamasien district.

Addis Ababa radio said today that "revolutionary measures"—a phrase which in the past has meant execution—had been taken against seven men for rape and other crimes.

Six of the seven were elected officials of urban dwellers' associations in the capital, who had acted against the people and the revolution "by working to further their own interests and raped women and girls".—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.



Former President Gerald Ford competing with Bob Hope in the open Pro-Am golf tournament at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

General Pereda frees political prisoners

La Paz, July 27.—General Juan Pereda Asbun, Bolivia's new President, has ordered the release of all political detainees in an apparent move to give his military government a liberal image in the face of Opposition demands for new elections.

General Pereda, who took over from General Hugo Banzer in a bloodless coup last Friday, issued the order during his first Cabinet meeting last night, and said the military planned a return to democracy. Informed government sources said he also pledged to respect press freedom and guarantee the jobs of state workers.

The move followed demands by the militant Minders Federation for the release of 125 political detainees and the withdrawal of troops from mining zones.

General Pereda was the Government-backed candidate in the July 9 elections—the first in Bolivia in 12 years—which were subsequently annulled following charges of fraud on his behalf.

In the first violence reported since the coup, guerrillas ambushed an army engineering battalion, captured the soldiers and then killed them.

The incident happened on Tuesday in Coripata, in the remote Yungas Valleys, 50 miles north-east of La Paz, and is the first guerrilla activity since 1970.

A brief military announcement said: "The engineer battalion was working in the area when it was surprised and captured by a group of extremists who later executed them, in the most cowardly way, along with two members of the Natonal Police and two civilians who had been captued by the extremists that morning.

"As a consequence of this cowardly and destructive act, carried out by international extremism and its agents in Volivia, we are reporting the deaths of the battalion members, whose names willb e released later," it said. The announcement concluded with a call to human rights organizations to condemn the massacre. It did not specify how many men were in the battalion.

Opposition sources cast doubt on this Army version of what happened. Sources close to a movement that supports the opposition Popular Democratic Union said that the peasants had blocked roads to protest against fraud in the abortive elections of July 9. Troops had then attacked villages and burnt houses, they added.

Other reports agreed that peasants had blocked roads into the Yungas area but it was not confirmed that their motives were political. The region depends on production of coca leaf, legally used by Bolivia's big Indian population to alleviate cold and hunger. But it is also the raw material of cocaine.

According to Señor Faustino Rico Toro, the Interior Minister, the clashes occurred after a dispute over the local crops.

Travellers from the area said they did not know whether the clash was sparked by the peasants' opposition to General Pereda or to government efforts to force them to stop growing coca. If the killings were aimed at General Pereda, it would be the first known violence against the coup.

There are also unconfirmed reports that peasants from Coripapa and neighbouring Arapata and Coroico had staged a general uprising, though its causes were not immediately known.

Last week, peasants in the nearby regions of Ner Yungas and sud Yungas blocked seferal area highways and attacked the rivers of commercial buses and trucks travelling through the area. Two weeks ago, supporters of the former president attacked a local police station and a government office, official sources said. there were no reports of casualties.—Reuter and UPI.

In brief

US tells citizens to leave Lebanon

Beirut, July 27.—The United States has advised its citizens who do not have business in Lebanon to leave the country as quickly as possible. The embassy staff is being reduced and their dependents sent out of the country.

No reason was given for the American statement which was made after almost a month of heavy fighting between Syrian Troops and right-wing Christian militias in Lebanon. The battle zones were quiet today.

Gabon airlift

Libreville, July 27.—Congolese and Zairean aircraft today begin airlifting the first of some 10,000 Benin citizens expelled from Gabon after clashes between local people and the imigrants. mPolice are guarding 8,000 Benin nationals in a high school.

Hijack plotters jailed

Prague, July 27.—Three Czechoslovaks found guilty of plotting to hijack a domestic airliner to West Germany last April have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from six years to nine and a half years.

Business as usual

Karachi, July 27.—Prostitutes in Lahore have filed a petition in the High Court against a Government order directing them to stop work during Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting, next month.

Former British MP in Transkei power clash

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, July 27

Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former Conservative MP turned socialist, has often been at the centre of controversy during his varied political career. This facility for stirring things up, which reached a peak during his epic quarrel a few years ago with Mr John Ennals over the leadership of the United Nations Association, has followed him to Transkei, the independent Xhosa-speaking homeland for which he is now acting as diplomatic adviser.

Since Mr Berkeley emerged on the Transkeian scene earlier this year, he has been involved in a behind-the-scenes power struggle with Mr Digby Koyana, the former Foreign Minister who last week was relieved of his post and shunted off to a relative backwater to look after the portfolios of Justice and Police.

Mr Berkeley has also issued a solicitor's letter demanding an apology from a senior white government adviser whom he accused of making disparaging comments about Mr Berkeley's earlier activities in Mauritius.

Mr Berkeley first visited Transkei in April with two executives from a public relations firm appointed to promote Transkei overseas. Shortly after Mr Berkeley's return to London, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Transkei Prime Minister, made his announcement that his country was severing ties with South Africa, the only country with which it had diplomatic relations apart from the Bophuthatswana homeland.

In an article published after the rupture, Mr Berkeley described the severance of relations as "the most significant event" to have taken place in southern Africa since the Portuguese withdrawal from Mozambique and Angola.

It was about this time that Mr Berkeley began calling himself political, constitutional and diplomatic adviser to Chief Matanzima. Mr Koyana, whose function was to win foreign recognition for Transkei, strongly objected to Mr Berkeley's use of these titles—and he said so in no uncertain terms both in London and in Umtata, the Transkeian capital. Mr Koyana felt it was not in Transkei's interests that a foreigner should be in such a high position in the political affairs of the state.

Mr Koyana's public attack on Mr Berkeley was clearly an attempt to reduce his growing influence with Chief Matanzima. It failed, however.

The whole affair has upset a number of prominent Transkeians who, like Mr Koyana, feel that foreigners should not be given such key positions. However Chief Matanzima, who has denied that the latest Cabinet reshuffle has anything to do with the Koyana-Berkeley dispute, thinks differently. Having been disappointed by Mr Koyana's failure to find any foreign country that was prepared to recognize Transkei, he now clearly hopes that Mr Berkeley will produce better results.

Chilean Air Force stands by dismissed commander

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, July 27

Nineteen of the 21 generals of the Chilean Air Force have gone into voluntary retirement in support of General Gustavo Leigh, a former member of the military junta and commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

General Leigh was removed from his post last Monday by President Pinochet in an attempt to silence his critics of the Government. He told journalists: "I have not resigned. I carry my head high and history will pass judgment on me."

President Pinochet chose General Fernando Matthei as the new commander-in-chief of the Air Force and member of the military junta in a demonstration of his authority, which has been described as the third coup since the coup of 1973 when the Allende government was overthrown.

The first was when he had himself named President of a military junta in which all four members, representing the Army, Navy, Air Force and police, were supposed to have the same rights and functions. The second was the plebiscite called by President Pinochet last January when he ascribed the victory obtained at the polls to his own performance in office.

General Leigh has objected to President Pinochet's excessively personal way of running the country and believes he has seriously endangered the country's security. He is worried by the unfavourable image of Chile abroad and fears that country faces a very real prospect of war with its neighbours, Argentina, Bolivia and Peru.

At a press conference after his appointment, General Matthei acknowledged that he would have to earn the support of his officers and that for the time being he had only the strength of anyone in authority.

Giving his reasons for accepting the appointment he said the armed forces were getting to a point of confrontation because of differences between President Pinochet and General Leigh.

General Matthei continued: "For me individuals are important, but the country is more so. I am at ease with my conscience.

"The Air Force is unhappy because of General Leigh's removal. I cannot hope to replace him or equal him as he is the greatest commander-in-chief which the Air Force has had. Having neither his intelligence, his charisma or his personal appeal, I am going to do everything to do my duty."

ritons raise human rights Havana youth festival

Peter David
Times Higher Education
lement

na, July 27
delegation of 180 Britons, ding representatives of British Youth Council, the h Council of Churches the National Union of Stu- s, will march through the n capital tomorrow in the ding ceremony of an inter- nal youth festival dedicat- to "anti-imperialist soli- y, peace and friendship". is the first time that main- m British youth move- s such as the BYC have part in one of the reg- world youth festivals, h since the war have been d in East European coun- and dominated by com- st nations.

May the Federation of aryative Students and the g Conservatives reversed intention to join the cele- n, claiming that the festi- as pervaded by anti-West- entiment and that Britain l not be permitted to the issue of human rights viet countries.

t the British group has dy drafted a multilingual leaflet condemning the recent trials of the Soviet dissidents, Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, as a ninfringement of human rights. The leaflet is to be distributed among some 20,000 communist and left-wing youth leaders from throughout the world who are participating in the Cuban festival.

British delegates will be speaking in an important debate on political emancipation. They intend to call for an end to all constraints on freedom of speech, religious worship and the right to dissent in societies throughout the world.

The self-financed British delegation, led by Mr Trevor Phillips, president of the National Union of Students, is one of the smallest attending the festival. The biggest come from the Soviet Union with a thousand delegates and the German Democratic Republic with some 750.

Havana, July 27.—President Castro denounced China last night for its treatment of Vietnam and what he said was gross criticism of his own African policies.
Reuter and UPI.

uclear pact reaffirmed

Our Correspondent
abad, July 27
ral Mohammad Zia ul- Pakistan's military ruler, reaffirmed his nation's e to acquire French nu- reprocessing plant te serious objections from United States. General Zia journalists at Quetta that only the Government but people of Pakistan are mined to acquire French ar reprocessing plant."

His Government, he said, had also recently asked the French Government to view the deal struck in 1975 by Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in the context of Pakistan's firm resolve. Further negotiations were continuing between Islamabad and Paris, he said, and there was still agreement as there was before Mr Bhutto's overthrow about a year ago.

Security Council approves Namibia freedom plan

New York, July 27.—The Security Council today endorsed the Western plan for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) from South Africa and asked Dr Waldheim, the Secretary-General, to prepare United Nations supervised elections. Voting was 13 to none.

Earlier, despite bitter South African opposition, the Council unanimously approved a resolution calling for the "early re-integration" of the port enclave of Walvis Bay, over which Pretoria claims sovereignty, into an independent Namibia.

The council added a requirement that pending reintegration, South Africa "must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia or the viability of its economy."

The second resolution asked Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to appoint a special representative for Namibia to ensure its early independence through free elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations. Dr Waldheim then announced the appointment of Mr Marthi Ahtissari of Finland to oversee the independence process.

Yesterday Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, who is attending the debate, said that acceptance of the Walvis Bay resolution could lead to Pretoria rejecting the Western plan.

However, Mr Vance, American Secretary of State, said during the debate that the five-member Western groups had "noted South Africa's readiness" to discuss Walvis Bay with an independent Namibia.—Reauter, Agence France-Presse.

Angola jets fire over Luanda to quell unrest

Johannesburg, July 27.—Angolan Air Force jets conducted "exercises" using live ammunition around Luanda and a night curfew has been ordered in the city, Angolan Radio said in a broadcast monitored here yesterday by South African Radio.

Luanda broadcasts monitored in London said curfews were ordered for the nights of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday after "alarming rumours" of attacks by groups of bandits.

No further details were given of bandit activity or the shooting, but they gave rise to speculation here of a possible mutiny by elements of the army of the ruling popular movement (MPLA). It was considered unlikely that jets would be sent to shoot at simple "bandits" or over-enthusiastic troops.

World prayers plea as Cape squatters await bulldozer

From Our Own Corespondent
Johannesburg, July 27

The Council of Churches in the Western Cape has appealed to churches throughout South Africa and abroad to observe this Sunday as a day of prayer for the people of Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town.

Support for the appeal has come from the South African Council of Churches, which at its recent congress called on the authorities to allow inhabitants of Crossroads to stay there until suitable accommodation can be provided near Cape Town.

Crossroads, which houses 22,000 Africans, is threatened with the same fate as the Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel squatter camps, which were bulldozed last August and in January this year. About 25,000 people were made homeless.

Dr Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, has made it clear that the camp will be removed after winter ends. This deadline expires next month.

The Government maintains that the squatter camps are health hazards and attract illegal black immigrants to the Cape Peninsula. However supporters of the camps see the demolitions as a way of reducing the expanding black population in the Cape.

The people of Crossroads maintain that, unsightly though their camp may be, it is a living community preferred by its inhabitants to the official black townships near Cape Town. Many black male migrant workers are forbiddin to have their families with them in the townships, and have moved to Crossroads

Bernard Levin, page 14

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Newcomers to Cabinet in Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur, July 27.—Datuk Hussein Onn, the Malaysian Prime Minister, today announced his Cabinet of 23. He dropped two ministers and appointed three new members. Most of the chief ministers retain their portfolios.

There were few surprises in what he termed the "people-inspired" Cabinet. He gave up the Defence portfolio, passing it to Datuk Taib Mahmud, the outgoing Minister of Primary industries, and took on the Ministry of Federal Territory. Mr Paul Leong, the Deputy Minister of Primary Industries, moved up to full ministership.

The other two new ministers are: Leo Moggie (Energy, Telecommunications and Posts), and Mr Abdul Manan Othman (Public Enterprises).

Most of the chief ministers retain their portfolios: Datuk Mahathir Mohamad, Deputy Prime Minister (Trade and Industry); Tunku Razalemgh Hamzah (Finance); Datuk Musa Hitam (Education); and Tan Sri Ghazali Hamzah (Home Affairs).

The general election this month gave the ruling National Front coalition 131 of the 154 seats at stake. The Front also controls all 13 states in the Federation.

Opposition to holding deserters

Continued from page 1

I agree. We run some risk of trouble over this but I don't see how it can be avoided.

A note in Sir John's hand reds:

It was not worth pursuing the matter for so small a number of cases [six Soviet deserters had been said to be still at large]. The Home Office are very timid about issuing any such instruction to the police at all, and would much rather leave matters vague and let them take their own course. It was agreed that this suggestion probably involved the smallest risk in the end.

Sir John Galsworthy had referred to a minute of a meeting held in Sir Patrick Dean's room at the Foreign Office to coordinate policy. At the meeting it was agreed that the War Office was "violently opposed" to illegal procedures to detain deserters. The suggestion, in Sir Frank Newsom's words, was that "such men should, if possible, not be brought before a court." He added in his memorandum: It is clear, however, that the police would be acting in a manner directly contrary to the law if they were to hand over to a military escort an absentee from the Soviet Forces who had not expressed his willingness to be so handed over.

"I am afraid there can be no question of the Home Secretary instructing or advising the police, either orally or by circular, to take such action. The most that we could do would be to issue a circular to chief constables in the terms of the enclosed draft.

The file released yesterday contains a copy of the draft circular prepared for the guidance of chief constables. It says:

If any of these men come into the hands of members of your force and it is possible to obtain the services of an interpreter, we would suggest that you should arrange for the interpreter to see the man and to try to persuade him to return voluntarily to his camp.

If he is willing to return, arrangements should then be made with the nearest command headquarters for an escort to fetch him. If, however, the man is not willing to return to camp or his attitude cannot be ascertained, he cannot be handed over to a military escort, but you should report the facts at once by telephone to command headquarters and inform them of the date and time at which it is proposed to release the man, so that the military authorities may be in a position to take such action as they consider appropriate.

QC promised visa to defend dissident

By Peter Strafford

Efforts are being made to have Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, defend Mr Alexander Podrabinek, a leading Soviet dissident who is about to go on trial in Moscow. Mr Brian Wrobel, a colleague of Mr Blom-Cooper, has recently visited Moscow and spoken about it to Soviet officials. The Foreign Office has told the Soviet Embassy that it hopes a visa will be granted.

Mr Wrobel told a press conference in London yesterday that in a telephone conversation earlier this month with the Soviet Embassy he had been told that a visa would be granted.

For some time Mr Podrabinek was subject to surveillance by the KGB (the Soviet secret police). He was followed and threatened by its agents wherever he went. Last May he was arrested, and charged with slander of the Soviet system.

Mr Wrobel said that Soviet officials had violated Soviet law in making their case against Mr Alexander Podrabinek. They had not investigated the possibility that the allegations he had made against the psychiatric practicesu in the Soviet Union might be tre, or that he might have made the allegations without intent to slander.

Dispute on Desai letters ends in compromise

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, July 27

Vice-President Jatti today came up with a compromise solution which allows the Upper House of Parliament to transact business normally after the dispute over the publication of letters between Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, and the Home Minister he dismissed last month concerning corruption allegations against the Prime Minister's son.

Mr Desai has denied there is any substance to the allegations, but Opposition members immediately latched on to a demand by Mr Charan Singh, the former minister, about holding a commission of inquiry into the charges against Mr Kanti Desai in order to embarrass the Janata Government.

Mr Jatti, who is chairman of the Upper House, today proposed, after three days of behind the scenes negotiations, that Opposition leaders should get the chance to peruse in his office the six letters exchanged before Mr Charan Singh was edged out on June 29, though they will not be tabled or made public. The Government quickly accepted.

BRUCE OIL MANAGEMENT GAME

The Bruce Oil Management Game is a computer based management exercise focusing attention on the most important growth sector of the United Kingdom's economy.

Played by groups of up to four people, the Game highlights the major problems of bringing a newly discovered hypothetical oil field on-stream. The object of the Game is to face and successfully overcome these problems and maximise profits from the investments made.

Devised by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology and "The Press and Journal" Aberdeen the game is being presented in association with "The Times" and "The Institute of Petroleum".

The prize for the winning business team will be a trip to the Offshore Technology Conference and Exhibition in Houston, Texas, flying direct from the United Kingdom by British Caledonian Airways. This will be held at the end of April 1979.

The entry fee is £50 for business teams, and to receive detailed instructions on how to play the Game, together with the background information on offshore oilfield development, please return the coupon below before 22nd September to:—

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THE TIMES

FOREIGN REPORT

Ambivalent attitude both to reform and electoral freedom

Peru puts pragmatism before revolution

Peru's newly-elected constituent assembly will convene today, the anniversary of the country's independence. Its election was variously described here as transcendental, historic and free, in the vocabulary habitually used by Latin American military regimes on such occasions. The statements included the usual promise of democracy. In Peru's case that takes the form of general elections scheduled for 1980.

Until little more than a month before the poll, the boast of electoral freedom appeared justified. All 12 political parties taking part were given equal, free television and newspaper exposure. Campaigning was energetic, if lacklustre because nobody quite knew what the strength or function of the assembly would be beyond drawing up a new constitution, or whether in fact the armed forces would then accept its proposals. However, debate was free, and the Government—it was not clear whether out of weakness or democratic fervour—tolerated vehement criticism aimed primarily at its inept economic performance.

In mid-May, the political climate was transformed by a series of stringent economic measures—originally planned for after the election, but which could be held back no longer—which were a body blow for most of the beleaguered population. The spontaneous wave of anger and unrest in most towns and cities culminated in a successful two-day general strike on May 22 and 23, and at least 30 civilians were killed in clashes with police.

President Francisco Morales Bermúdez proclaimed a state of emergency and the suspension of civil guarantees, which effectively put an end to campaigning as well as to most other civil activities. He also closed the independent press "for abusing its freedom", leaving only the daily newspapers, which are compelled to follow a selective and insipid official line.

In a television broadcast on the eve of the strike, President Morales Bermúdez appealed for forgiveness for the Government's mistakes, but apparently to no avail. During the strike, rumours were rife in Lima of a coup d'état, and the Government's credibility was extremely low. At least 2,000 people were arrested and 17 deported, including 10 election candidates from left-wing parties. Another three, among them the leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (PSR), went into hiding until the election to avoid deportation.

When the state of emergency was lifted, little more than a week before the poll, it was a different kind of normality which was restored. While it was essential to reopen the campaign to give legitimacy to the election, the Government maintained the defensive stance it had adopted at the time of the strike. Party political broadcasts were censored; and a left-wing rally in the centre of Lima, where other parties had previously been allowed to hold mass meetings, was broken up by police. There was no mention of the incident in the following day's newspapers.

Electors were told that they could vote for deported candidates, and those who won election were allowed to return. Permission for independent publications to reappear was given three days before the election, making it impossible for most magazines to produce an issue in time. General Leonidas Rodriguez, leader of the PSR, emerged from hiding to vote, and was promptly deported to Argentina.

One of the main justifications for drafting a new constitution is to incorporate reforms carried out during the 10 years of "revolution"—another word favoured by the military regime—since the armed forces took power in 1968. The first stages of military rule, under General Juan Velasco, were unequivocally radical, if authoritarian, and included the nationalization of farmland, the creation of industrial communities with a large degree of worker participation, and the appropriation of Peru's resources—notably oil, minerals and fish—for state enterprises. Since President Morales Bermúdez overthrew General Velasco in 1975, the "revolution" has assumed a distinctly different colouring.

President Morales Bermúdez's objectives are summarized, albeit vaguely, in his Túpac Amaru Plan, named after a half-breed Indian who led a heroic popular uprising against the Spanish in the eighteenth century. Peru is deeply conscious of its Indian roots, and resentful of the Spanish. In a country where, according to the last census, 16.5 per cent of the population speak only quechua, the language of the Incas, which General Velasco made the second official language, most politicians hark back to pre-Conquest days in search of national identity.

Although the plan's projection of general elections and civilian rule in 1980 now looks within reach, other aims, such as freedom of the press, are a long way from fruition, and the military presence is likely to be politically felt beyond 1980. The President has also taken some strong swipes at General Velascos' reforms: he recently dissolved the National Agrarian Confederation (CNA), the coordinating body for agricultural cooperatives and by extension, for the political influence of the peasantry, and introduced legislation to prevent workers gaining a controlling interest in industrial enterprises or sitting on the board of directors. Pescaperu, the state fishing enterprise, is to be returned to private hands, and the regime has shown itself to be much more amenable of late to private industry.

The result is that drastic measures such as land reform are left without dynamism, but remain in operation. Thus an important national newspaper like *La Prensa* proclaims itself the organ of the industrial communities, but is in fact the mouthpiece of the Central Office of Information, as are all the other daily newspapers.

President Morales Bermúdez is renowned for government by consensus, and under him pragmatism has come before "revolution" in confronting Peru's social and economic problems, the magnitude of which speak for themselves. The foreign debt stands at more than $8,000m (about £4,210m) and has been aggravated by the spending of $2,000m on arms over the past five years. The illiteracy rate is conservatively estimated to be 25 per cent, and the Andean regions where most of the population live, often by subsistence agriculture, are, for all the eulogies of Peru's Indian heritage, neglected areas.

Rural deprivation has led to migration to the towns, and more than half the six million inhabitants of greater Lima live in the euphemistically named *pueblos jovenes* (young towns) which surround the city and are, for the most part, cramped and insanitary slums.

President Morales Bermúdez is thought to have lost some power within the armed forces as a result of the recent disturbances, but he continues to court private enterprise and international investment, contrary to the policy of his predecessor. Some observers believe that the Peruvian military regime is a spent force, which has run out of ideas to tackle the country's ills.

Recent events have shown, however, that the armed forces are intent on flexing their military strength when they feel that their authority is threatened. Where it has seemed desirable, or practical, President Morales Bermúdez has modified the concept of the Peruvian military "revolution", and changed its ground rules. The Government showed recently that it had a similarly ambivalent attitude towards electoral freedom.

Peter Godfrey

Home secrets of those affluent tourists

One-room flat the Japanese reward

In terms of statistics, 30 years of rapid economic growth have provided Japan with many benefits. In recent years this nation of 114 million industrious people has run up an enviable, if not embarrassing trade surplus; there economic growth rate exceeds that of any other industrialized nation, and the average Japanese worker now earns the second highest wages in the world after America. Japan can boast of the best dressed women in the world, the fastest trains and the longest lifespan on earth.

The nation's per capita annual income has already surpassed that of Britain by £890, and endowed with their new wealth, millions of Japanese tourists will continue to invade the cities of Asia, America and Europe again this year to mop up souvenirs in a new orgy of spending.

On paper an impressive record. But behind this bright facade of the national success story the average Japanese is aware that his much-vaunted economic miracle has failed to fulfil his basic dream: the right to a decent home commensurate with the nation's wealth.

And the contrast between national wealth and the poverty of private housing in Japan is startling.

In the first place the average Japanese can no longer hope to purchase a reasonably comfortable flat or home. At current rates, £40,000—the price of a substantial home with garden in a London suburb—will, in central Tokyo, just purchase a small, one-room flat, the size of an English garage.

Bigger family flats can be purchased in ugly, crowded tenement buildings in the distant suburbs and satellite towns around Tokyo—but even there at prohibitive prices.

Mr Kenji Abe, a senior bank official, who makes a one-hour train journey between his home and office every day, is paying off the mortgage on what many Japanese euphemistically describe as "my mansion". Mr Abe's flat, which is situated on the seventh floor of a high rise tenement building, consists of three small bedrooms, a living room, bathroom and an unfitted kitchen. The price: £85,000.

A minuscule family flat, measuring six yards by ten yards, in a less fashionable district outside of Tokyo is priced at £36,000, while a small central flat with two bedrooms, living room, lavatory, and kitchen in the more affluent district of Roppongi is sold for £159,000 today.

According to government surveys the majority of Japan's 35 million households still rent houses or flats in crowded urban residential areas. For instance there are only 1.6 million privately owned houses and flats in Tokyo—the world's largest industrialized city with a population of 11.3 million residents. Most workers commute between Tokyo and distant cities.

At the same time statistics reveal that only 40 per cent of all homes in the urban areas of Japan are connected to a modern sewerage disposal system. And for the value, rents are also high.

For instance, the monthly rent on a modern one-bedroom flat, with a total area of 50 square yards, rose to £500 in the more convenient inner suburbs of Tokyo this year.

Many Western and Japanese businessmen are now paying up to £2,500 a month in rent for a house with three or four bedrooms and a garden.

But in most cases the average Japanese workers can afford to rent only small, claustrophobic flats in the crowded outer suburbs.

The level of rent for government subsidized housing is relatively reasonable, but, by comparison with the standards of London, living conditions in Tokyo are grim. The waiting list for council flats is long and new accommodation is awarded by lottery. In Tokyo, for instance, the waiting list for new, subsidized flats has risen to 32 households a unit.

The case of Mr Tekkan Kanasugi, a trading company employee, married with four children, is typical of the plight of Japan's urban dwellers today.

Like many other Japanese, Mr Kanasugi admits that he is too embarrassed to invite foreigners to his small flat in Machida city on the outskirts of Tokyo. But he is willing to describe the conditions.

Mr Kanasugi says that a train, bus and tube journey between his home and office can take up to two hours. His flat, with a total area of 60 square yards consists of three tiny bedrooms, lavatory, bathroom and a small kitchen-cum-dining room. His wife and four children have learnt to coexist in this small area.

In his case, the rent is subsidized by the Government but many other Japanese must pay up to £200 a month for similar accommodation in new council tenement blocks. Children's parks and open spaces are virtually non-existent in many of these gray concrete residential areas.

Peter Hazelhurst

Underground success emboldens lecturers

'Flying university' tests limits of Polish regime

The summer holidays may have arrived for the 60,000 university students in Poland. But for 30 of their professors it is a time to prepare for programmes, beginning in the autumn, in subjects not formally taught, or even publicly discussed, since the country became communist.

It will be the first full year of what has become known as the "flying university"—a series of virtually underground extracurricular lectures and discussions in leading academic centres on topics in Polish history, sociology and economics that cannot be considered in the regular classroom.

The first organized semester of activity of the flying university this spring brought more than 700 students and 30 professors together in private flats in Warsaw, Cracow, Wroclaw, Lodz and Poznan. This autumn, by virtue of its success and despite occasional police harassment, the programme is expanding and the topics are deepening.

The state has made no effort to resolve the core issues and this is why the programme was begun in the first place, said Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, one of the programmes founders and editor in chief of *Weiz*, a leading Roman Catholic intellectual monthly publication.

"We realize, of course", he went on, "that our university will never be able even in a small part to satisfy the real needs of Polish youth. We have no possibility of becoming an alternative to a full university education. But what we will do is fill in the gaps, correct interpretations, channel intellectual energies."

The concept has a rich tradition in Poland, dating from the nineteenth century. Poland was partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century between Prussia, Russia and Austria and underground classrooms became the principal method of preserving a history and culture that alien rulers sought to suppress and assimilate.

Today, the flying university is a problem for the administration of Mr Edward Gierek, the Communist Party leader, as it is an organized focus of opposition to the intellectual apparatus that has long been a key element in party control of the country and its youth.

"So far, however", another lecturer said, "the Government, which is beset by persistent economic and social problems and the broad discontent that accompanies them, has seemed unwilling to abolish it (the flying university). The potential consequences of closing us down apparently outweigh the advantages, at least for the present. How long that will last as we continue to grow remains to be seen."

The brief history of the flying university exemplifies the testing of limits that has been going on between the Government and the growing intellectual opposition since discontented workers and intellectuals joined forces after riots against increases in food prices in June, 1976.

Last autumn, a small group of Warsaw economists and historians began to assemble interested students in private flats to hear lectures on the social and economic roots of the rather desperate economic situation. Gradually, emboldened by the somewhat mild official reaction and encouraged by popularity, the lecturers expanded into the communist takeover after the Second World War and non-Marxist economies and into other subjects not ordinarily taken up.

The organizers soon realized that they needed a stronger apparatus to resist pressure and even more to attract support from established university centres and the Roman Catholic Church. In January, what is known as the Educational Courses Society was formed with 70 signatures on a manifesto pledging to broaden, enrich and supplement the knowledge of students and young intellectuals.

A cross-section of the intellectual community pledged cooperation in the venture, including several leading writers and magazine editors, sociologists and historians occupying senior teaching posts at universities, clerics from the Catholic University of Lublin, artists and musicians, as well as the more traditional mixture of dissident political opponents of the regime.

Between February and May, they offered 120 lectures to an estimated 700 students and established a small lending library of unofficially published periodicals and of Western textbooks smuggled into the country.

Clearly, such intellectual ferment was more than any communist government with close ties to the Soviet Union could totally ignore and there were scattered attempts to disrupt the flying university's activities.

One of the most popular lecturers, Mr Adam Michnik, a historian, was arrested eight times by the police, held without charges for the statutory 48 hours, then released. He began to take the precaution of tape-recording his lectures in advance and on several occasions, more than 100 students listened to these tapes.

Officials of the flying university reported that on at least one occasion, policemen broke into a flat while a lecture was in progress, fired tear gas and beat several students.

Identity cards were repeatedly checked. Students were threatened with expulsion from their regular university classes and parents were approached and threatened at their offices or factories in an effort to discourage attendance.

People who opened their flats to the lectures were fined as much as 4,000 to 5,000 zlotys (£66 to £83), an average monthly wage. The 70 signers of the university manifesto have been denied passports to travel abroad.

None of this, though, appears to have discouraged the sponsors of the flying university or, for that matter, the students. Grandiose plans are being laid for the autumn semester. Materials are being prepared for scores of courses to be offered throughout Poland, even in small towns.

David A. Andelman
New York Times News Service.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

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CRITERION. 930 3216 (cc 836 1071/3) Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3 NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR! LESLIE PHILLIPS SIX OF ONE —and half-a-dozen laughs a minute SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR! "VERY FUNNY." S. Tel.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108 Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 A CHORUS LINE "A RARE DEVASTATING JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER." S. TIMES. 3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0. OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122 Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 3 Limited Season must end Aug. 26 JOHN GIELGUD in Julian Mitchell's HALF-LIFE A NATIONAL THEATRE PRODUCTION "Brilliantly witty . . . no one should miss it." Harold Hobson (Drama). Instant credit card reservations. Dinner and best price seat £7.00.

FORTUNE. 836 2238 Evgs 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8 Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 TIMOTHY WEST, GEMMA JONES MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S THE HOMECOMING "BRILLIANT—A TAUT and EXCELLENTLY ACTED PRODUCTION."—D. Tel. "AN INEXHAUSTIBLY RICH WORK."—Guardian. "NOT TO BE MISSED."—The Times.

GLOBE THEATRE. 01-437 1592 Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6 & 8.40. PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy TEN TIMES TABLE "THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTABLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755. Evenings 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Stanley Houghton's Masterpiece. HINDLE WAKES "A real find". Gdn. Last Week.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755 WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME'S Newest play THE EDITOR REGRETS Reduced price prevs. Aug. 1 & 2. Opens Aug. 3 at 7.0 subs. Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.0

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301 Evgs 8. Sat. 5 & 8 BEYOND A JOKE a new revue "Ideal summer diversion." Gdn. "Hilarious" D.Tel. "Hilarious" E.Std.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs. 8. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.0. PAUL SCOFIELD HARRY ANDREWS ELEANOR BRON TREVOR PEACOCK IRENE HANDL A FAMILY A New Play by RONALD HARWOOD Directed by CASPER WREDE "An admirable play, honest, well conceived, properly worked out, freshly & fittingly written—richly satisfying—Paul Scofield at his best." B. Levin, S. Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. C.C. 01-930 6606. Evenings 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 JAMES EARL JONES as PAUL ROBESON A new play by Philip Hayes Dean.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW DON'T DREAM IT. SEE IT!

KING'S HEAD 226 1916 Dinner 7 p.m. Show 8 p.m. THE FRENCH HAVE A SONG FOR IT. Compiled by Peter Reeves.

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. FILUMENA with Elizabeth Archer, Trevor Griffiths by Eduardo de Filippo Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036 Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Wed. Mat. at 3. WELSH NATIONAL THEATRE CO DYLAN THOMAS'S UNDER MILK WOOD "A delight." Gdn. "Malcolm Taylor's beautifully staged and lovingly directed production." Daily Tel.

MERMAID. 01-248 7656. (rest 248 2835). Lunchtimes This week 12.05-1.05 p.m. MY SHAKESPEARE with ROBERT EDDISON 5.30. Sir Bernard Miles illustrated Lecture "Elizabethan London & Its Theatres." Prices 50p each event.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Evenings 7.30 & 9.15. EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR play for actors and orchestra by TOM STOPPARD & ANDRE PREVIN. Seats £4, £3 or £2. "NO ONE WHO LOVES THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE HIGHEST COMIC ART CAN POSSIBLY MISS THIS PLAY." S. Times.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252. OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't 7.30, Tomor 2.45 & 7.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov trans by Michael Frayn. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45, Tomor 3 & 7.45 PLUNDER by Ben Travers. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Ton't & Tomor 8 AMERICAN BUFFALO by David Mamet. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 3052. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl backstage) £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616 PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC June-Sept. Season TWELFTH NIGHT "an outstanding revival." The Times Today, 7.30 Eileen Atkins, Brenda Bruce, Michael Denison, Derek Jacobi in THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING "Fresh and buoyant." Daily Telegraph Today 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK. Tel. 486 2431. Shaw's MAN OF DESTINY & DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS. Tonight 8.0, with MARIA AITKEN, IAN TALBOT, HELEN WEIR, DAVID WHITWORTH. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Tomorrow 2.30 & 7.45. Peter Whitbread in EXIT BURBAGE Lunchtime Today. 1.15.

OPEN SPACE. 387 6969. P. Magdalany's BOO HOO with Georgina Hale, Estelle Kohler & Janet Suzman. Directed by Charles Marowitz. Evgs at 8.0

OXFORD OXFORD FESTIVAL 1978 Playhouse (0865) 47133 Until Sat. August 12 HORSESHOE THEATRE CO. presents Moray Watson & Hildegard Neil in TIME OF LIFE a new comedy by Charles McKeown Evgs. 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 5.0 & 8.15

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0, Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 NOW UNTIL AUGUST 19. Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 8. Weds. and Sat. 6.10 and 8.50. THE TWO RONNIES in a Spectacular Comedy Revue Book now on hotline 01-437 2055

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294 Evgs. 8.15. Fri., Sat. 6 & 8.40 "TIM BROOKE TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh." D. Mail THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH. The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton. "LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED." S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT." E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER." Tms.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506 (CC bkgs from 8.30 a.m. 836 1071-3) Mon.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.00 Wed. Mat. at 3. LAST TWO WEEKS Royal Shakespeare Company in THE OUTRAGEOUS ADULT COMEDY by Peter Nichols PRIVATES ON PARADE BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR Ev. Std. Award and S.W.E.T. Award

PRINCE EDWARD cc (formerly Casino) 01-437 6877. Performances this week: Evgs. 8.0. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.0. 8.40 NOTE CHANGE OF SAT. PERFS: From AUG. 5: Sats. 5.0 & 8.40 And from SEPT. 2: Sats. 3.0 & 8.0 EVITA by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Saturdays 5.30 & 8.45 THE HILARIOUS BROADWAY COMEDY MUSICAL I LOVE MY WIFE starring Robin Askwith Directed by GENE SAKS CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEENS THEATRE. c.c. 01-734 1166. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. ANTHONY QUAYLE FAITH BROOK MICHAEL ALDRIDGE and RACHEL KEMPSON in ALAN BENNETT'S THE OLD COUNTRY BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Plays and Players London Critics Award Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS LAST 2 WEEKS ENDS AUG. 5

QUEENS c.c. 01-734 1166 Prevs. from Aug. 15. Opens Aug. 23 ROY DOTRICE JAMES VILLIERS and RICHARD VERNON with GEORGE CHAKIRIS as Dracula in THE PASSION OF DRACULA

ROYALTY. 405 8004 Monday-Thursday. Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London's critics vote BILLY DANIELS in BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air Cond. Prevs. at 8. Opens August 2nd at 7 p.m. World premiere of ECLIPSE by Leigh Jackson.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mat Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888 TOM CONTI in WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY? with JANE ASHER. "A MOMENTOUS PLAY. I URGE YOU TO SEE IT." Gdn. Evgs at 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. c.c. 01-836 6596. Shaftesbury Ave. (High Holborn end) "FANTASTIC GODSPELL BURSTING WITH ENJOYMENT."—D. Tel. Prices £2 to £5. Best seats £2.50 ½ hr. before show at Box Office. Evgs. 8.15. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX, PLEASE, WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER GOOD SEATS £4.00-£1.50

TH. ROYAL, Stratford E.15. 534 0310 Tues-Sat. 8 LAND OF HOPE & GLORY! A Musical Farce by Roy Kift & Patrick Barlow.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Evenings 7.30 p.m. IRISH EYES & ENGLISH TEARS by Nigel Baldwin.

TOWER OF LONDON. (438 4880/248 8455) Gilbert & Sullivan's YEOMEN OF THE GUARD with TOMMY STEELE Mon.-Sat. at 8.15 until 13 August

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Dinah SHERIDAN. Dulcie GRAY AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

VICTORIA PALACE 828 4735, 6. 01-834 1317 STRATFORD JOHNS SHEILA HANCOCK ANNIE Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 7.00, press night. Pete Atkin's A & R. All seats £1.80. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych. Student standby £1.

WYNDHAMS 836 3028. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071-3 from 8.30 am Mon.-Thurs. 8 Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH. VERY FUNNY."—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363 Ben Jonson's BARTHOLOMEW FAIR. Last perfs. tonight and tomor. "A roaring production", S. Times.

The Times SPECIAL REPORTS put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

THEATRES

YOUNG VIC (Studio). 928 6363 MICHAEL BURRELL in HESS 8 p.m.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8. Dining/Dancing (Bars open from 7.15) (Fully Air Conditioned) 9.30 Super Revue. RAZZLE DAZZLE at 11 LOS REALES DEL PARAGUAY

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep Perfs. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 1: 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY (U). 70mm film. Wk & Sun. 2.25, 7.55. Late Show Tonight & Sat. 11.05. 2: THE SWARM (A). Wk & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. THE TRAVELLING PLAYERS (X). Progs. Mon-Fri 7.00. Sat & Sun 3.00, 7.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube) 485 2443. Taviani's ALLONSANFAN (AA). (By the director of PADRE PADRONE. 4.45, 6.50, 9.00.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). THANK GOD IT'S FRIDAY (A). Cont perfs (1.00 not Sun). 3.25, 5.50, 8.15. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. (Fully Air Conditioned Comfort). DERSU UZALA (U). In 70 mm (English Subtitles), A Film by AKIRA KUROSAWA. "Masterpiece"—The Times. "Masterwork"—Observer. "Masterpiece"—E. News. Film at 2.0, 5.45, 8.20. Suns. at 4 & 7.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve perf. Mon-Fri and all perfs. Sat & Sun (not late night shows) at the box office (11am-7pm, Mon-Sat), or by post. Phone bookings only with Access-Barclaycard. INTERNATIONAL VELVET (A) Progs daily. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Late show, Friday & Sat. 11.15pm. Now RITZ, Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X), Progs daily, 1.15 (not Suns), 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late show, Fri & Sat. 11.15.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill. 221 0220. OSHIMA'S EROTIC MASTERPIECE "IN THE REALM OF THE SENSES" AI NO CORRIDA (Club). Progs 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. EASY RIDER (X) & THE LAST DETAIL (X). 11.15. GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177, 8402. Russell Square tube. Martin Scorsese's THE LAST WALTZ (U). Progs 1.00, 3.00, 5.00. Sep perfs 7.00, 9.15. MIDNIGHT COWBOY (X) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. (930 5252). Richard Burton, Roger Moore, Richard Harris, Hardy Kruger in THE WILD GEESE (AA). Sep. progs. Wks. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. Sun 3.30, 7.45. Late shows Weds, Thurs, Fris, & Sats. 11.45 p.m. Seats may be booked in advance for 8.10 prog. Mon-Fri. All progs Sat. & Sun. Excl Late Night Show.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film JULIA (A). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30 (not Sun.), 5.45, 8.45. Feature Dly. 2.45 (not Sun.), 6.00, 9.00. All seats bkble. at theatre.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). REVENGE OF THE PINK PANTHER (A). Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open, morning show 11.00 a.m. (Not Sun.), 1st prog. 1.45, 2nd prog. 4.30, eve prog. 7.45. Late night show Mon.-Sat., doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats bkble. except morning show & Mon. late night show, at the Box Office or by Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W.2 (723 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. Daily. Doors open 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—PINOCCHIO (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. daily. 2.30, 5.45, 8.50. Special Show Sat. 11.15 am.

PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. (373 5898). Bryan Forbes' THE STEPFORD WIVES (AA). Progs. 6.05, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Bryan Forbes' THE STEPFORD WIVES (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.05, 8.20.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking facilities: as Empire Leicester Square.
1. HOUSE CALLS (A). Progs Daily 2.10, 4.20, 6.25, 8.35. Late show Friday & Saturday 11.30.
2. BILITIS (X). Progs. Dly. 2.05, 4.15, 6.25, 8.30. Late show Friday & Saturday 11.30.
3. THE MEDUSA TOUCH (A). Progs. Daily 1.40, 3.55, 6.05, 8.25.
4. Shirley MacLaine, Anne Bancroft in THE TURNING POINT (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.40, 6.05, 8.35.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. MEL BROOKS HIGH ANXIETY (A) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Fassbinder's DESPAIR (AA). 2.15, 4.30, 6.45, 9.00. Starring DIRK BOGARDE. Script TOM STOPPARD. Advance Booking.

EXHIBITIONS

EARLS COURT. 01-371 8141. 2.30 & 7.30 daily THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT LONDON'S GREAT MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT Seat Prices £4.90, £3.90, £2.80, £2.00, £1.50. Afternoons (Tuesday to Friday only) £4.90, £3.20, £2.40, £1.80, £1.50 Still some seats left. BOOK NOW TOURNAMENTS ENDS JULY 29

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS SUMMER EXHIBITION Open Daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission 90p. Sundays until 1.45 p.m. 45p. GREAT VICTORIAN PICTURES (Arts Council Exhibition) until 17th September. Adm. 60p. (Students, OAP's 30p). Half price Sunday 10-1.45 p.m. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.

ROY MILES 6 Duke St. St James's. SW1. Victorian Paintings Monday to Friday. 10-5

SCIENCE MUSEUM, S. KEN. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD THE ARTS AND SCIENCES UNITED Over 300 fascinating exhibits: his original wheel and portraits by Stubbs, Reynolds and Romney. A Wedgwood craftsman will demonstrate traditional hand throwing at the potter's wheel during the weeks of 15-23 July, 19-27 August, 9-24 Sept. Exhibition open until 24 Sept. 10-6 Mon. to Sat.

EXHIBITIONS

DIAMOND EXHIBITION The Diamond Jewelry chosen by Beers for their 1978 Diamonds International Competition on show in London Argenta, 82 Fulham Road S.W.3 584 1841, from 25-29 July.

ART GALLERIES

ACHIM MOELLER GALLERY 8 Grosvenor Street (off Bond St) W.1. 493 7611 Selection of 15 important paintings by KANDINSKY and an exhibition of very fine rare 20TH CENTURY MASTERS through July.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W.1. 01-629 6176. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Until 28 July. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum) CHRISTIAN ORIENT until 2... ANDREW MARVELL until 1... Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm...

BRITISH MUSEUM HERALDRY (jointly with Br. Library) until August. A Dream of Fair ... (Japanese paintings & prints of the Ukiyoe School). Until 17 ... Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm free.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY FAR AWAY Decorative Watercolours from Egypt, India and China. 20 Russell St., W.C.2. Tel. 836...

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY 178 Brompton Rd. SW3. 01-584 ... Outstanding British works of Barbara Hepworth, S. Lowry, ... Moore, Ben Nicholson, Matthew Smith, Graham Sutherland, William Scott. Also works by European and American artists. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

DRIAN GALLERIES 7 Porchester Place, W.2. 01-723 ... DOUGLAS PORTWAY Till 5 August. 10-5. Sat. ...

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 ... EASTERN ENCOUNTERS Closing 28th July. 19c Orientalist Painters

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. ... 3942. HENRY MOORE—The ... An Eighteenth Birthday Tribute in Lower Gallery important ... Century paintings and sculpture. Until 11 August. Mon.-Fri. ... Sats. 10-12.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank S.E.1. (Arts Council) JOHNS, until 30 July. Adm. 10p. Mon. & 6-8 Tue.-Thur. Mon-Thur. 10-8 Fri. & Sat. ... Sun. 12-6.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of Works by PIERRE BONNARD. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays ... 30 Bruton St., London, W1. 01-493 1572.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. W.1. Exhibitions of 18th c.-English ... & OLD MASTERS.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St. W.1. A SELECTION OF IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by HENRI MATISSE. 13 June-29 July. Mon.-Fri. ... Sat. 10-12.30.

REDFERN GALLERY 55TH SUMMER EXHIBITION. Paintings, Drawings, Sculpture, Graphics. June-Sept. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Fri. 10-1.30.

ROY MILES 6 Duke St. St James's. S.W.1. Victorian Paintings Monday to Friday. 10-5

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS SUMMER EXHIBITION. Open Daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission 90p. Sundays until 1.45 p.m. 45p. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.

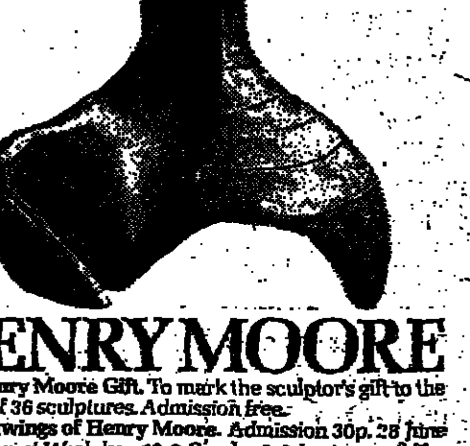
SERPENTINE GALLERY & KENSINGTON GARDENS, W2 (Arts Council). HENRY MOORE: recent carvings and bronzes. Until 8 Oct. Open 10-7. Adm. free.

THE GOLDSMITH'S HALL Foster Lane, E.C.2. (nearest tube St. Paul's). Rings and Rattlesnakes: American Jewels and masterpieces through the ages. 10-5 until Fri. 25th July.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM Ken. OBJECTS: THE V&A COLLECTS 1974-78 until 13 Aug. GENEE until 3 Sept. SIR ... SCOTT until 10 Sept. ... CLAY (PHOTOGRAPHS) ... Sept. All adm. free. Wkdys. ... Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed F...

John Moores Liverpool Exhibition XI: Notice to Artists Sending in days September 25-30 1978 £12000 in prize money Leaflets available from The ... Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool

GATE 221-0220 AI NO CORRIDA THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED EROTIC MASTERPIECE IN THE REALM OF THE SENSES



HENRY MOORE
The Henry Moore Gift. To mark the sculptor's gift to the nation of 36 sculptures. Admission free.
The Drawings of Henry Moore. Admission 30p. 28 June to 28 August. Weekdays 10-6. Sunday 2-6. Lecture and film programme. For recorded information ring 01-821 7128.
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Over 1,400 works are on display and are for sale at prices ranging from a few pounds to several thousands. With art lovers coming to London for the exhibition of the year—you shouldn't miss it.
Royal Academy Summer Exhibition Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1. Open Daily 10am–6pm. Admission 90p. Half Price for students, pensioners and group visits and on Sunday mornings until 1.45pm.
ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION
210th Summer Exhibition, 20th May–13th August.

هكذا من الأصل

HE ARTS

hanks for the memory: Scorsese's elegy for rock

David Robinson

e Last Waltz (u)
ndon Pavilion/...
ssic, Oxford Street/
e Two

k in London
ional Film Theatre/
ential Cinema

use Calls (a)
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a Cuervos (aa)
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w era of rock musicals is nent. We have already had *day Night Fever*, and a le of weeks ago *American Wax* told the story of Freed, the disc jockey was to a great extent nsible for establishing in its first multi-racial subversive form. Every r studio has rock films in ipe-line—CIC will release wer than eight this year—he National Film Theatre senting a month-long sea- in August called "Emer- of the new Musical: Music in the Seventies". s kind of revival tends to osthumous; and it may y more clearly than any- else that the great era efinitely ended. Certainly *The Last Waltz*, the most recent and by any standards the best rock film so far, is more strongly marked by its final and elegaic tone.

Ostensibly Martin Scorsese's film is documentary, the *cinéma vérité* record of an event in the line of *Woodstock* (on which Scorsese worked as editor) and *Gimme Shelter*. It was shot at the farewell performance of The Band at Winterland, San Francisco, on Thanksgiving Day, 1976. The Band had been together for 16 years, since they were Ronnie Hawkins' Hawks; but, said the leader, Robbie Robertson, "at the end of our 1976 summer tour there was a strange feeling in the air, there was a sense of emptiness or something. We just tried to understand what was going on, we tried to check it out in every way possible. We even checked astrologers, the Bible, things like that. And, it all pointed in one direction: The Band's next performance would be its last." The venue was chosen because it was at Winterland that the group was first established as a major rock group in 1969.

A six-hour event is summarised in two hours, which afford a bird's-eye view of two decades of rock music; the history of The Band; the roster of their friends and sometime associates, including Bob Dylan, Neil Diamond, Ronnie Hawkins, Dr John and Eric Clapton, all of whom make appearances; and tributes to their antecedents in country and blues, like the veteran Muddy Waters who sings, embraced in the reverence of the band, "Mannish Boy". Between the numbers the five members of the group talk casually about rock, about their long years on the road (evocative as the phrase is), and of their overwhelming terror that these 16 years could have extended into 20 and middle age.

On the surface the method looks familiar, even if the event is not quite like the rest. But the special charge of *The Last Waltz*—even if you're not really responsive to rock (and I regret that I started off a bit too old for it)—comes from Scorsese's calculated and creative treatment of his materials. Nothing is fortuitous or accidental or improvised (or hardly: it seems that the coverage of Muddy Waters is as good as it is because the cameraman had his earphones off and did not hear Scorsese's instruction to be somewhere else at the time).

Scorsese worked closely with Robbie Robertson, who appears on the credits as producer of the film. Before the concert he had prepared a 300-page camera script, choreographing the shooting from beginning to end of the concert. Seven lighting cameramen included outstanding feature-film cinematographers like Laszlo Kovacs and Vilmos Szigmond.

Three additional numbers including Emmylou Harris's "Evangeline" and the haunting, Straussian "Last Waltz" finale, were specially shot after the concert and interpolated. Scorsese used his art director from *New York, New York*, Boris Levin; and they rented the decor of the San Francisco Opera House production of *Traviata*. "It was a strange Visconti kind of setting", said Scorsese; "I loved it". For the finale, when the camera draws back from "The *Last Waltz*" number, and back farther until the sound diminishes to a vague memory of an orchestra tuning up, they used the long lane of lights from the railway station set of *Silver Streak*.

Scorsese, in fact, organized and controlled and augmented his documentary material as if he were making a feature film. He hardly once shows the audience, whose presence is felt only as the groundswell of applause between numbers, but chooses to concentrate on the performers in their web of spotlights, misted with the dust in the air. The concert, Robertson explains, is a celebration. "Of what?" asks Scorsese, who wanders on and off the screen from time to time; "a beginning or an end?"

The beginnings are in the ends. Nostalgically the group talks of incidents from the aspiring early days. The historical origins of rock are recalled; and the way that the new music killed off the very influences that gave it birth. The concert is a triumph, the music is ecstatic; and yet it is overlaid with a sense of elegy, though not regret. Scorsese perceives the memory of an era and of his own generation.

It is a great piece of virtuoso film-making; but beyond that, it conveys the sense of an experience. Even alongside Dylan and Diamond and Muddy Waters, Robbie Robertson dominates the event, smiling, charming, gentle and definitely the strongest man around. Asked what he will do now that The Band is over, he speculates "Just make music—try to stay busy". Evidently the outcome is not to be quite like this: his appearance in *The Last Waltz* has already resulted in contracts for acting roles.

The National Film Theatre starts its rock season on August 1 with a special show of *The Last Waltz* and the first British presentation of a new, feature-length German documentary, Wolfgang Buld's *Punk in London*. As a coverage of the British punk scene it is dogged rather than analytical. If I was too old for straight rock, I'm certainly too far gone to get into punk. I can only venture that, seen from the outside, it looks a rather sad and defeated kind of music. In the film, one of its promoters regrets that the search for music that would be truly egalitarian—without commerce, without stars, without elites, without uniforms—was defeated almost before it began, as punk became commercial, created its stars and money men, and made shaved heads, coloured hair, razor blades and tortured clothes as obligatory as long hair had been for the previous generation.

To the well-intentioned outsider, the frantic quest for ugliness and destruction, the zombie look favoured by the audience, the mechanical jumping on the spot and the abuse which are the marks of approval, appear more like a desperate protest in the face of cultural deprivation than a creative musical response.

Howard Zieff made two very attractive comedies, *Slither* (a chase thriller involving a large mobile home) and *Hearts of the West*. In *House Calls* it is still quite clear that he has a very special talent for comedy, but he is handicapped by a script full of good ideas which four scriptwriters have not quite brought into line. The basic notion is comedy on Neil Simon lines: an odd couple past the age of romance—he a surgeon just widowed and making up for the years of fidelity before the menopause; she a divorcee stripped of illusions—are engaged in the sort of sparring that ends in reluctant tolerance and possible matrimony. Walter Matthau, back bent and face irretrievably crumpled by the misery of living, cannot be faulted in this kind of comedy; and Glenda Jackson reveals an altogether more attractive side as a shrewd comedian; and if they do not exactly team, at least their differences make for interesting abrasions.

Parallel with the matrimonial comedy and some sharp words about the Anglo-Saxon male chauvinist's uncomfortable conviction that the oats he is not getting are greener than the ones he is, there is a second line of satire about American medical practice. Sometimes the two themes are complementary; sometimes parallel; and sometimes they simply take off in opposite directions and have to be rehoisted by such desperate devices as putting poor Matthau in drag.

The parts are often excellent: The scenes of the awful private clinic where the bill figures much bigger than the treatment are mostly stolen by Art Carney as the senile medical superintendent, wandering in mind and body, but capable of terrible concentration when five million dollars or his job is at stake. For all its vagaries, it is full of fun.

Aña Torrent, the mesmeric little girl from *Spirit of the Beehive*, with eyes like a baby seal's and a gaze of disconcerting steadiness and solemnity, is a gift—and also perhaps a trap—for film-makers. Her special talents attracted Carlos Saura to build *Cria Cuervos* around her (the title *Raise Ravens* refers to a Spanish proverb, "Raise ravens and they will peck out your eyes.").

The grown-up Aña (Geraldine Chaplin) looks back 20 years from 1955 on her childhood in a hermetic old house in Madrid. The child Aña (Aña Torrent) witnesses her mother suffering at the hands of her neglectful and philandering father, a Franquist officer. She sees her father expire in the bed of his mistress, and her mother (Geraldine Chaplin again) die from an agonizing cancer. Brought up by her unloving aunt and an old family retainer, little Aña escapes into fantasies that she is mistress of life and death, at will conjuring her mother back to life, and destroying her enemies with her little tin of poison.

It is a beautifully filmed and convincing evocation of the pains and mysteries and certitudes of childhood. Saura belongs to the generation of younger Spanish film-makers which was awakened by Buñuel; and there are frank homages to the master. The chicken feet in the refrigerator are a reference to *The Exterminating Angel*. Aña's wide-eyed delight at having, as she thinks, killed her father, recalls the joy of the young *Archibaldo de la Cruz* at the death of his governess. Saura's film is not quite *Archibaldo*, perhaps; but if it goes not much farther than an impressionist evocation of childhood and a vehicle for little Aña Torrent, it does it all expertly and touchingly.

Hoo
n Space

g Wardle

e beat about the bush, the Space has picked up a and nasty trinket to rate its tenth birthday. As is nothing cheap about casting (Georgina Hale, Suzman, Estelle Kohler), ubt the whole run will to houses as packed as of Wednesday's preview, ere is no point in greeting ccasion with empty com- nts out of respect to the e's present financial

my opinion, the Open is the most irreplaceable ndon's little theatres: a e experimental house in rest tradition of creative ricity, hamstrung neither pendence on any larger nion nor by subservience hion. I admire its attach- to group work, its choice w writers, its autonomous al and political shows, jointly accumulate into cy of unequalled breadth hair. The one thing I do dmire is the taste for a n kind of leering, anti- ist sex comedy which has ed up periodically ghout the theatre's history of which Philip Mag- y's knowing little piece is ntest example.

is a farce for two richly ed hookers who descend eir former madame at her i residence during an mic summit conference. mbering the last Mag- play in London, *Section* you expect some intricate lements between the and political supremos. ot at all. Occasionally one girls looks out into the d drops a wistfully deri- ne about all the "crooks stolen credit card out on the yachts". We learn Miss Suzman's phone went for six months after gate, and that the Arabian is building up. But all s, and a good deal more, ply decoration. Leaving e public element, we are ith a small, private play about the kind of people the author imagines wealthy prostitutes to be. And a right old collection of *idées reçues* he has to offer.

One of the girls (Miss Hale) thinks she is an orphan, so naturally her great plan is to found an orphanage: she also goes in (like Lorelei Lee) for self-improvement and orgone therapy. The other (Miss Kohler) goes in for romantically narcissistic self-dramatization, returning with a bump to earth whenever there is a drink going or a threat to her cash-flow. As for Miss Suzman's madame, she has withheld the fact that she is Miss Hale's mother, preferring to have her as a buddy rather than a daughter: and to preserve this secret she is ready to stride off to murder the girls' husbands in their hotel bedrooms, staggering back in a tuxedo and police helmet with stories of having let loose a pack of greyhounds on a wedding party.

This, like most of the incident in *Boo Hoo*, happens off stage and is recounted at length in a recklessly strident manner demanding the house to cave in with uncontrollable mirth. It is not too hard to think up far-fetched happenings, like jumping off a bridge into the swimming pool of a passing liner, or finding the victims of an air crash drowned in a vat of waffle batter; and after one or two of these recitals, you no longer believe a word of them.

Theatrically, the piece is an exercise in upstaging. Each of the trio is ruthlessly intent on hogging the centre, and each has her own tactics for outflanking the opposition. Superlative casting is therefore indispensible, and Charles Marowitz has duly supplied it. As characters none of these ladies exists, but as stage tacticians they are in the championship class. Whether Miss Kohler's line in anguished emotional blackmail, Miss Suzman's dutch authority, or Miss Hale's therapeutic screams and impulse actions yield any clear winner is debatable, but not their joint virtuosity. Set and gowned by Timian Alsaker in a West Coast damn-the-expense style, the production at least strikes the right visual note of glittering absurdity.



Graham Sutherland: still a law unto himself

To interview Graham Sutherland a few days after his friend Henry Moore provides a fascinating contrast. Moore is a man of great simplicity and openness, but dislikes analysing himself and his work. Sutherland, also a man of great charm, has a watchful, almost feline quality. He writes almost as well as he paints, and when he talks one feels that very personal blend of clarity and ambiguity which marks his work.

I found him at Haverfordwest, in his beloved Pembrokeshire, at nearly 75 still slim and in control both of life and his over-powered Jaguar (an old weakness), but limping from an arthritic knee. We drove to Picton Castle nearby, the home of Colonel Hanning Philipps (a former chairman of Schweppes) where—in a transformed annex—the Graham Sutherland Gallery opened in 1976, and has since been attracting some 100 visitors a day.

The Welsh tourist board and local authorities have provided £65,000 for the gallery's transformation, and Sutherland has endowed it with 50-60 early drawings and watercolours, mainly of the locality, 18 paintings, mostly recent, and all his graphic work (a few of his studies for the Churchill portrait are on temporary loan). His main idea was to give something back to an area which had given him so much since his first visits there in 1934, though the gift is to the nation, with the proviso that it be located at Picton Castle and administered by the National Museum of Wales.

It was, he said, pure chance that he first went to Pembrokeshire in the 1930s. He had just shed the influence of Samuel Palmer's Shoreham period, was very conscious of but insulated from what was going on in Europe, and felt ready for something new. "Somebody said: 'I think you would like this area', and when I first came here I saw forms that suggested to me the line I was to take without being unduly influenced by what was going on abroad. It was a sort of awakening."

He maintained the link as a war artist, visiting Swansea after it was bombed, and being fascinated by the primitiveness and dangers of steel production. "It was a Dantesque kind of atmosphere", he recalled. He has returned for the last 10 years from his home in Menton (in France; but near his best customers, the Italians), and finds that the countryside has lost none of its old power to charge his batteries.

His paintings of nature still had, I suggested, that strange anthropomorphic quality which gave them their loaded, disquieting atmosphere. Some did and some didn't, he thought. There had been a stage in his work when he felt he could not tackle the human figure itself, but wanted something that could be detached from its environment (not rooted like a tree). Hence those quasi-human, quasi-natural forms.

There was still a human element: himself. Given the confusion of nature, and the need to sort it out, he needed to make a statement not of what he saw, but parallel to it, an expression largely of what he *felt* about it.

"I am interested in the forms of nature, and above all in their strange rhythmic equilibrium. If you look at a thing long enough, or you are on a sufficiently happy day, you can see almost at a glance this extraordinarily complex and self-contained rhythm which ultimately for me is the most fascinating thing."

Sutherland is intrigued by the overlappings and inter-relationships between human forms, machine forms and natural forms. Just as one suddenly comes upon a tree or meadow that seems to have a peculiarly metaphysical quality, he finds his inspiration when questing around for that complex rhythm. "If I pass a set of 'circumstances', as I call them, six times, it means nothing to me. Suddenly the seventh time, it might mean something . . . you think this could be the basis of a painting. And then the struggle begins. You have to go back and back to try and disentangle something which appears insoluble—and often is, so it is so much time wasted."

When painting those time-consuming portraits which have periodically brought him into the news, he adopts a different approach. In tackling the forms of nature, he aims to make something inspired by nature, but not of it, "whereas in the case of the portrait, the human face with all its reservations and inhibitions is so fascinating that I don't really want to go beyond a fairly straight portrayal." But there is some element of paraphrase, and perhaps also of his love of making the unknown known, as indeed the reactions of his sitters show.

"Very few people have liked my portraits. Maugham was shocked, at first. Beaverbrook [when Sutherland's wife delivered it] said: 'Well, Kathy, it's an outrage, but it's a masterpiece'". The form of contract he used allowed those who commissioned not to take delivery, just as he himself could withhold if he wanted, as he had done in four or five instances. But only two or three had been rejected. He certainly did not do them for the money: for some 20 of the 30 or so he had done, he had received hardly more than £1,000. For the last five or six years the price had been between £5,000 and £7,000, now a little more. He had turned down commissions for roughly the same number again.

"I think I do them out of sheer cussedness", he said. "I think painting them is good discipline, and keeps my nose to the ground a bit, but they are difficult"—not least because with commissions one spent much time getting to know the subject.

He still regards the destruction of his Churchill portrait—disclosed last year after Lady Spencer-Churchill's death—as a form of vandalism. "On the other hand, it's not something I feel the least bit bitter about. I didn't at the time, I don't now". Maybe, he mused, he should never have attempted it: nowadays the faces of the famous were so familiar, thanks to the media. In the days of, say, Goya and Velasquez, royalty for example were more or less immured, had no image to lose, and were painted with a frankness unthinkable today.

Next month he returns to the house he and his wife (they are an exceptionally close couple) bought in Menton around 1956, partly for her health, partly because the light enabled him to work when necessary from 7 am to 7 pm. "As I depend a great deal on a linear development from quite small studies, they have to be squared up to put them on a big scale, so I need a very good and constant light . . . but more and more I am trying to simplify and shed those preliminary stages, which are a means to an end". The signs are that he will be delighting and baffling his public for many years to come with his search for nature's complex but elusive rhythms.

Roger Berthoud

Jorge Luis Borges
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"I am not a fabulist", said the fabulous Jorge Luis Borges to Robert Robinson very firmly, going on to quote Kipling's remark that a writer may invent fables without being obliged to know what they mean. He had always been concerned with the arrangement of stories that already existed and were brought to visible life like a guided dream. Why were his stories so short? "Because I am a very lazy man and because dictation makes for brevity". He has been blind since 1955. Blindness was quite useful to a man of letters: it made him work harder and stick at the job. It also, of course, makes him listen in an extraordinarily attentive way.

A spellbinding occasion, this special interview by the *Book Programme* team from Buenos Aires: Borges himself, now 79, spun a mood half mystical and half of this earth; Mr Robinson, who turned in an excellent narrative script, was rather less in control when teasing answers out of the fastidious and gentle Anglophile. The questions were intelligent enough, but Robinson was sometimes fazed (and who would not be?) by the answers, and there was one particularly bad moment when he said he wished *he'd* written that (I forget what exactly).

Later he got carried away completely. Like all visitors to Borges, Mr Robinson read to him, choosing a section of Thomas Brown's *Urn Burial*. "By George! That's good stuff!" he cried, laying the book down, but if the blind poet was perplexed by this sudden assault of English enthusiasm from across the room, he did not show it, lucidly going on to discuss the expressive and metric merits of English and Spanish, the greatness of Shakespeare ("Not typically English") and of Cervantes ("Not typically Spanish") and language itself, in which, he believed, sound mattered more than sense.

The conversation ranged further over the pleasures of *Beowulf*; the unbeliever's comfort of an oblivion in which he will finally be able to forget himself; the impossibility of reading novels except by Conrad and perhaps Dickens: natural human violence and the symbol of the knife ("In Argentina the knife stands for personal courage, in England it is perfidious, no?") and the fact that good readers were even rarer than good writers. All this was intercut by Philip Speight with shots of Buenos Aires—tatty, seductive and dimly alluding, like the works of Borges himself, to a memory of other cities, cultures and times. In sum, a tantalizing, incomplete but undeniably haunting witness to genius in its place.

Philharmonia/Rattle
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Among the many discoveries reemerging at this year's promenade concerts is Maxwell-Davies's symphony, first performed six months ago and repeated on Wednesday in the company the composer has suggested for it, Sibelius's fifth symphony. The concert began rather irrelevantly with Ravel's *Mother Goose* suite, though it would be churlish to complain when the Philharmonia Orchestra played so prettily for Simon Rattle.

Pretty the Davies symphony certainly is not. If the Ravel had lulled us with its charm, the Davies came as a sharp call to attention; its first movement astir with violent sound-images and strenuous thought. To follow that thought is still not easy, and I doubt if it ever will be. In the first place, Davies's ideas are acutely disturbing and desperately insistent; they knife their way into the imagination.

As for the musical argument, it is openly displayed and yet it remains bewildering and impenetrable. I had the impression of listening to a debate of an early council of the Church: the terms are evidently chosen with exactitude and clearly they matter, but one appreciates only a tenth of what is going on. It may be impertinent to suggest as much, but it seems to me that the symphony is likewise concerned with religious issues, if for no other reason than that the first movement rings so alarmingly with the sound of sanctus bells.

The second and third movements are easier to grasp, and one begins to appreciate how they reflect and depend on what has gone before. In its acceleration the second movement defies the offered comparison with the opening movement of Sibelius's fifth, being more a nervy evaporation than the grand swelling Mr Rattle revealed in the earlier work, but, like the long Adagio that follows, it beguiles as much as it disquiets.

Then the presto finale comes along to bite, to perplex and to confound any idea that a solution, still less a resolution, has been found. I cannot imagine ever enjoying this symphony, but equally I cannot imagine never having heard it. That is some measure of its unsettling power.

ng Vic Studio

Chaillet

Albert Speer, a war crim- nore kindly favoured by assing years than Rudolf has given his "kind per- n" to Michael Burrell to e his impression of Hess his book, *Spandau—The Diaries*. A mere 67 words, hat is important is the t accorded to Herr Speer, 's architect, while Hitler's who flew the absurd solo n to Britain in 1941 in a ic peacemaking attempt is guarded by hundreds of rs from the four occupy- mies of Berlin, the last aing prisoner in Spandau

Burrell imagines what might say if a perforated should get him as far as pital and he should then e across an English audi- the largest crowd of ers he has seen since the nberg trials. His speech es among the memories flight, and is interspersed commentaries on current gleaned from the four apers he is allowed to ach day.

words, not surprisingly, ainly *Mein Kampf* perco- through more than 30 of solitary imprisonment. urrell could not know just Hess might say in a sudden, temporary freedom. He has had to make artistic calculations on the basis of quotation and the known facts. Playing the part himself, he leans largely on anger at the Russians, who insist on continuing his imprisonment as though they had localized the Nazi contagion in one man, and on dismay at the British failure to understand his desire to unite Britain and Germany: "We had ideas. We had solutions."

Mr Burrell calls his performance a comedy. There might be some who could laugh at the farcical position Hess holds as the embodiment of Nazism, but Mr Burrell himself is all too conscious of the horrors involved. Hess nearly cries recalling the films of Dachau and Auschwitz he was shown at Nuremberg. He still suggests that Hitler was a great leader, only making sacrifices of human life in the same search for a perfect society that motivated Stalin, the popes and English kings.

Mr Burrell does much with his performance to suggest the known contradictions of Hess, and he is directed by Philip Grout in a good involving use of the Young Vic Studio and the audience. He lacks, however—and it may partly be due to the distractions caused by inadequate soundproofing—the revealing spark of insight that could illuminate the man and his miserable cause.

ie Esmond at the
lenstein

interest aroused by the ngs and gouaches of Diane id has called for an exten- of her exhibition at Wildenstein Gallery until t 4. The works shown are personal and unusual w in their richness and ity of colour, and design can be appreciated alter- ly as a surface arrange- of forms and colours or as a landscape in depth. The tropical forest is a theme enabling the artist to extract all the lusciousness that blue and green can yield.

A number of paintings show the vividness of her response to the brilliance of atmosphere in the Caribbean. The combination of abstract harmonies and the impression left by actual landscapes is one of which the eye does not tire.

William Gaunt

t of the notices on this page are reprinted from yester- later editions.

John McCabe's tribute to the summer of '76

Reflections of a Summer Night
Fishguard Festival

Kenneth Loveland

The Fishguard Festival has a reputation for spotting winners. William Mathias's *This World's Joie* went straight into the choral repertory and something similar could happen to John McCabe's *Reflections of a Summer Night*. It will appeal to choirs who want to tackle new music (there are many in the provinces these days), but expect it to show a professional regard for performing practicabilities, and will satisfy audiences who are similarly prepared to meet the challenge, but expect it to be in a language that is comprehensible.

For small choir and orchestra, *Reflections of a Summer Night* has two inspirational sources. The first, and abstract is personal to the festival and involves the composer's own nostalgic recollections of nights in the Pembrokeshire countryside during the hot summer of 1976. The second, and factual, is in five poems astutely chosen to form a unified cycle which are all romantic and descriptive. Tennyson's "Song of the Lotus Eaters" provides the dreamy start, while Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" the whispering facing envoi.

So McCabe is really recording two responses, one to things seen, the other to words. It is something he blends comfortably, as we know from *Notturni ed Alba* of 1970, which is touched with the exotic. *In Reflections of a Summer Night* the music is naturally more contemplative and the tempi drift lazily.

The soft textures are conditioned by strings which remain muted throughout, and by the use of a harpsichord which, together with the economically employed percussion, gives glittering variety to the predominantly dark colours. Otherwise in the four linking orchestral interludes (the piece is in one movement) McCabe has not looked far beyond the nocturnal horn calls and sonorous lines for flute and oboe traditional to this kind of night music. He hardly needs to, since the instrumental patterns resulting are evocative and haunted.

The choral writing, in contrast, is concentrated and might profitably have explored a wider harmonic range. Yet it does convey the image implicit in the title, and the surrender to an idea. Both as a spinner of atmosphere and as an explorer of words, McCabe appears skilfully in control of his intentions, and the work has a logical unity.

Of this, the first performance by the John Davies Singers and the Festival Orchestra made much. John Davies, Fishguard's energetic director, at present in the middle of another outstandingly successful festival, brought to the work that dedication he always shows where new music is involved, something which has become a Fishguard hallmark.

Batsheva
Festival Hall

John Percival

Glen Tetley's *Mythical Hunters*, which formed part of the Batsheva Dance Company's programme on Wednesday, is the only work being given this season which was also shown during their previous visit to Britain 10 years ago. He created it for Batsheva in 1965 but it still looks fresh.

The theme is a ritual of hunters and hunted with, as usual in this choreographer's work, symbolic overtones; the women who form the prey are also the mother-figures handing down the traditions from generation to generation. Parts of the ballet seem like forerunners of Tetley's *Rite of Spring*, but to my mind the early, small-scale version is more cohesive and likely to wear better.

The two leading hunters are explosively danced by David Dvir and Rahamin Ron, a contrasted pair, one tall and fair, the other compact and dark, but both with a powerful impetus and impressive lightness in their movement. The other men also, who begin the ballet with their aggressive stave dance, maintain the company's reputation for strong male dancing.

Not that the women lag behind. Shelley Sheer takes the long central part with an expressive response to her changing function as victim, prize or totem, and Lea Avraham similarly shades her opening solo. The atmospheric music of Oedoen Partos is well played by the New Symphony Orchestra under Yuval Zaliouk, no stranger to London as a conductor for dance.

A Haydn string quartet (Op 20, No 6) accompanies Paul Sanasardo's *Step by Step with Haydn*, played by the Concord Quartet. The title is apt: the dances stay rather close to the music, being built on its structure rather than growing from it. The best part is the second movement, largely a solo for Nira Paaz with many big extensions and some quick, light jumps.

There are hints, especially in the third movement, of an intention to develop some sort of ceremony in the relationships of the dancers, but the ballet works mainly as a straightforward set of dances which use the modern-dance technique of the cast in a more classical way than their other works.

The middle part of this programme introduces a dramatic duet by Yair Vardi to double up with the Panovs' more rhapsodic *Belong*. Vardi (a former Batsheva dancer now with Ballet Rambert) set *As I Wish* to the first two movements of Ginastera's Quartet No 2. It shows a couple locked in some kind of loving conflict, but I thought the emotional progression was less clearly displayed than when Vardi himself danced it at a recent Rambert workshop.

SPORT

Cricket



Burgess, New Zealand' third highest scorer, tries a hook shot at the Oval yesterday.

New Zealand miss a good chance of building advantage in Test

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

THE OVAL: New Zealand have scored 224 for seven wickets in their first innings against England.

New Zealand missed a promising chance of winning an advantage yesterday in the first of their three Test matches, sponsored by Cornhill Insurance, against England. *In mostly lovely weather* (there was a time when five of the England side wore sunhats in the field) New Zealand slid from 190 for three to 224 for seven. Only Wright, Howarth and Burgess passed 30; four good players—Anderson, Edgar, Congdon and Edwards—managed only 12 between them.

The vital moment of the day came with Howarth's dismissal for 94, when he and Burgess were *making good enough progress* for New Zealand to be hoping for something like 250 for three wickets or four by close of play. Having scored 122 and 102 against England in his last Test match, at Auckland in March, Howarth was on the point of becoming the first New Zealander to make three Test hundreds in a row, let alone against England.

He was out, a little unluckily, to a loose ball, and Congdon was run out, *and in the end England's* bowling strength saw them through again. It is 15 Test innings—in Pakistan, New Zealand and England—since a side made more than 315 against England. Yesterday Miller (two), Wills (two) and Old and Botham with one each shared the wickets. Although the odd ball turned, it was a good pitch. England had to work for their success against a side with plenty of batting and no lack of current form.

For the third successive Test match, England are fielding the same XI. *Fluctuations of form* and the incidence of injuries make this a rare occurrence for any country. From the New Zealand side that met England in Auckland there are two changes: Edgar and Bracewell, each winning his first cap, are playing in place of Parker, who is unfit, and Collinge. Not yet 19, Bracewell becomes the third youngest cricketer ever to play for New Zealand. By playing in his fifty-ninth Test match Congon establishes a New Zealand record.

In the first over of the match Wright took two to fine leg off Willis; in the second Anderson hooked Old for four. These were the last runs to come from the bat for 35 minutes. In that time Anderson, trying to force Old square on the off side, chopped him into his stumps. It was a period of entrenchment, and not an easy one, for New Zealand. From round the wicket to the left-handed Wright, Willis gave nothing away. Old and Botham moved the ball about enough in the first 90 *minutes* for England *to have expected more than the* one wicket they got before lunch.

When he was 16, Wright might have been caught at second slip off Old. The ball went low to Roope, the first of three sharp chances he missed during the day. The second was given by Howarth, when Roope was also at second slip, off Botham. Howarth at the time was 26. *The* third was of no consequence, Edgar being reprieved when he was nought and *having still* failed to score when Miller caught and bowled him.

At lunch New Zealand were 64 for one after 29 overs. In the first 25 minutes afterwards, Wright and Howarth made another 34. Wright gets a lot of his runs through midwicket. That is his favourite country. But it was in trying to force Willis between *mid-on and a shortish midwicket* that he was caught by Radley, running to his right from the midwicket position. Wright looked like getting his first Test hundred. He is a good player, and improving.

Wright and Howarth had put on 123, only eight short of New Zealand's second wicket record against England, held by those two great stalwarts, Reid and Sutcliffe. Edgar struggled for 20 *minutes to* get off the mark, against Willis at one end and Miller, bowling from round the wicket, at the other. Miller was naggingly accurate and it was in trying to break out against him that Edgar was caught and bowled.

With a top score of 39 not out (against Scotland) in his last eight first-class innings, Burgess could be sure of nothing when he came in. But he was fortunate in having Howarth, in splendid form by now, to keep the score moving. In 35 minutes after tea Howarth had made 27 with some fine strokes when he hooked Botham off the meat of the bat to Edmonds, standing near the square leg umpire. Edmonds *jumped to make a two-handed* catch.

At 130 for one New Zealand looked launched upon a long innings. At 131 for three they were wavering. At 190 for three they were back on course. In the end it was Burgess who saved them from an even more disappointing day. Five years ago Congdon *scored 176 and 175 against England* in England. Yesterday he was run out for two, going for a single to Gower in the covers, which, at the age of 40, was a shade optimistic. Gower's underarm throw hit the bowler's wicket as it had to do for Congdon to be out.

With Edwards soon being bowled by Miller, trying to whip him through midwicket, there was still an hour left when Hadlee joined Burgess. There was a new ball to take, too, if England chose to. In the event, Brearley kept that until this morning and still, in the last over of the day, took Burgess's wicket, leg before to a ball that kept low and came back at him. Between tea and the finish the capture of four useful wickets for 68 runs left England *on top. Without looking especially* impressive, they had been successful, and no one need complain at that.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J. G. Wright, c Radley, b Willis	62
R. W. Anderson, b Old ..	4
G. P. Howarth, c Edmonds, b Botham	94
B. A. Edgar, c and b Miller ..	0
*M. G. Burgess, l-b-w b Willis	34
B. E. Congdon, run out ..	2
†G. N. Edwards, b Miller ..	6
R. J. Hadlee, not out ..	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 9)	17
Total (7 wkts) ..	224

B. L. Cairns, S. L. Boock and B. P. Bracewell to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—130, 3—131, 4—191, 5—197, 6—207, 7—224.

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 17.2—8—38—2; Old, 19—7—41—1; Botham, 22—7—58—1; Miller, 28—9—29—2; Edmonds, 17—2—41—0.

ENGLAND: *J. M. Brearley, G. A. Gooch, C. T. Radley, D. I. Gower, G. R. J. Roope, G. Miller, I. T. Botham, C. M. Old, P. H. Edmonds, †R. W. Taylor and R. G. D. Willis.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and B. J. Meyer.

Delegation may be sent to South Africa

The International Cricket Conference has decided not to allow South Africa back into Test cricket, but a delegation may be sent to study multi-racial cricket in the country, in the near future. Announcing the decision, the ICC *president, Jack Bailey, said that* seven cricketing countries had gone as far as to state publicly that they did not want to be associated with the decision to send a delegation. They were West Indies, India, Pakistan, East Africa, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Two other countries, Canada and Singapore, abstained from voting.

Although there was no actual proposal before the ICC to *readmit South Africa to the* Test match scene the conference discussed the issue in the light of the developments made towards multi-racial cricket since South Africa was last involved in Test cricket, in 1970.

The South Africans were expelled from the old Imperial Cricket Conference automatically, when they left the Commonwealth in 1961. When the organization changed its name, they were not brought back into the fold.

The South Africans last played in England in 1965. They were due to tour here in 1970 but James Callaghan, then Home Secretary, banned the tour because of possible disruption by anti-apartheid demonstrators.

The full statement issued by Mr Bailey from Lord's yesterday morning said: "Discussion which took place regarding South African cricket led to agreement that there was no immediate possibility of reestablishing cricketing links between any member country and South Africa. Nor was there any immediate prospect of South Africa joining the International Cricket Conference.

"The possibility of sending a delegation to examine progress towards multi-racial cricket was also discussed. The motion that such a delegation be sent with a view to exploring the situation and reporting back to the ICC was carried. The following countries who voted against the motion, however, want it to be recorded that they wished to be publicly *dissociated from any such visit*. West Indies, India, Pakistan, East Africa, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia. Canada and Singapore abstained from voting and wished it to be known they had done so.

"The *question of a delegation* going, and the possible composition of such a delegation, is dependent on an invitation being received, the terms of that invitation, and the availability of representatives."

Warwick v Lancashire

AT BIRMINGHAM

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 253 for 5 dec (D. L. Amiss 104, A. I. Kallicharran 85 not out; Bowling: Ratcliffe, 27—10—66—0; Allott, 11—2—35—1; Reidy, 8—0—36—0; Arrowsmith, 16—2—51—1; Simmons, 26—9—58—1).

Second Innings

D. L. Amiss, not out	60
K. D. Smith, not out	42
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (no wkt)	106

*J. Whitehouse, A. I. Kallicharran, T. A. Lloyd, P. R. Oliver, S. J. Rouse, C. Maynard, D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman and C. Clifford to bat.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

D. Lloyd, run out	33
A. Kennedy, c Brown b Rouse ..	1
J. Abrahams, c Maynard b Brown	20
*F. C. Hayes, c Whitehouse b Oliver ..	80
C. H. Lloyd, not out	118
B. W. Reidy, not out	46
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 4)	7
Total (4 wkts dec, 80 overs)	305

J. Simmons, †J. Lyon, R. M. Ratcliffe, R. Arrowsmith and P. Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—43, 3—62, 4—203.

BOWLING: Rouse, 10—3—44—1; Brown, 19—7—42—1; Perryman, 19—5—69—0; Clifford, 14—0—65—0; Oliver, 18—0—88—1.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 4, Lancashire 5.

Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and F. R. Goodall.

Yorkshire v Glamorgan

AT SHEFFIELD

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

*G. Boycott, c Hopkins, b Lloyd	118
R. G. Lumb, c Richards, b Lloyd	87
C. W. J. Athey, c Nash, b Swart	5
J. H. Hampshire, b Wilkins ..	39
J. D. Love, c Hopkins, b Lloyd	0
†D. L. Bairstow, l-b-w, b Lloyd	30
G. B. Stevenson, not out ..	22
P. Carrick, not out ..	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, n-b 4)	13
Total (6 wkts, inns closed)	318

A. Sidebottom, J. P. Whiteley and S. Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—206, 2—210, 3—216, 4—219, 5—289, 6—289.

BOWLING: Nash, 17—4—41—0; Swart, 19—6—48—1; Wilkins, 10—0—19—1; Lloyd, 24—2—82—4; Ontong, 16—6—37—0; Richards, 14—0—48—0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

*A. Jones, c Bairstow, b Carrick	22
J. A. Hopkins, l-b-w, b Oldham	1
R. C. Ontong, not out ..	23
G. Richards, b Stevenson ..	9
E. J. Lloyd, not out ..	6
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 2)	4
Total (3 wkts, 24 overs) ..	65

P. D. Swart, M. J. Llewellyn, M. A. Nash, †E. W. Jones, D. A. Francis and A. H. Wilkins to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—34, 3—56.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 5, Glamorgan 2.

Umpires: T. W. Spencer and J. Van Geloven.

Derbyshire v Hampshire

AT DERBY

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

A. Hill, b Rice ..	31
J. S. Anderson, l-b-w, b Stevenson	9
P. N. Kirsten, c Stephenson, b Taylor	65
*E. J. Barlow, c Greenidge, b Stevenson	43
H. Cartwright, c Greenidge, b Stevenson	14
F. W. Swarbrook, l-b-w, b Stevenson	2
J. Walters, l-b-w, b Southern ..	17
A. Mellor, c Jesty, b Southern ..	0
R. C. Wincer, c and b Cowley	2
P. E. Russell, b Southern ..	22
†A. McClellan, not out ..	0
Extras (l-b 9, w 5, n-b 7)	21
Total (84.3 overs)	226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—64, 3—141, 4—173, 5—179, 6—180, 7—181, 8—193, 9—219, 10—226.

BOWLING: Stevenson, 23—8—50—4; Elms, 9—2—36—0; Rice, 15—2—48—1; Jesty, 9—3—28—0; Taylor, 7—3—12—1; Cowley, 9—2—11—1; Southern, 12.3—4—20—3.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C. G. Greenidge, c Swarbrook, b Wincer	13
J. M. Rice, b Wincer ..	2
D. R. Turner, c Anderson, b Mellor	45
T. E. Jesty, l-b-w, b Walters ..	10
N. G. Cowley, b Walters ..	54
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c Russell, b Kirsten	31
M. N. S. Taylor, not out ..	65
R. B. Elms, not out ..	21
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 5)	8
Total (6 wkts, 86 overs) ..	249

†G. R. Stephenson, K. Stevenson and J. W. Southern to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—18, 3—47, 4—93, 5—139, 6—180.

Bonus points (to date): Derbyshire 4, Hampshire 6.

Umpires: P. Wight and J. Crapp.

Nottingham v Middlesex

AT NOTTINGHAM

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

M. J. Smith, c Randall, b Doshi	63
N. G. Featherstone, c Smedley, b Allbrook ..	39
G. D. Barlow, c Harris, b Cooper	41
M. W. Gatting, b Allbrook ..	8
†I. J. Gould, c French, b Rice	9
R. O. Butcher, l-b-w, b Rice ..	0
S. J. Poulter, c Cooper, b Mackintosh ..	36
K. P. Tomlins, not out ..	21
J. E. Emburey, not out ..	12
Extras (b 3, l-b 11, n-b 7)	21
Total (7 wkts dec, 86.5 overs)	250

*M. W. W. Selvey and W. W. Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—90, 2—135, 3—148, 4—160, 5—160, 6—197, 7—226.

BOWLING: Rice, 10—2—30—2; Cooper, 15—2—45—1; Mackintosh, 5.3—1—16—1; Doshi, 32—8—74—1; Allbrook, 24—4—64—2.

Second Innings

M. J. Smith, b Rice ..	7
N. G. Featherstone, not out ..	14
G. D. Barlow, not out ..	0
Extras ..	0
Total (1 wkt) ..	21

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

M. J. Harris, c Emburey, b Featherstone ..	78
P. A. Todd, c Gould, b Selvey	13
D. W. Randall, b Emburey ..	3
C. E. B. Rice, run out ..	3
J. D. Birch, l-b-w, b Selvey ..	0
*M. J. Smedley, c Gould, b Emburey ..	60
†B. French, c Tomlins, b Emburey	0
K. S. Mackintosh, c Gould, b Daniel ..	10
K. Cooper, not out ..	6
M. E. Allbrook, b Daniel ..	0
D. R. Doshi, c Gould, b Daniel	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 6)	8
Total (80 overs) ..	181

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—28, 3—41, 4—41, 5—159, 6—160, 7—170, 8—181, 9—181, 10—181.

BOWLING: Daniel, 12—2—26—3; Selvey, 19—6—38—2; Emburey, 31—9—63—3; Featherstone, 18—4—46—1.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 4, Middlesex 7.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and T. G. Wilson.

Today's cricket

FIRST TEST
THE OVAL: England v New Zealand (11.30 to 6.30).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0 to 6.30 or 6.00)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Hampshire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Kent.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Essex.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex.
TAUNTON: Somerset v Worcestershire.
HOVE: Sussex v Surrey.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Lancashire.
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Glamorgan.
OTHER MATCH
DUBLIN: Ireland v Denmark (11.30 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
ANDOVER: Hampshire II v Surrey II.
COVENTRY: Warwickshire II v Nottinghamshire II.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Yorkshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
OXFORD: Oxfordshire v Dorset.
SWINDON: Wiltshire v Somerset II.

All day bat rather than ball rules

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Essex, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, lead Northamptonshire by mre runs.

Essex had slightly the worse of a lively day's play yesterday. Northamptonshire's first batted with dash and effectiveness and in the last 70 minutes captured two important wickets. Denness was leg-before against a ball of full length and Hardie edged an outswinger and was caught behind. Generally, bowlers had a hard time.

All day the bat rather than the *ball ruled, the contrast with most* of Wednesday's play being attributable to the improved behaviour of the pitch. It had dried out and offered bowlers little encouragement. It should also be remembered that Northamptonshire's lowly place in the table can be traced more to the absence of Sarfraz for much of this season and *other shortcomings in* attack rather than any weakness in batting.

Throughout the cricket had a challenging spirit that could be felt. Essex batted for a further 10 minutes first thing to ensure a third bonus point before declaring with overs in hand; Northamptonshire acted similarly *and more fruitfully. Overall the* first day's lost time has been made up and an atmosphere of purposefulness and thrust was seldom absent. At its best three-day cricket remains a stirring affair given the right circumstances and approach.

Northamptonshire's total of 302 for two comprised an ideal first-wicket stand between *Cook* and Larkins, both brisk and sound; followed by fluent and vigorous *stroke-making by A. J. Lamb* and Steele, yes, Steele, who by no means was overshadowed. Lever looked the best of the Essex bowlers. He got more pace from the wicket than anyone and was desperately unlucky outside the off-stump more than once.

Turner and Phillip both bowled too short; Acfield and East reminded us how the absence of regular hard work in a summer like 1978 can affect a slow *bowler's accuracy.*

Cook played a couple of unintended strokes against Lever, one through the slips, and the other over square leg, but otherwise kept up with his partner as the first wicket put on 112 in 36 overs. Cook was caught at first slip trying to cut. Larkins mishooked a short ball high to square leg soon afterwards. *He had only* three fours in his first 50, and if it was all a bit restrained by *some* of his efforts, he never looked less than a good player. Larkins was dropped at deep mid-on in the over before he was cut by Turner off East, the incident being mentioned only because it does not happen often in Essex out-cricket.

This was Lamb's first hundred for Northamptonshire. Watching *him, it seemed strange it had* taken him until the last week in July to achieve the feat, though a finger injury has not helped him in his first English season. He hits powerfully past mid-on with a variety of strokes, including the orthodox drive, always a good sign of ability, and his short-arm blows were made with strength and timing. Steele, on the front and back foot, kept level with him until nearly tea-time, by then a rate of between four and five runs an over had been established.

The stand began slowly, but quickened with batting *that* was splendid to watch. After tea Lever and East managed to slow things down a shade, and some edged strokes between wicket-keeper and first slip brought Lever at least some encouragement. No actual chances were given by either man.

ESSEX: First Innings

M. H. Denness, c Yardley, b T. Lamb	11
B. R. Hardie, l-b-w, b Watts ..	43
K. S. McEwan, b T. Lamb ..	7
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out ..	83
K. R. Pont, c Yardley, b Sarfraz	19
N. Phillip, b T. Lamb	62
S. Turner, c Steele, b Griffiths	8
R. E. East, c Steele, b Griffiths	0
†N. Smith, c Sharp, b T. Lamb	1
J. K. Lever, not out	7
Extras (l-b 4, w 2, n-b 5) ..	11
Total (8 wkts dec, 91.3 overs)	251

D. L. Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—62, 3—68, 4—96, 5—205, 6—228, 7—232, 8—235.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 23—7—54—1; Griffiths, 22.3—5—65—2; T. Lamb, 24—7—54—4; Watts, 10—3—23—1; Willy, 13—1—45—0.

Second Innings

M. H. Denness, l-b-w b Griffiths	1
B. R. Hardie, c Sharp, b T. Lamb	18
K. S. McEwan, not out	30
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out ..	10
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	60

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—35.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

G. Cook, c McEwan, b East ..	49
W. Larkins, c Hardie, b Lever ..	60
D. S. Steele, not out	60
A. J. Lamb, not out	106
Extras (b 6, l-b 17, n-b 4) ..	27
Total (2 wkts dec, 87.1 overs)	302

P. Willey, T. J. Yardley, *P. J. Watts, †G. Sharp, Sarfraz Nawaz, T. M. Lamb and B. J. Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—112, 2—129.

BOWLING: Lever, 23—1—69—1; Phillip, 19—1—66—0; Turner, 13—3—39—0; East, 26.1—5—71—1; Acfield, 7—1—30—0.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 7, Essex 3.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and R. Julian.

Brearley says Packer can teach us

Michael Brearley, England's captain, said that "there must be a compromise" over the Kerry Packer affair. Interviewed on BBC radio, Brearley said: "Test cricket needs the *top players* in the world and Packer would do much better if he was not outlawed and attacked by traditional cricket all the time. There is room also for us to learn something from his experiences."

Brearley regretted that Tony Greig had left English cricket, but added that the England selectors "had *no choice but* to dismiss him as English captain" after his clash with the establishment. "He is keen for an agreement", Brearley said. "He has a lot to offer people—and cricket. It's a great shame he's gone from English cricket."

Minor counties

OXFORD: Dorset, 202 for 7 dec (T. J. Murrills 61); Oxfordshire 130 for 8 (C. Allen 6 for 51).

MANCHESTER: Cheshire, 196 for 5 dec (R. Cook 102 not out, N. Barker 70); Lancashire II, 197 for 6. Lancashire won by 4 wickets.

SWINDON: Somerset II, 188 for 3 dec (M. Olive 61, M. Kitchen, 61); Wiltshire, 272 (L. Smedfield 50).

Under-25 competition

ENFIELD: Kent, 175 for 8 (N. Taylor 50); Middlesex, 179 for 8 (W. Slack 80; P. Edwards 5 for 38). Middlesex won by 2 wickets.

DUBLIN: Ireland, 202 for 6 dec (S. Smith 61 not out); Denmark, 13 for no wkt.

LORD'S: MCC Schools, 171 for 2 dec and 120 (M. James 4 for 38); National Association of Young Cricketers 132 for 7 dec and 119 for 4.

A search for heavier bails in a high wind

By Alan Gibson

LEICESTER: Leicestershire, with all second-inning's wickets in hand, lead Kent by 103 runs.

It was a day dominated by a heavy wind, which blew fiercely *from the south-west.* It did not bring rain with it—surprisingly to me, since I had come through some heavy showers on the way from High Littleton. It did, however, frequently blow off the bails. The Leicestershire secretary, that good-tempered man, and his staff, spent much time searching for heavier bails.

There is no definition of what constitutes a "heavier bail". They just had to look through what they had, and guess from the weight in the palm of their hands. Alex Skelding, of whom I always think when I come to Leicester, would have settled for doing without any bails, and left it to the wisdom of the umpires, whether they might theoretically have fallen off or not.

Leicestershire, beginning at 181 for five in 70 overs, had reached 256, and their third batting point, at the end of the hundredth; but *by then Kent had taken four points* for bowling. Illingworth and Tolchard had a good partnership, and Booth slogged around a bit. It was up to Kent to go for the runs, as aspirant champion, but on a slow pitch they did not find it easy. Higgs bowled a long and accurate opening spell, and had Woolmer leg-before in the thirteenth over, *when the total was* 29.

Rowe, who has scored a lot of *runs* for Kent this season, was caught at the wicket in the twenty-seventh over. The run-rate was low, less than two to the over. Ealham came *in* at No 4, and bucked things up. He was caught at cover, the total 132, in the *fourty-seventh over. Cowdrey* did not look comfortable, nor did he last long. Leicestershire sealed the *on-side* and kept the bowling on or outside the off-stump.

However, Tavaré, after settling in with deliberate caution, began to play the best strokes the match had so far seen. He really did very well. If you had never seen him bat before, and had no idea who he was, you would have known he was a player of high class. Some of his drives reminded me of Beldman's pictures of Victor Trumper. He should surely be chosen for the Australian tour, unless Mr Packer snaps him up. He is a sideways batsman, always ready to go forward, quick on his feet.

Whether he has the temperament for the tough stuff we do not yet know. But the Tavarés, I am told though long established as a family of Kent, were originally Huguenots, driven from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: And the Huguenots had a *habit of riding* to a critical battle. "Kill yourselves, brave Crillon! We fought at *Arques*, and *you were not* there".

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J. F. Steele, b Jarvis	0
B. Dudleston, b Hills ..	15
J. C. Balderstone, c Tavaré, b Hills	34
B. F. Davison, b Hills ..	31
R. W. Tolchard, c and b Johnson	58
P. B. Clift, c Shepherd, b Woolmer	25
J. Birkenshaw, c Downton, b Shepherd	30
*R. Illingworth, not out ..	25
P. Booth, b Jarvis ..	24
L. B. Taylor, run out ..	0
K. Higgs, not out ..	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, n-b 7)	14
Total (9 wkts, inns closed)	256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—30, 3—73, 4—84, 5—125, 6—135, 7—185, 8—254, 9—254.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 17—3—49—2; Shepherd, 24—10—50—1; Hills, 25—5—56—3; Underwood, 15—5—38—0; Woolmer, 7—1—19—1; Johnson, 13—3—20—1.

Second Innings

J. F. Steele, not out ..	20
B. Dudleston, not out ..	23
Extras (n-b 3, l-b 1) ..	4
Total (no wkts) ..	47

KENT: First Innings

R. A. Woolmer, l-b-w, b Higgs	10
C. J. C. Rowe, c Tolchard, b Clift	24
C. J. Tavaré, not out ..	100
A. G. E. Ealham, c sub, b Higgs	44
C. S. Cowdrey, l-b-w, b Birkenshaw ..	12
J. N. Shepherd, not out ..	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 2) ..	5
Total (4 wkts dec, 64.2 overs)	200

G. W. Johnson, R. W. Hills, †P. R. Downton, D. L. Underwood and K. B. S. Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—53, 3—153, 4—186.

BOWLING: Higgs, 19—1—52—2; Taylor, 12—2—46—0; Booth, 13—2—34—0; Clift, 11.2—3—32—1; Steele, 2—0—14—0; Birkenshaw, 5—0—17—1.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 4, Kent 6.

Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and W. E. Phillipson.

Boycott's third century in successive innings

Geoffrey Boycott's 107th first class century of his career and his third in successive innings stood out yesterday in a Sheffield match in which Glamorgan left off 253 behind Yorkshire with seven wickets standing.

Boycott's 118 (12 fours) came in 229 minutes off particularly concentrated batting and Lumb (10 fours) in 87, helped him in a stand of 206 while six Glamorgan bowlers vainly tried to separate them.

But when Yorkshire were chasing quick runs before their 100 overs ran out, the fourth wicket fell at 219 only for lively hitting by Hampshire (39) and Bairstow (30) *to play a leading* part in the total reaching 318.

Faced with 85 minutes batting, Glamorgan lost three wickets in scoring 65.

Derby

An aggressive unbeaten 65 from the all-rounder Taylor and a patient half century from Cowley, steered Hampshire to a 23-run lead and carried them within a single run of a third batting point in their championship game against Derbyshire.

Hampshire closed at 249 for six from 86 overs in reply to Derbyshire's 226 all out in 84.3 overs.

The former Derbyshire seam bowler, Stevenson, wrecked his former county with figures of four for 50 as they lost their *remaining seven wickets for 76* runs before lunch.

Hampshire struggled initially *against a Derbyshire* attack lacking the services of the England bowlers, Hendrick and Miller, and the left arm bowler, Tunnicliffe, out injured.

Turner repaired the early damage with a solid 45, Cowley built some new foundations, and Taylor *launched* a final assault to leave the game nicely poised for the last day.

Birmingham

Clive Lloyd hammered his third championship century of the *season for Lancashire* while sharing in century partnerships with Hayes (80) and Reidy (46 not out) against Warwickshire.

Lloyd, after hitting 18 fours and a six in 190 minutes, was 118 not out when Lancashire declared 53 ahead at 305 for four.

Warwickshire then replied with an unbroken opening stand of *106 between the first innings century maker*, Amiss (60 not out) and David Smith (42 not out).

Hayes, *who* cracked 14 fours and a six, made the most of an early slip chance during a stand of 140 with Lloyd. Reidy then played a forceful role when the last 103 runs came in 26 overs.

Nottingham

Nottinghamshire slumped to a disappointing 181 all out—69 runs *behind Middlesex's first innings* total. Middlesex, who declared at 250 for seven just before lunch, took a tight stranglehold during the afternoon period as they took four Notts wickets for just 41 runs.

Only a brilliant, fighting fifth wicket stand of 108 between Harris and Smedley kept Notts in with a chance of reaching Middlesex's target.

Smedley was finally dismissed for 60 when he was caught behind by Gould. Harris was snapped up at cover point by Emburey for *78 and the Middlesex fast bowler* Daniel easily mopped up the tail—and the last three wickets fell on 181.

Notts quickly removed Smith. He tried to steer Rice through the covers and was clean bowled. At the close they were 21 for one.

Butcher slams seven sixes in his best score

HOVE: Sussex, with all their second innings wickets in hand are 15 runs behind Surrey.

Alan Butcher the 24-year-old Surrey opening batsman, scored a magnificent career best 188 against Sussex. He hammered seen sixes and 26 fours in an innings of four hours 24 minutes which demoralised the home attack.

Sussex added 65 to their overnight score before declaring at 301 for four and then sent back Lynch for a duck. But any hopes they had of a serious breakthrough *were quickly dispelled by Butcher* and Younis, who batted attractively to add 169 for hte second wicket off 43 overs.

Baker joined Butcher in a third wicket stand of 104 which was so monopolised by his partner that he was only able to score 15.

When Surrey had reached 321 Buss bowled four under-arm *deliveries, apparently as a protest* against the decision of Surrey to bat on. Richards contented himself by gently stopping all four.

SUSSEX: First Innings

K. C. Wessels, b Jackman ..	11
G. D. Mendis, c and b Intikhab ..	120
P. W. G. Parker, c Butcher, b Jackman ..	67
C. P. Phillipson, not out ..	48
G. G. Arnold, b Jackman ..	21
Imran Khan, not out ..	16
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 3)	9
Total (4 wkts dec, 87.2 overs)	301

S. J. Storey, M. A. Buss, A. S. C. Pigott, *A. Long and C. E. Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—132, 3—234, 4—274.

BOWLING: Jackman, 28—5—76—3; Thomas, 11—0—48—0; Intikhab, 21—8—45—1; Baker, 4—0—13—0; Pocock, 15.2—0—57—0; Knight, 8—0—53—0.

Second Innings

G. D. Mendis, not out ..	6
K. C. Wessels, not out ..	3
Extras (n-b 3) ..	3
Total (no wkt) ..	12

SURREY: First Innings

M. A. Lynch, b Imran ..	0
A. R. Butcher, c Imran, b Buss	188
Younis Ahmed, c Wessels, b Phillipson ..	72
R. P. Baker, c Long, b Imran	15
A. Needham, c Parker, b Buss	21
C. J. Richards, c Long, b Waller	6
Intikhab Alam, not out ..	5
R. D. Jackman, b Waller ..	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 14, w 4) ..	19
Total (7 wkts dec, 84 overs)	328

*R. D. V. Knight, P. I. Pocock and D. J. Thomas did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—170, 3—274, 4—304, 5—315, 6—326, 7—328.

BOWLING: Imran, 17—1—65—2; Arnold, 15—3—26—0; Buss, 18—6—51—2; Pigott, 11—0—67—0; Storey, 3—0—24—0; Phillipson, 6—2—19—1; Waller, 17—5—57—2.

Bonus points: Sussex 7, Surrey 5.

Umpires: K. E. Palmer and W. L. Budd.

Neale and Hemsley aid recovery

TAUNTON: Somerset with six wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 124.

An excellent 75 bp Neale, 53 by Hemsley and 80 from Humphries, brought a splendid Worcestershire recovery. Neale, batting 63 overs and hitting 11 fours, and Hemsley with seen boundaries, put on a vital 111 in 36 overs after starting at 32 for four.

Then Humphries with 13 fours in a bustling 39 oers, led an eighth-wicket partnership of 93 in 26 overs with Watson, who made 38. Garner took five for 77.

Watson, taking two for 11, including the wicket of Richards and Pridgeon with two for 34 reduced Somerset to 58 for four before bad light ended paly 30 minutes early.

SOMERSET: First Innings, 364 for 8, inns closed (B. C. Rose 122, I. V. A. Richards 80, P. M. Roebuck 55)

Second Innings

P. W. Denning, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	11
P. A. Slocombe, c Turner, b Pridgeon	12
I. V. A. Richards, c Neale, b Watson	18
P. M. Roebuck, not out	10
V. J. Marks, l-b-w, b Watson ..	0
*B. C. Rose, not out ..	0
Extras (l-b 2, w 3, n-b 3) ..	8
Total (4 wkts) ..	59

†D. J. S. Taylor, D. Breakwell, J. Garner, C. H. Dredge and K. F. Jennings to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—37, 3—58, 4—58.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

G. M. Turner, c Denning, b Dredge	3
J. A. Ormrod, c Jennings, b Garner	6
P. A. Neale, c Jennings, b Garner	75
D. N. Patel, c Taylor, b Dredge	7
A. P. Pridgeon, b Garner ..	0
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Taylor b Garner	53
B. J. R. Jones, l-b-w b Garner	0
D. J. Humphries, l-b-w, b Marks	80
G. G. Watson, c Slocombe, b Breakwell	38
*N. Gifford, not out ..	14
J. Cumbes, run out ..	3
Extras b 6, l-b 1, w 1, n b 12	20
Total (inns closed) ..	299

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—15, 3—25, 4—32, 5—143, 6—147, 7—182, 8—275, 9—285, 10—299.

BOWLING: Garner, 27—5—77—5; Dredge, 23—7—65—2; Jennings, 8—3—19—0; Marks, 26—9—70—1; Breakwell, 17—4—48—1.

Bonus points: Somerset 8, Worcestershire 6.

Umpires: D. Oslear and C. Cook.

Second XI competition

WORCESTER: Worcestershire II, 288 (M. Bore 4 for 38); Yorkshire II, 311 (B. Leadbetter 107 not out; W. A. Holder 5 for 49).

COVENTRY: Warwickshire II, 293 (C. Lord 77; J. Cumbes 4 for 36) and 94 for 5; Nottinghamshire II, 162 (N. Nanu 69; E. E. Hemmings 9 for 50).

ANDOVER: Surrey II, 193 (D. Smith 52; J. Hearn four for 58; K. Finch 4 for 70) and 68 for 4; Hampshire II, 323 for 6 dec (R. Parks 83; N. Pocock 75, T. Edwards 57 not out).

Tennis

Heavy demand for Davis Cup tickets

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Britain's Davis Cup tie against Czechoslovakia, to *be played* at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, is still seven weeks away and has yet to be advertised. *But advance* bookings already amount to £1,000. There can be little doubt that the demand for seats will exceed the main arena's capacity of 3,000. An additional, temporary *stand may therefore be installed.*

The tie will be played on a court marked out down the middle of *the stadium, a strip* that has not been used for a month, and will not be used again until Britain and Czechoslovakia come to grips for the first time since they met at Wimbledon in 1949, when Drobny and Cernik beat Mottram and Paish 4—1. That, of course, was Tony Mottram, whose son, Christopher, is currently Britain's No 1.

Two courts are at present being used in the arena, one at either *side. But the entire lawn will be* deserted, except for the ground staff, for a period of five weeks before the tie. Two practice courts for each team will also be specially prepared. The grass courts at Devonshire Park are regarded as even better than Wimbledon's and nothing is being left to chance in defending that reputation.

The tie will be played from September 15 to 17. This is uncommonly late in the year for any important event to be played on grass in Britain. Play will begin at 12.15 on the first and third days, with a two o'clock start for *the intervening doubles.* The winning team will play Australia in the semi-final round.

Two of the *British team, John* and David Lloyd, have had some premature match practice at Devonshire Park this week, playing for Essex in the inter-county grass court championships, sponsored by *the Prudential Assurance Company.* Their younger brother, Tony, has a better record than either, *though* such comparisons are misleading because this event consists exclusively of doubles matches and no two Lloyds have played together. It is appropriately coincidental that the Essex captain is professionally associated with the other Lloyd's, the underwriters.

Teamwork is the essence of "County Week" but a touch of class does no harm. It surprised *no one that, with a day to spare,* Essex yesterday won the title for the third successi[ve] Similarly, Surrey gained the consecutive women's ch[ampion]ship. It is unusual for eit[her] to be decided a day early was astonishing that this occur in both events.

In addition to the Lloyd former internationals as Farrell, Ann Jones, Winni[e] dridge and Veronica Burt[on] also in action. Often, 18 were in *progress* simulta[neously]. The sun was shining, the [heat] almost oppressive, and the *plenty of children and do[gs]* to remind us that, for straining, sweating "County Week" is a [time for] having fun with fami[ly and] friends.

Men

Group 1 (at Eastbourne) [Berk]shire 6, Middlesex 3; Essex [3, War]wickshire 0; Somerset 8, [...] Group 2 (at Ilkley): Here[ford] Worcester beat Norfolk 5—[4; York]shire beat West of Scotla[nd]; Herefordshire and Worcester[shire beat] West of Scotland 5—4; York[shire beat] Hampshire 7—2; Kent beat [...] 8—1. Group 3 (at Southsea) beat Leicestershire, 5—4; No[...]shire beat Buckinghamshire; Cheshire beat Berkshire 6—[3]; 4 (at Frinton): Derbyshire [...]fordshire 7—2; East of Scot[land] Staffordshire 7—2; Lincolns[hire] Oxfordshire 6—3. Group 5 (a[t Bourne]mouth): Durham and [...] beat Wiltshire 5—4; [...]shire beat Northumberland 6—[3]; Wales beat Gloucestershire; Group 6 (at Hoylake): No[...] 2, Cornwall 1 (rain stopp[ed]); Devon 3, North of Scotland [...]; Northamptonshire 3, Cambri[dgeshire] (rain). Group 7 (at Malver[n]) of Scotland beat Dorset 8-1; Suffolk 8-1; Shropshire beat [...] 7-2.

Women

Group 1 (at Eastbourne) beat Warwickshire 5-4; Midd[lesex beat] Sussex 5-4; Hampshire beat Scotland 5-4. Group 2 (at Fe[...]) Buckinghamshire beat Berks[hire]; Essex beat Lancashire 5-4; beat Kent 5-4. Group 3 (at [...]) Nottinghamshire beat Hertfor[dshire]; Herefordshire and Worcester[shire beat] Norfolk 5-4; Cheshire beat D[...] Group 4 (at Cheltenham): [...]shire beat Northumberland [...]colnshire beat Suffolk 8-1; C[...] beat Gloucestershire 8-1. Gr[oup 5 (at] Worthing): East of Scot[land beat] Shropshire 5-4; Somerset b[eat] Wales 6-3; Cornwall beat Be[dfordshire] 7-2. Group 6 (at Cambridge) [...]shire beat Avon 5-4; Wilt[shire beat] Staffordshire 6-3; North of [Scotland] beat South of Scotland 5-4. [Group 7] (at Poole): Durham and [...] beat Cambria 8-1; Cambridg[eshire beat] Nottinghamshire 9-0; Dorset [beat] Wales 6-3.

WIMBLEDON: Youll Cup, [first] round: St Paul's beat St [...] 2—0; Oundle beat King's, C[...] 2—1. Clark Trophy final: B[...] Magdalen CS, 2—0. Thom[...] KCS beat St George's, 6—[...] 6—2; Philips Cup: Eton be[at ...] 6—3, 6—3.

France in Galea final ag[ain]

Vichy, July 27.—France will meet Czechoslovakia in the final of the men's under-21 Galea *Tennis Cup beginning tomorrow* after victories over Britain and Sweden, respectively.

Czechoslovakia took a winning 3—1 lead over Sweden today when Dusan Kulahj beat Matts Ljungman, the Swedish reserve, 6—1, 7—5. Ljungman replaced the injured Goran Bergstrand. Earlier Czechoslovakia had taken a 2—1 lead when Ivan Lendl and Kulahj beat Tom Henriksen and Jan Kallquis 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 in *their delayed doubles match.*

France qualified for their twelfth Galea final when Yannick Noah and Gilles More[tton de]feated Britain's Andrew [Jarrett] and Christopher Bradna[m] 6—4, 8—6. The match [was com]pleted this morning after [rain] washed out play yester[day, giving] the French pair leading [...] games. The doubles [gave] France a winning 3—0 l[ead].

France finally beat Bri[tain] with Pascal Portes [beating] Bradnam 6—4, 6—2 an[d ...] winning a close final rub[ber] 1—6, 7—5. Czechoslov[akia ...] both today's reverse si[ngles] to finish with a 4—1 [...] Kulhaj beat Ljungman 6[...] and Lendl beat Henrik[sen ...] 3—1.—Agence France-Pr[esse].

Football

Operation will put Pear[son] out for start of season

Stuart Pearson, Manchester *United's England striker*, is going into hospital next week for a knee operation which will force him to miss the *start of the season.*

The trouble is believed to be a cyst on the cartilage, but the full extent of the problem will not be known until he is operated on. Pearson will go into hospital on Monday and have the operation on Tuesday. The cartilage has caused him trouble for some time. Pearson will also miss United's tour of Germany, which starts today.

After a week of negotiations, *Charlton Athletic have completed* the resigning of Derek Hales, their former striker, from West Ham United. Charlton sold Hales to Derby County for £300,000 two years ago, and they have resigned him for £70,000. He will play in a friendly match against Peterborough United tomorrow.

Norwich City's hopes [of signing] Donald Masson, the ban[...]tish World Cup player, [suffered a] setback yesterday when *the Norwich manager, Jo[hn Bond, heard]* that another club were [showing] interest. Bond has set up [a] *deal with Derby Co[unty for]* Masson.

Steven Carter, aged 25, *County wing, has turne[d down a]* move to Walsall after [the third] division club had agree[d] a record £60,000 for his t[ransfer].

Boston United, winne[rs of the] Northern Premier Lea[gue four] *times in the last six sea[sons, said]* yesterday that Kevin H[ector, the] former Derby County st[riker, has] agreed to join the club. [Hector,] aged 32, is at present p[laying in] the North American Lea[gue for] Vancouver Whitecaps. [He made] 525 first team appeara[nces for] Derby and scored 192 go[als].

Athletics

Ovett's time best in Eur[ope]

Turku, West Finland, July 27. —Britain's Steven Ovett recorded the best time for the 800 metres in Europe this year when he clocked one minute 45.4 seconds at an international athletics meeting ghere today.

Ovett finished 1.4sec ahead of *James Robinson, of United States* and his impressive run earned him a qualifying time for the *European Championships* in Prague next month.

Ovett's win tonight completed a hectic double: He won a 1,500 metres race at an international meeting in Malmoe, yesterday in three minutes 37.56sec—well inside the European *qualifying* mark. He is expected to compete in both the 800 and 1,50 0metres in Prague.—Reuter.

Algiers, July 27.— Filbert Bayi, the world record holder, led from start to finish today to win the men's 1,500 metres at the African Games, four seconds slower than his own four-year-old world mark. Bayi, who has been off form this year, showed that he is still one of the world's top athletes in giving Tanzania their first gold medal at the Games with victory in the event.

In yesterday's 1,500 heats, the 24-year-old [...] army officer dead-heat[ed with] Kenya's Kipsurei Koskei [in a rela]tively slow 3 :42.57. He [set the] current world record in [...] with 3 :32.2 in 1974. Ken[ya's Wil]son Waigwa took the silv[er] in the final with 3 :36.48, [ahead of] Algeria's Amar Bra[hmia in] 3 :37.33.

Yohannes Mohamed, [of Ethio]pia, put on a final spurt [to] take his rivals in the 5,0[00 metres] race and give his coun[try its] first gold medal. His 13 :44.39 was more tha[n a] minute slower than th[e world] record set by Kenya's [Henry] Rono earlier this *year.*

Rono, *winner of the* [10,000] metres and 3,000 metres [steeple]chase earlier in the Ga[mes, did] not run the 5,000 metres [because] of fatigue. Nor did [...] double World Cup winne[r ...] Yifter, who is suffering f[rom con]*junctivitis.*

Michael Musyoki, of [Kenya] won the 5,000 metres silv[er] *in* 13 :44.79

Polo

Herrera scores six goals

By Lavinia Watson

In the first semi-final round polo match of the Cowdray Park *Challenge Cup*, played at Midhurst, Sussex, yesterday evening, Songhai, aggregating 22 goals on handicap, beat the 23-goal Stowell Park, the Gold Cup winners, by 10½—3.

Songhai, who are beautifully mounted by their Nigerian patron, Amadu Yakubu, are the dark horses of this tournament. Stowell's much vaunted combination of Barrantes and the 10-goal handicap player, Moore, [had their] style severely cramped by [a] well-knit, compact side, le[d by the] Mexican, Antonio Herre[ra, who] plays off a handicap of n[ine and] who scored six goals [in the] encounter.

The match between th[e other] semi-finalists, Sladmore a[nd Cow]dray Park, will be pl[ayed at] Midhurst this evening.

STOWELL PARK: 1, M. Br[...] 2, M. Vestey (4); 3, E. Mo[ore] back, H. Barrantes (7).

SONGHAI: 1, A. Pieres (5[...]) Kent (5); 3, A. Herrera ([...]) O. Ellis (3).

Yachting

GRAFHAM WATER: European Kersar championships: 5th race: 1, Lord Richard (R. Lord); 2, Mepisto (W. Wust); 3, Chraboll (U. Dietrich); 4, March II (U. Thiess); 5, Schnak (J. Grocke); 6, Alcatraz III (J. Kiewert). 6th race: 1, Mephisto; 2, Chraboll; 3, Schnak; 4, Corix (M. Appel); 5, H. Myers in unnamed boat; 6, Triton Pinion (D. Teichmann).

Football

NORTH AMERICAN
Tampa Bay Rowdies 2, Fort L[auderdale] Strikers 1; New York Co[smos ...] Toronto Metros 1; New Eng[land Tea] Men 2, Washington Diplomats [...] delphia Fury 3, Chicago [...] Memphis Rogues 2, Minneso[ta Kicks] 1.

ORT

nand fo ing tickets

atched is well-matched, but could e the opposition dispatched

ichael Phillips
g Correspondent

programme at Goodwood is not nearly as good as f the three that have pre- it, nor is it as enthralling fare promised tomorrow. er, the Extel Stakes could e Henry Cecil and Carlo sio with some slight com- ion for the loss of their three-year-old, Arbusto on sday evening. Arbusto had put down after breaking a the Heyshott Handicap, was the last race of the day. y Cecil and his Italian whose silks have been a r feature of racing in this y ever since the feats of ski and Wollow, appear to good chance of winning the rincipal prize with Hatched. ery handsome colt by Thatch on his last two races, and is the type who will improve ge and racing.

hed's career has been re- to only three races for asons. Peritonitis prevented rom running at all last . Then, just when every- ooked set fine in the spring year, he pulled a muscle quarters in what was not is first race of the season so the first of his career. is any trainer knows, the ce in a horse's life is an ant race. Cecil has always high opinion of Hatched, tched has justified the con- that his trainer placed in winning his last two races. inning the Duke of Cam- Handicap at Newmarket 16 o Hatched picked up a 5lb for today's race. Yet even ay not stop him winning Theoretically, Crimson Beau beat Hatched this time, now that that colt's trainer, ole, thinks that he has an nt chance of doing so. ll, Crimson Beau finished only three-quarters of a length behind Hatched at Newmarket, and he will be meeting him on 4lb better terms this afternoon.

Furthermore, Cole intends instructing Baxter to make much more use of Crimson Beau than he did at Newmarket, and endeavour to turn this race into a test of stamina. But that should not worry Hatched, whose pedigree is a fine blend of speed and stamina, and an ideal combination in my opinion for this race. His sire is Thatch, who won the Sussex Stakes over a mile at Goodwood in his heyday, and his dam is by Match III, who won the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot and the French St Leger.

Hill's Yankee blatantly failed to by Thatch who is expected to run well this afternoon and infinitely better than he has done in either of his last two races. The reason for this optimism is that he is reverting to ten furlongs.

Hill's Yankee blatantly failed to last a mile and a half both in the Derby and the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. Before that he had won the Glasgow Maidens' Stakes over a mile and a quarter at York. But I still look on Cunard as a greater danger to both Hatched and Crimson Beau. Cunard has won his last two races at Great Yarmouth and Nottingham in style.

Lester Piggott won the Extel Stakes 12 months ago for Fulke Johnson Houghton on Ad Lib Ra, but I am inclined to doubt whether the same combination will triumph again this time with Heir Presumptive, even though this colt did manage to win the Dee Stakes at Chester in May over a mile and a quarter. Heir Presumptive has a lot to find if he is going to beat either Hatched or Crimson Beau judged on the way that they all ran at Newmarket earlier this month.

Cecil is hopeful that Haven Bridge will run well in the Selsey Stakes, but he will not be surprised or disappointed if lack of experience is her undoing. In the circumstances I prefer Gay France, who caught my eye when she ran in her first race at Newmarket. Gay France was unplaced that day in the race won by Brompton Rose, but she did not run at all badly and that race should have brought her on.

Philodantes should be hard to beat in the Surplice Stakes now that he has found his form at long last. At the start of the season he was being hailed as a classic colt, but after running well in his first race which was the Craven Stakes, he then disappointed on three occasions to such an extent that many came to question his enthusiasm. However, successive victories at Doncaster, Bath and Newmarket can only have restored his confidence and he is preferred now to Heroic.

If Philodantes does run up to expectations, he should be the first of two winners for Barry Hills who trains the likely looking favourite and possible winner of the Goodwood Selling Stakes in Nicholas Grey. Judged on his last performance at Newbury where he won very comfortably indeed, Nearly New seems to have shrugged off the blues and I am inclined to think that he will be hard to catch in the Albert Handicap which is his ideal distance.

At Newmarket they will all have to go in the About Anglia Stakes if they are to catch Ready Token, who has finished second in both his races so far. It was by only a whisker that he lost the Champagne Stakes at Salisbury and I doubt whether he will encounter such stiff opposition this time. Finally, Albert Hall should give his backers a good run for their money in the Pampisford Handicap going on the way that he ran against Andy Rew at Ascot only last Saturday.

Tug of War's courage pulls him through

By Michael Seely

Michael Stoute, just returned from a trip to the Fasig-Tipton Sales in the United States, narrowly failed to land a magnificent double at Goodwood yesterday. Raymond Clifford-Turner's Song colt, Music Maestro, finished like a rocket to catch Epsom Imp and Geopelia in the dying seconds of the King George Stakes. The Newmarket trainer's Ascot Gold Cup hero, Shangamuzo made a gallant attempt to give weight away all round in the Goodwood Cup. Shangamuzo stole the honours of the race, but in the final furlong both Tug of War and Arapahos proved the stronger.

Tug of War may have been in receipt of 7lb from Shangamuzo, but nothing can detract from the winner's gameness. At the distance, Arapahos was challenging Shangamuzo for the lead. At the same time Brian Rouse seemed to be attempting the impossible in trying to force Tug of War through a narrow gap on the far rails. But the lion-hearted dual Northumberland Plate winner never flinched under his jockey's forceful driving. Lengthening his stride in the last hundred yards, Tug of War beat Arapahos by threequarters of a length with Shangamuzo the same distance away, third.

Dermot Whelan has done a fine job of training Tug of War to win 10 races. The Doncaster Cup may be the final target of this tough stayer's career, and Whelan was overjoyed to have won a pattern race with Tug of War. The Yorkshire event however is definitely the next objective for Shangamuzo.

"My horse is cryin gout for a pacemaker", Stoute said. "Starkey said that Shangamuzo ran too freely with the result of trying to make his own running. That's why he had nothing more to give in the final struggle." Stoute went on to add that the William Hill Sprint Championship at York would be the next race for Music Maestro, who accomplished a fine feat in accounting for his rivals on worse terms than weight for age in the five furlong King George Stakes. The Newmarket trainer bought two yearlings in the United States. George Blackwell purchased a Grey Dawn II colt for $75,000 on Stoutes behalf at the Fasig-Tipton Satles, and at Keeneland Blackwell bought a colt by Riva Ridge for $55,000.

Grey Dawn II was certainly in the news yesterday. For the American sire, whose son, Vigors, has been carrying all before him in California recently, is also responsible for Ryan Price's much heralded newcomer, Boden's Pride, who certainly fulfilled his home reputation when justifying 6-4 favouritism in the Foxhall Stakes.

The Findon trainer was over the moon after the race. "I thought six furlongs at Goodwood might be too sharp for Boden's Pride who basically needs a mile", Price said. "But, the way in which he showed enough speed to make all the running and then fight off several challengers was fantastic". Boden's Pride will now have one more race before being aimed at the William Hill Futurity Stakes at Doncaster in October.

Dick Hern also showed us a staying two-year-old of high potential when Troy followed up his recent Newmarket success with an impressive win in the Lanson Champagne Stakes. The victory gave the West Ilsley trainer his third triumph in the Champagne Stakes in four years, Sky Ship having captured this seven furlong race in 1975 and Riboboy in 1976. Troy is owned in partnership by Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Weinstock. The Petingo colt will now be rested before being prepared for one of the prestige two-year-old events in the autumn.

Golf

McEvoy's amazing run is finally ended amid self-recrimination

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Two seeds remain in the last eight of the English golf championship, Peter Deeble and Pat Garner at opposite ends of the lower half of the draw. Peter McEvoy came to the end of his long run when he lost his game and was beaten by Stockdale, a Lancashire international golfer in the sixties, who was specially sound with his woods, and who has 20 years of experience to help him to take chances even against the best when they are offered.

This was McEvoy's eightieth competitive encounter since January. He will be playing against the continent of Europe next week, but is looking forward to a break from competitive golf after that. He will certainly have earnt it, and the wonder is not that he has been beaten, but that he kept going at top level for so long. Towards the end of a long wek of matchplay was the most likely time for him to reach the end of that particular tether.

The first signs that he was losing his game came in the morning when he was taken to the twentieth. With respect to Stephen Bennett, one of the most promising of the younger generation, he caught the champion off form. McEvoy was full of self-recrimination, especially for not taking better advantage of the winning position of two up with four to play.

Against Stockdale, who had beaten Mark James in the first round when he was English champion, McEvoy became three up when he won the eighth, but lost the ninth when he pitced through the back. A morning of wind had been followed by torrential rain, and the fifth round golf was played on dead greens and still air. Thereafter McEvoy began to save himself by going up and down in two, at the eleenth, twelfth and fourteenth for halves.

Stockdale showed his worth with an absolutely straight birdie at the thirteeenth. The champion was lost in the trees off the fifteenth tee and, missing the sixteenth green with a wedge, took three more to get down. Defeat starred him in the face for the first time for months, and his putt to win back the seventeenth from 8ft just stayed out.

Stockdale is 43 and is surrounde in the top half of the draw by competitors half his age, in particular Downes who is only 18, and who first found himself in the last eight of this event four years ago. The virtue of accuracy was shown by Downes who, having heroically escaped from danger in the morning, played relentless par golf in overcoming M. Smith of Shropshire, in the fifth round.

Against Cox, he avoided going two down at the 15th only by holing from 15ft, then squared at the 16th with a 20ft birdie putt, halved the next two in birdies, and won at the 19th with a repetition of the 16th hole. In the afternoon he was strict par for 12 holes, and three up on Smith, who is one of the more cheerful amateurs left in the game.

The fourth round was a turbulent affair, containing fireworks and the dismissal of two well-fancied seeds, as the club flag flew at half-mast in remembrance of Frances Smith, whose burial service was taking place a few hundred yards from the club of which she was an honorary life member.

The first seed, Kelley, for whom perhaps the dawn of the championshi phad been too bright, came to grief over the last five holes against Waters after being three up with six to play. He lost the 13th, had to work desperately to halve the 14th after missing the green, drove into a bunker at the 15th, was in trouble at the 17th, and took three to reach a greenside bunker at the 18th.

Godwin failed to get a grip on his match early on and when he lost a ball on the left of the tenth, his opponent, Dobson, became two up. After hooking badly out of sight off the eleventh tee, Dobson asked if there was any hope, an dwas told that Ballesteros had once fot a four from the same place, so he could. He did, and halved the hole. The next two he last to a three and a four, but just when it looked as though Godwin was successfully building up the pressure, he missed a short putt on the 14th and Dobson, revived, birdied the next two for the match.

If there are some unfamiliar names in the lower half, the two remaining seeds hold firm. Garner struck form with some startling figures. He started with a birdie three, had a two at the fourth, and holed for a one at the seventh to become five up. At that point he had holed out in every number from one to five, and it says much for Hodgkinson's game that he was not beaten by more than four and three, especially since Garner played the four short holes in a total of eight.

Deeble might have been expected to tire by now, but he seems to be in good physical condition and to be producing a golf game to match. His opponent in the last eight this morning is Hoad, who suffered little reaction after his dazzling defeat of Bonallack and who was especially harsh on Dobson in the afternoon.



Michael Reece, who beat Ian Bradshaw in the fourth round, but lost to Carrigill in the fifth.

Results at Royal Birkdale

Fourth round
K. R. Waters beat M. J. Kelley, one hole: A. Hyde beat J. E. Ambridge, 2 and 1: P. M. Carrigill beat I. Mackenzie, 6 and 5: B. Stockdale beat A. Thirlwell, 5 and 4: M. J. Reece beat I. Bradshaw, 1 hole: P. McEvoy beat S. Bennett, at 20th: P. Deeble beat S. Dunlop, 5 and 4: P. Downes beat C. Cox, at 19th: P. G. Hoad beat M. L. Weir, 3 and 2: A. G. Dobson beat A. Godwin, 3 and 2: M. A. Smith beat K. R. Gough, 3 and 1: S. R. Topper beat R. C. Dale, 4 and 3: D. M. Marsh beat A. R. Jowle, 4 and 3: P. F. Garner beat C. P. Hodgkinson, 4 and 3: R. J. Mugglestone beat C. J. Jubb, at 20th: N. Mitchell beat A. Sutcliffe, 2 and 1.

Fifth round
Waters beat Hyde, at 20th: Carrigill beat Reece, 1 hole: Stockdale beat McEvoy, 1 hole. Downes beat Smith, 3 and 2: Hoad beat Dobson, 6 and 5: Deeble beat Mugglestone, 4 and 3: Garner beat Marsh, 5 and 3: Potter bea Mitchell, 1 hole.

Faldo betters record that stood for score of years

From Mitchell Platts
Cologne, July 27

Nicholas Faldo, aged 21, of Britain, and Severiano Ballesteros, aged 21, of Spain, composed course record rounds of 64, eight under par, to share the lead when the German Open, sponsored b Braun, began over the 6,750-yard Cologne Refrath course here today.

Faldo had played only three holes by the time Ballesteros returned to the clubhouse with a round that enabled him to break the course record of 66 established by Harry Weeman, the late British Ryder Cup player, in the German Open of 1957.

That news, however, stirred Faldo into producing his best round since he turned professional in the autumn of 1975. Ironically, it followed a practice which "frightened" him because he was using the top half of his body too much and losing his timing.

At the first hole he was forced to get up and down in two to save his par. He went through the same routine at the 495-yard second, but this time for a birdie, and a 5-iron to six inches from the pin for a two at the 181-yard third put Faldo safely on his way.

He reached the turn in 32, four under par, following further birdies at thi sixth and eighth, where he holed from 12 feet and 8 feet respectively. Four birdies in the last five holes enabled Faldo to share the lead with Ballesteros.

This year has been particularly quiet for the Spaniard in Europe. He has won only one tournament, the Martinin International in May, and he is fourth in the order of merit. He is keen to regain his position at the top because, after the Carrolls Irish Open at the end of August, the leader of the European order of merit will be invited to compete in a world series at the Firestone Country Club, Akron, Ohio, from September 28 to October 1.

He is also determined to ensure that he does not over-golf himself. He suggested today that he might withdraw from the European team to meet Great Britain and Ireland from September 21 to 23.

Ballesteros believes that his problems this seaso nhave centred on an inability to control his iron play, and a loss of authority on the greens. Today he putted soundly, but his 64 was built on his ability to get the ball close to the hole with the approach shot. He began at the tenth and at the 495-yard eleventh he struck a four-iron a distance of 192 yards. The ball came to rest within one foot of the hole. A simple putt, an eagle, and Ballesteros was on his way.

He continued with three successive birdies. At both the 159-yard twelfth, and the 379-yard fourteenth his ball finished only one foot from the hole, and at the thirteenth he successfully holed from 10 feet. Ballesteros took two putts at each of the next four holes and reached the turn in 31, five under par.

Ballesteros began his second nine with two birdies. He holed from 10 feet for a three at the first, then played a superb escape shot from out of a bunker to three feet from the hole for his four at the 495-yard second. The only buemish on his card was a result of a wayward tee-shot with a three-wood at the 368-yard sixth, which led to him dropping a stroke.

That was the only time Ballesteros strayed into the trees which line each fairway on this beautiful course. He finished his round with birdiees at thee eighth and ninth holes.

After overnight rain the hot and windless weather provided ideal conditions for golf. John Fourie, of South Africa, and Simon Hobday, of Rhodesia, composed fine 66s. Fourie holed four putts of around 10 feet and aonther of 30 feet for five of his six birdies. Hobday coased in three putts of not less than 20 feet.

John Morgan, from Hoylake, joined them on the same score. He reached the turn in 31 after holing an approach shot of 109 yards for an eagl three at the 594-yard ninth. He had birdies at the eleventh and thirteenth holes, but dropped a shot at the fifteenth.

Jones recovers from early mistake to take clear lead

David Jones, with a score of 70, led at the end of the third round of the Slazenger PGA club professional championship at Pannal yesterday.

George McKay, the 30-year-old Scot from Ayr, made a great start to the third round. Starting out two shots behind Jones, he had birdies at two of the first four holes and nearly a third. He sank a 6ft putt at the second, lipped out on the next green and then reached the long fourth with two magnificent shots.

Jones, favourite for the £2,000 first prize and opening on six-under-par 138, made a mistake at the second hole where he drove into rough to drop a shot. The Irishman had a great chance of a birdie at the third, but failed with a 6ft putt. However, he too, hit the fourth green in two shots to pick up a stroke and regain his six-under-par position.

Alec Bickerdike, the little-known Yorkshireman who started one shot behind Jones, maintained that position throughout the first four holes. He also failed with a 6ft birdie chance on the third, but cut his second to the fourth and had to settle for a par.

This left him one shot clear of the reigning champion, David Huish, another Scot. Huish rescued his three at the short third after getting a free drop from behind the green and went four under par with a two-putt birdie at the next.

Leading scores:
208: D. Jones 67, 71, 70
211: G. McKay, 70, 70, 71; A. J. Bickerdike, 68, 71, 72.
212: R. J. Walles, 67, 78, 67.
213: J. W. Wilshire, 72, 70, 71
214: D. Huish, 71, 70, 73.
215: T. R. Squires, 71, 73, 71; P. J. Butler, 72, 73, 70; B. Hutchinson, 71, 74, 70; M. B. Ingham, 72, 70, 73.
216: R. H. Emery 72, 73, 71; D. G. Scullion, 75, 70, 71; A. P. Thomson, 73, 70, 73; B. Evans, 77, 70, 69.
217: L. P. Tupling, 75, 70, 72; V. R. Hood, 71, 71, 75; R. Sumner, 72, 74, 71; H. Boyle, 72, 72, 73.

Sockburn beats two rivals at Redcar

The Tadcaster trainer, Maurice Camacho, who quickly made his name as a National Hunt trainer in 1975, sent out his eleventh flat winner of the season when Sockburn beat two rivals in the Ravenscar Handicap at Redcar yesterday. Camacho took over from his stepfather, the late Charles Hall, and had his first big success a fortnight later with Clear Cut in the Mackeson Gold Cup. He saddled five flat winners in 1976 and 20 last year, so Sockburn put him in line for his best season.

After Michael Wigham had made all the running on Sockburn to beat Walk Around by a length and a half, Camacho said: "I pulled the gelding out of Wednesday's race here, won by Sea Pigeon. My horse is an out-and-out stayer and would have been slaughtered with the race being run at such a slow pace."

Camacho favours Newcastle's Top Rank Handicap on August 28 for Sockburn, who would clash there with Mountain Cross, who won it last year. More distant plans for Sockburn may involve a winter season over hurdles. Camacho said: "He's not jumped at home yet, but the Philip Cornes Novice Hurdle may be the target."

Captain Nick, who broke the two-year-old Catterick Bridge record last time, easily extended his winning sequence to four in the Sandsend Nursery Handicap. Captain Nick was sent on after a furlong by Tony Kimberley, who was never bothered to hold Proper Madam by a length.

Robert Street was looking round a furlong out in the Mulgrave Stakes but there was no sign of any danger to Justin Thyme, who went on to win by five lengths. Russell Hobson, who resumed training after a five-year break to concentrate on his business, is doing well with his team of 11. Thorganby, ridden by Hobson's 17-year-old nephew, Mark, in the Hummersea Apprentice Handicap, was his ninth winner of the season.

Miss Aitken leads by one stroke

By Lewine Mair

Scottish and British girl champion last year, Wilma Aitken yesterday added a level par 75 to her opening 80 to take a one-shot lead in the British Women's open championship sponsored by Pretty Polly at Foxhills.

Nineteen years of age, Miss Aitken will be representing her country for a first time this year. A long hitter—she plays much of her golf with Belle Robertson and is only a fraction shorter than the Scottish champion—Miss Aitken yesterday made two's at two of the four short holes. At the eighth a glorious eight iron left her with a putt of no more than two feet. At the eleventh she holed for her birdie from 40 feet. Jane Chapman and Janet Melville are lying in second place, Miss Melville clinging to her score despite some stray woods down the closing stretch.

The cut came at 168, 32 players going forward for the final 36 holes today. The scoring has been high but, at a press conference yesterday, the Ladies Golf Union talked again of the events which led to this championship being held at a time when so many good players are not available.

They spoke of bow they had—and still have—visions of building this open into a world-class event. By moving it to the week before the Colgate European Open, they felt that they might draw entries from some among the American professionals but, as it has turned out on this occasion, no LPGA players have materialized—and that despite the fact that there had been some encouraging signs early on.

As for our own WPGA, the LGU made no secret of the fact that they are disappointed that they have produced only four representatives. Again, they are obviously embarrassed from the point of view of sponsors who have put up a £1,000 first prize for the leading professional.

Fortunately, though, Vivien Saunders is among the professional quartet, and there is no denying that she, nowadays, is an asset to any tournament. At one point some 60 people were following the Surrey professional, her golf yesterday—she was round in 77—being well worth the watching.

With Irene Stergiou on 168 and Mary Holway having failed to qualify on 172, Miss Saunders will be fighting it out for the first professional prize with Suzanne Parker, a former English girl champion, who is lying on 160 to Miss Saunders's 158.

155: Miss W. Aitken, 80, 75.
156: Mrs J. Chapman, 77, 79; Miss V. Saunders, 79, 77; Miss J. Melville, 78, 78.
158: Miss J. Panter, 80, 78.
160: Miss D. Reid, 80, 80; Miss S. Parker, 81, 79.
161: Miss J. Smurthwaite, 80, 81; Mrs M. Thannhauser, 80, 81; Miss C. Panton, 79, 82; Miss C. Trew, 84, 77.
162: Miss M. Madill, 84, 78; Mrs S. Westall, 85, 77.
163: Mrs A. Sander, 83, 80; Mrs C. Artasona, 87, 76; Miss C. Stratos, 79, 84.
164: Mrs C. Sharp, 78, 86.
165: Miss L. Isherwood, 81, 84.
166: Miss S. Peters, 83, 83; Miss P. Wrighton, 84, 82; Mrs S. Barber, 83, 83.
167: Miss C. Nesbitt, 83, 84; Mrs C. Barclay, 83, 84.
168: Miss A. Norman, 84, 84; Miss G. Stewart, 89, 79; Miss N. Sparks, 85, 83; Miss J. Statham, 84, 84; Miss I. Stergiou, 84, 84; Miss A. Rutherford, 82, 86.
169: Mrs G. Box, 83, 86; Miss K. Ehrnlund, 83, 86.

Doncaster

6.15: 1, Lisa Laser (5-2); 2, Miss Falcon (14-1); 3, Lady Bluetran (33-1). 14 ran. La Don 13-8 fav.
6.45: 1, Indian Bird (4-7 fav); 2, Olympic Loser (2-1); 3, Klara (20-1). 6 ran.
7.10: 1, Senator Sam (13-8 fav); 2, Gleaming Wave (9-2); 3, English Export (8-1). 8 ran.

Holmes to defend title

New York, July 27.—Larry Holmes, holder of the World Boxing Council (WBC) version of the world heavyweight championship, will defend his title for the first time on September 8 against Alfio Righetti, an Italian, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, a reliable source said yesterday.—Agence France-Presse.

Sanigar signs up

The England international, Christopher Sanigar, has turned professional. He has signed a three year contract with George Francis. The 23-year-old Bristol lightwelterweight is expected to have his first professional bout in September. Sanigar has reached an ABA final, and represented England in three internationals.

dwood programme

ision (BBC 1): 2.50; (BBC 2): 2.15, 2.50, 3.20 and 3.50

LSEY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,250: 6f)
4 Beltichbourne (N. Waddington), J. Dunlop, 8-11 — 7
Derrynane (J. Harrington), P. Walwyn, 8-11 — 4
Firex (A. Richards), C. Austin, 8-11 — 4
0 Gay France (G. White), M. Stoute, 8-11 — 1
Haven Bridge (Lt-Col Sir J. Hemming), H. Cecil, 8-11 — 6
3 Joanie's Star (R. Tory), P. Cole, 8-11 — 3
0 Miss St Cyr (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 8-11 — 3
0 Shawafah (Essa Alkhalifa), H. Price, 8-11 — 5

RPLICE STAKES (3-y-o: £1,791: 1m)
3211 Heroic (D,B) (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 9-8 — 5
2111 Philodantes (D) (P. Bull), B. Hills, 9-9 — 1
23-01 Smackover (D) (G. Holloway), L. Walker, 9-5 — 4
00 Azd (T. Al-Saïd), M. Masson, 9-0 — 6
30044 Graf Metternich (B) (C. Elliot), C. Brittain, 9-0 — 3
00-40 Super Knight (Mrs J. Maxwell), G. Hunter, 9-0 — 2

XTEL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £12,266: 1¼m)
3100 Hill's Yankee (W. Hill Racing Ltd), M. Stoute, 8-13 — 4
1400 Heir Presumptive (Ld Leverhulme), R. Houghton, 8-10 — 7
211 Hatched (D) (C. d'Alessio), H. Cecil, 8-8 — 2
0311 Cunard (D) (Mrs J. de Rothschild), B. Hobbs, 8-5 — 3
M102 Huaralino (B) (A. Blasco), G. Hunter, 8-4 — 1
-0442 Crimson Beau (D) (H. Spearing), P. Cole, 8-2 — 5
0101 Calebrated (D) (N. Hunt), J. Dunlop, 8-2 — 3

Hill's Yankee (8-10) 6th, 9l, to Ile de Bourbon (8-6), araline (8-10) 8th. Ascot, 1½m. Good. 10 ran. Heir ive see Hatched. Best form 12) won sht hd, 1½l from oop (8-12) and Raihdowney Chester, May 11, 1m 2f 85yd. ran. Hatched (8-7) won 1l, Crimson Beau (8-5) and (8-11) with Heir Presumptive 5th, 15l back. Newmarket, July 12, 1¼m. Good. 7 ran. Cunard (8-5) won 4l, 1l from Vestina (8-1) and Cherry Picking (7-9). Nottingham, July 3, 1¼m. Good. 8 ran. Huaralino, see Hill's Yankee. (8-11) beaten 4l by Julio Mariner (8-11) with Soldier's Point (8-7) 3rd, 2½l back. York, July 13, 1m. Good. 9 ran. Crimson Beau, see Hatched. Calebrated (8-6) won nk, 1½l from Godolphin (8-7) and Old Cosimos (8-3). Sandown, July 15, 1¼m. Firm. 7 ran.

OODWOOD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,797: 6f)
01412 Nicholas Grey (J. Slater), B. Hills, 8-15 — 9
400 Beacon Boy (B) (M. Myers), J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 — 14
00 Callan (J. Urbano), C. Balding, 8-11 — 8
Emperor Bradley (D. Wiltshire), R. Hannon, 8-11 — 3
Galligaskins (W. Musson), Musson, 8-11 — 12
0000 Johannes (L. Ames), R. Hannon, 8-11 — 6
0400 Payin Anthony (P. Bromley), H. Price, 8-11 — 7
00040 Sunset Wonder (F. Hunt), V. Cross, 8-11 — 13
00000 The Mo (Mrs M. Samuelson), K. Ivory, 8-11 — 5
0404 Blakstack (G. Greer), R. Smith, 8-8 — 2
00000 Long Meadow (E. Brooks), S. Supple, 8-8 — 10
00 Polyscent (P. Olofsson), M. Salaman, 8-8 — 4
03 Pretty Prompt (Mrs B. Attenborough), W. H.-Bass, 8-8 — 11
020 Sparkler Supreme (B) (Sparkler Filters GB Ltd), P. Ashworth, 8-8 — 1

RUNDLE HANDICAP (£2,372: 1¼m)
2320 Le Soleil (PTP Plant Hire Ltd), H. Price, 4-8-6 — 2
-2430 Sarleigh (CD) (W. Hern), W. Hern, 6-7-12 — 1
1313 United (D) (D. Latham), M. Haynes, 5-7-10 — 3

LBERT HANDICAP (£2,443: 7f)
0-004 Berkeley Square (D) (Mrs D. Abbott), G. Harwood, 6-9-12 — 1
00001 Nearly New (D) (W. Norton), B. Swift, 7-9-5 — 2
00-00 Rocket Symphony (D) (E. Zeisel), H. Price, 4-9-1 — 6
1100 Sunset Value (CD) (J. Fielder), A. Pitt, 6-8-15 — 3
2201 Red Johnnie (D) (R. Khan), C. Brittain, 4-8-5 — 3
0300 Showpiece (Mrs E. Keith), D. Keith, 4-7-7 — 4
3300 Versailles Prince (D,B) (Miss D. Downes), A. Ingham, 5-7-7 — 5

CKING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,092: 5f)
34-00 Rough Love (D) (L. Stringman), H. Candy, 8-6 — 5
-1420 Laudon (CD) (C. Elliot), C. Brittain, 8-4 — 2
-0000 Edna's Choice (D,B) (T. C. Racing), B. Swift, 8-2 — 5
3010 Redding Ridge (D,B) (D. Holdway), D. Keith, 8-0 — 5
-0003 Miss Kensington (D) (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 7-4 — 10
12 Philogyny (A. Smith), H. Price, 7-1 — 3
-0001 Queens Royale (D. Woollard), M. Bolton, 7-0 — 3
23-00 Turbo (T. Al-Saïdi), M. Masson, 7-0 — 7
-0000 Jack Splendid (D) (Mrs J. Hines-Dedman), R. Hannon, 7-0 — 8
0242 Welsh Jane (B) (G. Insoll), G. Hunter, 7-0 — 1

Thirsk programme

2.0 TOPCLIFFE STAKES (2-y-o: £743: 6f)
1 0 Highland Song (Mrs E. Wake-Smith), E. Collingridge, 8-11 — 4
2 The Last Guide (J. Hamilton), S. Nesbitt, 8-11 — 3
4 00002 Three Sons (C. Hill), C. Hill, 8-11 — 12
8 002 Julie May (E. Hartley), T. Barnes, 8-8 — 7
9 0002 Lorecane (P. Asquith), P. Asquith, 8-8 — 2
11 000 Meg Potter (K. Parsons), W. Wharton, 8-8 — 10
13 0020 Pommery (Mrs J. Hardy), J. Hardy, 8-8 — 5
14 Proud Passion (H. Hutchinson), W. A. Stephenson, 8-8 — 5
15 0 Red Diana (F. Crawshaw), Hbt Jones, 8-8 — 9
17 Reel Keen (I. Jordon), I. Jordon, 8-8 — 8
18 000042 Star Lady (K. Ivory), K. Ivory, 8-8 — 11
19 000 Tender Affair (B) (Mrs J. Conner), A. Jarvis, 8-8 — 6

2.30 COWESBY APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£788: 2m)
206 423-1 Alcock (D) (W. Elsey), W. Elsey, 5-8-8 — 4
207 223323 Ribble Rouser (C) (W. C. Watts), W. C. Watts, 5-8-6 — 5
209 330-0 Sabarak (D) (I. Anderson), C. Crossley, 5-8-4 — 3
210 0-41133 Mary Green (Mrs D. Honner), P. M. Taylor, 4-8-2 — 2
213 204444 Golden Apple (H. Price), P. Asquith, 4-8-0 — 6
215 304003 Silver Cygnet (B) (G. Leggott), T. Fairhurst, 4-7-7 — 1

3.0 THOMAS LORD HANDICAP (£1,977: 1¼m)
301 420410- Deep River (D) (C. Saunders), I. Walker, 6-9-7 — 2
303 000322 Codila (A. Sturman), W. Gray, 3-9-2 — 4
304 021104 High Hills (D) (F. Lafferty Builders Co Ltd), H. Blackshaw, 4-9-1 — 3
305 0-01033 Louveciennes (C. Zaveleta), I. Balding, 5-8-8 — 1
306 000040 Fraash (D) (Mrs P. Lunness), B. Lunness, 5-8-5 — 5
308 2-00040 Keira (B) (J. Winter), T. Fairhurst, 4-7-13 — 6

3.30 BEDALE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,069: 1¼m)
401 000000 Ayresome (B) (Wholesbay Ltd "Harbor Lites"), J. Calvert, 9-0 — 13
403 00-00 Can-We-Tell (G. Turnbull), M. Camacho, 9-0 — 15
405 04-003 Goodus (F. Soudavar), Denys Smith, 9-0 — 10
406 000-000 Happy Worker (C. Bainbridge), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 — 6
408 00-00 Hopton (F. Lydall), W. Elsey, 9-0 — 2
409 000-003 Madmark (A. Mansley), T. Barnes, 9-0 — 9
410 4-00423 Morton Prince (B) (Mrs G. White), A. Jarvis, 9-0 — 11
412 0-00004 Prince Beau (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 9-0 — 8
413 0000-00 Sounta (Corse of Kinnoir), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 — 3
414 003322 Steve Lauso (B) (Mrs J. Hardy), J. Hardy, 9-0 — 5
415 000300 Wareath (Prince Yazid Bin Saud), R. Sheather, 9-0 — 14
418 0 Fair Dino (Capt R. Hoare), N. Adam, 8-11 — 1
422 00-00 My Sweet Gunhild (W. Hamilton), J. Etherington, 8-11 — 16
423 000-030 Picnic Time (L. Fox), J. Etherington, 8-11 — 7
424 000-0 Savoir-Faire (Mrs R. Stephenson), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 — 12
425 0-003 Split Personality (E. Kronfeld), I. Balding, 8-11 — 4

4.0 SUTTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,176: 5f)
501 12-10 Irish Gala (CD) (Mrs G. Barry), J. Etherington, 8-3 — 4
506 44-0200 Miss Anabella (D) (E. Cave), N. Adam, 8-0 — 6
507 023034 Ackabarrow (D) (J. Barrow), E. Weymes, 8-0 — 2
508 10-0000 Miss Cindy (B,D) (S. Strubel), J. Etherington, 7-12 — 1
510 020-004 Welsh Miniature (D) (A. Samuel), Doug Smith, 7-11 — 3
516 03000-0 The Blonic Boy (R. Gray), S. Nesbitt, 7-0 — 5

4.30 SESSAY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,601: 5f)
604 4121 Moving Star (D) (P. Cameron), W. H. Williams, 9-4 — 8
607 010 Tribal Princess (B) (P. Asquith), P. Asquith, 9-1 — 5
608 0 Danny Bidder (A. Goacher), P. Wigham, 8-11 — 2
611 00 Mummys Mischief (G. Thornton), J. Etherington, 8-11 — 4
613 So Do I (Mrs S. Everitt), W. Haigh, 8-11 — 3
615 Valuer (G. H. Ledham & Co), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 — 10
616 Wee Beardie (Denys Smith), Denys Smith, 8-11 — 6
618 Elegant Jill (T. Herring), E. Carr, 8-8 — 7
620 01404 Melody Song (CD) (D. McVickers), W. Haigh, 8-8 — 1
621 022033 Sindys Flame (A. Kenwood), K. Ivory, 8-8 — 8

Thirsk selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Lorecane. 2.30 Mary Green. 3.0 Crodila. 3.30 Split Personality. 4.0 Ackabarrow. 4.30 MOVING STAR is specially recommended.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Highland Song. 3.0 Deep River. 4.0 Welsh Miniature.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Gay France. 2.15 PHILODANTES is specially recommended. 2.50 Hatched. 3.20 Nicholas Grey. 3.50 Le Soleil. 4.20 Nearly New. 4.50 Laudon.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Haven Bridge. 2.15 Smackover. 2.50 Cunard. 3.20 Pretty Prompt. 4.20 Red Johnnie. 4.50 Laudon.

wmarket programme

BOUT ANGLIA STAKES (2-y-o: £2,164: 7f)
4 Allanstown, H. O'Neill, 9-0 — 4
0 Arizona Pie, J. Hindley, 9-0 — 5
0 Barrow, H. Wragg, 9-0 — 18
00 City Link Lad, P. Ashworth, 9-0 — 7
0 Conte Cavour, H. Cecil, 9-0 — 9
Flying Gold, J. Winter, 9-0 — 6
Lemon Road, B. Hanbury, 9-0 — 12
40 Messenger of Peace, R. Boss, 9-0 — 4
Monief, R. Sheather, 9-0 — 13
22 Ready Token, I. Balding, 9-0 — 19
0 Red Gem, M. Jarvis, 9-0 — 3
204 Ridan Flight, W. Marshall, 9-0 — 11
Rugged Rock, J. Dunlop, 9-0 — 10
0 Spring With Pride, L. Cumani, 9-0 — 16
0 The Bedford, N. Callaghan, 9-0 — 17
0 Torres Vedras, H. Cecil, 9-0 — 21
0 Vicomte, J. Fitzgerald, 9-0 — 20
Worth Avenue, Doug Smith, 9-0 — 1
0 Count On Me, I. Walker, 8-11 — 13
Dear Octopus, G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 — 2
00 James Angus, M. Jarvis, 8-11 — 15

DE HILL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,797: 1¼m)
0002 Summer Mist, A. Goodwill, 9-0 — 5
3-0 Our Joan, D. Dartnall, 8-10 — 3
2-00 Lilah Helen, R. Hollinshead, 8-8 — 2
304 Fool 'Em, G. P.-Gordon, 8-7 — 6
3201 Nilustina (D,B), C. James, 8-7 — 4
000 Petria, A. Dalton, 8-4 — 4
0000 First Anniversary, H. O'Neill, 7-4 — 8
0003 Mingiee, W. Musson, 7-4 — 1

LLHIRE HANDICAP (£2,155: 6f)
1102 Doctor Wall (CD), J. Tree, 5-9-6 — 4
1002 School Road, B. Hobbs, 4-8-7 — 7
0-00 Unella (D), W. O'Gorman, 4-8-6 — 3
3424 Peronka (D), W. Marshall, 6-8-3 — 8
3003 Grailard, P. Kelleway, 3-8-1 — 2
2030 Swakara (D), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-0 — 6
1311 Comtec (D,B), K. Bridgwater, 4-7-9 — 5
0-00 Swing South, G. Blum, 4-7-7 — 1

7.45 RUNNING GAP STAKES (3-y-o: £1,730: 1½m)
1 3-00402 Fool's Prayer, I. Balding, 9-5 — 1
4 01 Llewellyn (D), B. Hobbs, 9-5 — 4
5 11322 Pragmatic (BF), R. Houghton, 9-5 — 3
6 2134-00 Tom Strauss, Mrs N. Birch, 9-5 — 6
7 001444 Lady Poppy (D), M. Ryan, 9-2 — 5
8 220221 Aldo, D. Morley, 9-1 — 2

8.15 PAMPISFORD HANDICAP (£1,766: 1m)
1 010-00 Colonel Parker (C), N. Callaghan, 5-9-7 — 3
3 4-20102 Albert Hall (D), R. Boss, 3-9-1 — 11
4 000030 Chop-Chop (D), R. Armstrong, 5-9-0 — 4
5 0320-04 Arctic Tribune, R. Jarvis, 4-8-13 — 10
7 02-0043 Pagos Boy (D), G. Harwood, 6-8-10 — 6
9 10-4000 Sandfleet, P. Kelleway, 3-8-7 — 7
10 0-00440 Ibolya Princess, B. Lunness, 3-8-5 — 8
11 300233 Captain Flak, G. P.-Hoblyn, 3-8-4 — 1
12 043042 Can Run (D), D. Candolfo, 5-8-3 — 2
14 13-3400 Orange Squash (D), B. Hanbury, 3-8-3 — 12
16 03-0000 Majestic Bay (D), V. Mitchell, 4-8-1 — 9
19 00-4403 Jackoleon, A. Dalton, 5-7-11 — 5

8.45 BUNBURY STAKES (£1,406: 3-y-o: 1m)
1 00-0321 Annathena (D), M. Jarvis, 9-5 — 8
3 1 Cribyn, R. Cecil, 9-5 — 9
4 4221 Sombreuil (D), R. Sheather, 9-5 — 3
5 0-0 Carcajou, J. Winter, 8-11 — 10
6 0-00300 Caselet, J. Winter, 8-11 — 1
8 20-0 Hollow Tree, J. Tree, 8-11 — 2
9 0000-00 Hoopoe, G. P.-Hoblyn, 8-11 — 7
11 44040- Kamala, R. Jarvis, 8-11 — 4
13 0030-00 Norwich Girl, C. Brittain, 8-11 — 5
17 0000- Our Revenge, W. H.-Bass, 8-11 — 6
24 00224-0 Unexpected, R. Jarvis, 8-11 — 11

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
6.15 Ready Token. 6.45 Nilustina. 7.15 School Road. 7.45 Llewellyn. 8.15 Albert Hall. 8.45 Cribyn.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.15 Messenger of Peace. 6.45 Fool 'Em. 7.15 School Road. 7.45 Llewellyn. 8.15 Jackoleon. 8.45 Cribyn.

lwood results

(1.48) FOXHALL STAKES c and g: £2,414: 6f)
Ride, b c, by Grey Dawn ra Girl (H. Demetriou) ..... B. Taylor (6-4 fav) 1
Review, br c, by Baring y—First Sail (L. Cohen) ..... G. Lewis (10-1) 2
James, br c, by So Blessed—Bingupura (N. Cohen) ..... G. Starkey (1-4) 3
RAN: 20-1 Hillabilly (4th), rt Boy, Salam To Drone, Cangeous, 25-1 Redress, 50-1 ls, Castle, Quantum, Major Gold. 11 ran.
Win, 30p; places, 16p, 19p dual forecast, £1.15. 1min Baci did not run. 7f. Price m. 1½l, 1½l.

(18) LANSON CHAMPAGNE ES (2-y-o: £4,701: 7f)
c, by Petingo—La Milo M. Sobell), 9-0 ..... W. Carson (2-1 fav) 1
-Mou, b c, by Pitcairn—Berlin (Mrs A. Mulnes) ..... G. Starkey (5-1) 2
Prince, b c, by Crowned—Carcharius (S. Hadida) 8-11 ..... L. Piggott (7-1) 3
RAN: 11-4 Effect, 4-1 Buckh. 5 ran.
Win, 29p; dual forecast Hern at West Ilsley, 2½l, 3l. 96 sec.

(51) WILLIAM HILL HANDI- (3-y-o: £5,915: 7f)
ters, b f, by Mill Reef—mmerume (R. Crutchley), 8-0 ..... P. Cook (11-2) 1
Bewick, b c, by Blakeney—Erinna (Eva Lady Rosebery), 7-12 ..... E. Johnson (9-1) 2
Hills Treble, b c, by Blakeney—Pummelty (Wm Will Racing Ltd), 8-5 ..... P. Eddery (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt favs Home Run (4th), Irish Label, 6-1 Nonchalant, 12-1 Charlotte's Choice, Fiordiligi, 13-1 Starsky. 11 ran.
Aberader, 14-1 Karkorian, 20-1
TOTE: Win 30p; places 24p, 23p, 24p; dual forecast, £3.11. R. J-Houghton, at Didcot, 3l, 1½l, 2min 35.91sec.

3.20 (3.01) GOODWOOD CUP (Group III: £10,412: 2m 5f)
Tug of War, ch h, by Reliance II—Pirate Queen (Mrs Y. Perry), 5-9-0 ..... B. Rouse (20-1) 1
Arapahos, ch c, by Gyr—Athenia II (R. Sangster), 3-7-8 ..... E. Johnson (6-4 fav) 2
Shangamuzo, ch h, by Klairon—French Fern (Mrs E. Charles), 5-9-7 ..... G. Starkey (15-8) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Ander (4th), 11-1 Assured. 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.16; dual forecast, £6.10. B. Whelan, at Epsom, ¾l, ¾l, 4min 39.23sec. Spanish Armada did not run.

3.50 (3.32) KING GEORGE STAKES (Group III: £11,344: 5f)
Music Maestro, b c, by Song—Saulisa (R. Clifford-Turner), 3-9-5 ..... G. Starkey (6-1) 1
Epsom Imp, br h, by St Alphage—Sarah Jane (Mrs O. Negus-Fancey), 5-9-3 P. Waldron (7-2) 2
Geopelia, b f, by Raffingora—Little Bird (Mrs R. Watson), 4-8-11 ..... P. Madden (3-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Oscilight, 7-1 Vilnora (4th), La Rosee, 16-1 Cala Vadella. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 20p, 15p; dual forecast, £1.24. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. Nk, sh hd. 58.69sec.

4.20 (4.43) DRAYTON HANDICAP (£2,473: 1m)
The Goldstone, ch g, by Murrayfield—Delph (Mrs S. Pakenham), 6-7-13 ..... C. Baxter (9-4) 1
Coquito's Prince, b c, by Crowned Prince—Belgian Bullet (A. Alvarado), 4-8-4 J. Lynch (5-1) 2
Eastern Palace, gr c, by Habitat—Al-Nurak (Mrs A. Beeson), 4-7-7 ..... S. Salmon (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Yamadori (4th), 16-1 Edith Rose, 20-1 Quillan. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 14p, 20p; dual forecast, 32p. W. Wightman, at Upham. Hd, 1½l, 1min 41.35sec. Pagos Boy did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Idle Waters, Music Maestro, £61.65. TREBLE: Troy, Tug of War, The Goldstone, £82.20. Double dual forecast, £13.10. Jackpot, £21,745.60. Placepot, £457.55.

Redcar

2.0 (2.2) RUNSWICK BAY STAKES (3-y-o: £715: 1m)
Habberight, gr f, by Royal Palm or Right Boy—Solebar (F. Habbershew), 8-11 ..... J. Lowe (5-1 jt fav) 1
My Star Hustar ..... T. O'Ryan (5-1 jt fav) 2
Hopeful Courage ..... S. Perks (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Culler, 7-1 Shiny Step, 9-1 Myth Utopia (4th), 10-1 Paphos Boy, 16-1 Bay Aglow, 33-1 Cenesta, 33-1 Dapple, Larkfield Belle. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 15p, 18p, 29p. Dual forecast: 44p. J. W. Watts, at Richmond, 4l, 3l. The winner was sold to Mr H. Blackshaw for 1,000 guineas.

2.30 (2.31) SANDSEND NURSERY HANDICAP (£1,274: 5f)
Captain Nick, b c, by Sharpen Up—Centime (J. Ridehalgh), 9-2 ..... A. Kimberley (8-11 fav) 1
Proper Madam ..... S. Perks (11-2) 2
Nadwa ..... M. Wigham (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 14-1 Thorganby Tina, Pangkor, 20-1 Melody Song (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 15p. Dual forecast: 26p. J. Hindley, at Newmarket, 1l, 2l.

3.0 (3.2) RAVENSCAR HANDICAP (£2,450: 1m 6f 160yds)
Sockburn, b c, by My Swallow—Blue Bird (F. Roberts), 4-8-5 ..... M. Wigham (10-11 fav) 1
Walk Around ..... K. Darley (7-2) 2
Geminiani ..... M. L. Thomas (7-4) 3
3 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p. Dual forecast: 38p. M. Camacho, at Tadcaster. 1½l, 3l. Flying Empress did not run.

3.30 (3.34) MULGRAVE STAKES (£1,040: 1½m)
Justin Thyme, b c, by Rheingold—Knightside (T. Powell), 3-8-8 ..... R. Street (5-1) 1
Such Bliss ..... A. Kimberley (7-1) 2
Takarabune ..... B. Raymond (10-11 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Never Die (4th), Silver Minstrel, 25-1 Neeproblem, 33-1 Doubtful Sun, Van Leer, I'm The Boss, 100-1 Lady of Elegance. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 13p, 42p, 11p. Dual forecast, £1.17. B. Hills, at Lambourn. 5l, hd.

4.0 (4.4) ROBIN HOODS BAY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £934: 6f)
Herbie, ch c, by No Mercy—Once For All (J. Borland), 8-8 ..... M. L. Thomas (13-8 fav) 1
Timarack ..... S. Perks (20-1) 2
Swynford Paddocks ..... T. Ives (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Blades, 8-1 Braemore, 10-1 Picthorne, 12-1 Miss Supreme, 14-1 Spellbound (4th), 25-1 Major Crisp, 33-1 Paronias, Spring Smallow, Burlington Port. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 11p, 33p, 16p. Dual forecast: £4.54. R. Jarvis, at Newmarket, 2½l, hd. Palmsin did not run.

4.30 (4.31) HUMMERSEA HANDICAP (£1,115: 5f)
Thorganby, ch f, by Decoy Boy—Bright Windsor (Sir J. Eastwood), 3-9-1 ..... M. Hobson (evens fav) 1
Walshaw Minnie ..... P. Shrimpton (5-1) 2
Song's First ..... M. Taylor (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Vaquero, Mums Song, 8-1 Portrayal (4th), 10-1 Young Stan, 33-1 Rosabetta. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 11p, 18p, 14p. Dual forecast: 69p. R. Hobson, at Worksop. 3l, 2½l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Stockburn and Herbie, £6.25. TREBLE: Captain Nick, Justice Thyme, Thorganby, £17.50. JACKPOT: £68.25. PLACEPOT: £1.35.

SPORT

Commonwealth Games

Nigeria will have to go it alone with their eleventh-hour boycott

Algiers, July 27.—Ghana, Guyana, and Kenya have refused to join Nigeria's declared boycott of the eleventh Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, next month. Reacting to the Nigerian announcement, made at the all-African Games here, a Ghanaian team official said: "We are definitely not going to do the same as Nigeria. We are going to Edmonton."

Sam Ongeri, chairman of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association, said last night that Nigeria's move was unwarranted and came too late to deserve any support. Mr Ongeri, a member of the Kenyan contingent to the third African Games which end tomorrow, said: "They won't fool us. We have been training our athletes to compete here and in Edmonton. We're not prepared *to upset them at this last minute.* Nigeria can go it alone. . . . Such action at the eleventh hour is depressing and we are not going to go with them."

Nigeria's commissioner for labour, youth and sport, Sylvanus Williems, arrived yesterday from Lagos and handed out the surprise boycott statement accusing New Zealand of *failure to comply with* a Commonwealth leaders' agreement signed in Britain last year.

The Commonwealth leaders pledged to discourage sporting links between their nationals and countries practising racial discrimination. "The links (between New Zealand and South African sportsmen and women) continue *to be brazenly pursued*", the statement from the federal military *government in Lagos said.*

Nigeria were one of the prime movers behind a boycott of the *1976 Olympic Games in Montreal* when 22 African, Arab and Caribbean countries walked out *in protest against New Zealand's* sporting ties with South Africa. *The Nigerian statement yesterday* said that New Zealand had not been persuaded, either by action or by the Gleneagles agreement among Commonwealth leaders, to review relations with South Africa.

"It would be illogical in the *extreme, therefore, if Nigeria* were now to participate in the Edmonton Games simply because they are being held under the auspices of the Commonwealth, when the reasons *for its boycott* of the Montreal Olympics remain *unchanged. Nigeria has therefore* decided not to participate in the Commonwealth Games."

Mr *Ongeri* was clearly angry in his reaction to the statement. "*Why has it to come now and* not earlier? It cost us a lot of time and money to plan to come here and go on to Edmonton that a mention of such a move would appear *nonsensical just* now. I hope not many countries will follow suit."

In Georgetown it was announced that Guyana will not boycott the Games. A spokesman confirmed that Nigeria had approached *Guyana asking for* support.—Agencies.

Surprised at boycott

The Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, said in London yesterday he was "deeply disappointed and surprised" at Nigeria's decision to boycott next week's *Commonwealth Games in Edmonton,* Canada. He hoped that "notwithstanding the regrettable announce*ment in Lagos,* the Games will go forward with maximum participation by Commonwealth countries".

Muldoon may go to law

Wellington, July 27.—The New Zealand Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, said today he was contemplating legal action against the *Halt All Racist Tours movement* (HART) for what he calls "totally false anti-New Zealand propaganda" which resulted in Nigeria boycotting the Edmonton Com*monwealth Games.*

An angry Mr Muldoon told a press conference: "HART's propaganda is doing New Zealand incalculable damage." He said it was clear that the Nigerian withdrawal had been prompted by false information from HART through the United Nations Committee on Apartheid, which has Nigeria as its chairman. The *Nigerian allegations were* "ludicrous".

"It smacks of the usual low-grade, low quality HART propaganda masquerading as fact. I do not know if there is any law on our statute books, but I have asked appropriate departments to investigate the possibility of legal action", Mr Muldoon said.—Agence France-Presse.

Motor racing

Ferrari have the strength to repeat their success

By John Blunsden

With both Lotus-built John *Player Specials failing* at Brands Hatch 11 days ago, and Landa and Reutemann closing to within five points of Peterson and 14 of the championship leader, Andretti, the German Grand Prix will take on added significance this Sunday.

For the second year running it is being held at Hockenheim, the 4.2-mile course near Heidelberg which has become the grand prix's temporary home pending the construction of a new Nurburgring. Last year it brought *victory for Landa and Ferrari*, and with the team's confidence restored by their Brands Hatch victory it should be within the capability of either Reutemann or Villeneuve to give Ferrari a repeat success this weekend. One factor in their favour is that Hockenheim is particularly hard on engines, and Ferrari have a reputation for strength in that department.

Yet the inclusion of two chicanes at what were the fastest points has also made it a handling course, which should enable the impressive JPS Lotuses to demonstrate the effectiveness of their "ground effect" aerodynamics. *During recent testing there* Andretti was proved fastest with a lap time of 1min 52.88sec on qualifying tyres, and 1min 54.2sec on race tyres. The official lap *record is held by Landa at 1min* 55.99sec.

The Brabham team believe they have overcome their engine reliability problems, so Landa and Watson should be making a strong challenge for the front row of *the 24-car starting grid. The track* should also be well suited to the Arrows of Patrese, who was unlucky at *Brands Hatch* to suffer a puncture when lying second and *challenging strongly for the lead.*

So far this year, the Arrows have generally proved to be a little faster than the basically similar Shadows, but the gap narrowed considerably at Brands Hatch, and Stuck has every incen*tive in front of his home crowd* to match or improve on his third place at Hockenheim last year.

The compactly styled Saudia Williams of Jones should prove *competitive in all-out speed, while* it will be interesting to see if *McLaren's fortunes take a turn* for the better should either Hunt or Tambay use the latest experimental M26E model with its Lotus-like side-panniers.

Perhaps the driver most capable of surprising other people, how*ever, is Scheckter, who* finished second last year and whose latest *Wolf WR6 is a significantly more* competitive car in short-wheelbase form. Two of his 1977 cars have been purchased by Theodore Racing's boss, Teddy Yip, for whom Rosberg will be giving one of the cars its first public per*formance in new colours this* weekend. Rosberg should have little difficulty in qualifying.

After his impressive showing at Brands Hatch before a wheel came off his Ensign, Daly will be a centre of interest this weekend; *last year Tambay, driving a similar* car, managed to finish sixth at Hockenheim despite losing fourth gear.

The grand prix will take place over 45 laps for a total distance of 190 miles, and will be the eleventh *of the 16 races which qualify this* year for world championship points.

Yachting

Rouse and Halchin take control from the start

It was far too rough to race in Falmouth Bay yesterday, so the scheduled race for the Prince of Wales Cup for International 14-foot dinghies was postponed until today. Instead a race was arranged within the shelter of the harbour, *in which Ray Rouse and Christian* Halchin duly recorded their third win of the week. There seems to be no holding this pair, so long as there is some weight in the *wind and if the Prince of Wales* Cup race is at all windy they will surely start as favourites.

Yesterday they were in command from the start and were out *on their own before the first beat* was half completed. Once ahead they sailed inexorably round the course, avoiding trouble and never for a moment relaxing. Behind them places *changed frequently* as the conditions took their toll of men and boats for the second day running.

Jon Perry and Philip Macdannell finally achieved a *second place* in Firelord after a run of thirds in the preceding races, although they were made to work hard for their promotion. Both John Evans in Sarameias and Gemini sailed by Thomas Trevelyan were *ahead of them at different times.* Other boats also threatened for the first few legs, but one by one they dropped out, leaving a nucleus well spread out and fighting every inch of the way.

I was told afterwards that the *wind eased during the third round* and if it did, it was but a marginal relief. From my viewpoint it always looked frightening and there were never a time that upturned hulls were not being righted somewhere on the course.

First to go for a swim, as far as I could see, was Daniel Owen, at his first visit to the leeward mark when lying third to Rouse and Perry. He recovered quickly and carried on, but then went in again while tacking on the following beat. Gemini overtook Firelord on this leg and the order at the windward mark was Storm Beat (Rouse), Gemini, Firelord, Sarameias, Gertie (M. Lingwood), and Wind Whistler (Keith Goulborn).

Firelord lost another place on the dead run and where Gertie *might have been expected to make* further progress she knotted her spinnaker round the rigging and dropped right out of the running. The fight for second place continued on the third beat, with Firelord once more getting between *Gemini* and *Sarameias.* On the short reach across the estuary, Firelord's spinnaker was up and drawing before the other crews had time to react, and she *surged back into second place,* which she held to the finish.

Jeremy Pudney, who has already won the week's points trophy, rested Wind Conqueror yesterday and sailed the prototype of a production boat which he *hopes will bring fourteen sailing* within reach of the masses. He finished eighth after a slow start.

FIFTH RACE: 1, Storm Beat (R. Rouse, Datchet Water); 2, Firelord (J. Perry, Itchenor); 3, Sarameias (J. Evans, Itchenor); 4, Gemini (T. Trevelyan, London Corinthian); 5, Formula 1 (C. Davidson, Derwent Reservoir); 6, Distress (I. Cox, Itchenor).

PAIGNTON: World Enterprise championship: Fifth race: 1, L. Smith (Hollingworth Lake); 2, D. Ovington (Dulcie, Tynemouth); 3, C. Prince (*The Executioner*, Lansbury); 4, R. Storrar (Grunt, Tynemouth); 5, J. Robertson (Gurrymuf, Forfar); 6, M. Birch (C Sailing Club). Overall positions: 1, Smith; 2, Prince; 3, M. Francey (Climax, Southport).

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 3, Cleveland Indians 1; Texas Rangers 2, Boston Red Sox 0; Toronto Blue Jays 8, Minnesota Twins 1; Kansas City Royals 12, Seattle Mariners 3; Oakland Athletics 8, Chicago White Sox 4; Detroit Tigers 9, Baltimore Orioles 6; California Angels 11, Milwaukee Brewers 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 4, Philadelphia Phillies 2; St Louis Cardinals 2, San Francisco Giants 1; New York Mets 12, Cincinnati Reds 3; Houston Astros 5, Montreal Expos 0; San Diego Padres 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 5; Los Angeles Dodgers 8, Chicago Cubs 2.

Law Report July 27 1978 — House of Lords

Expenditure on provision of money, not plant

Ben-Odeco Ltd v Powlson (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Salmon, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Scarman

The House of Lords, Lord Salmon dissenting, dismissed an *appeal by Ben-Odeco Ltd, the taxpayer company*, on a "leapfrog" *appeal and upheld the decision of* Mr Justice Brightman (*The Times*, November 21, 1977; [1978] 1 WLR 365), who had held in favour of the Revenue that expenditure incurred by payment of commitment fees and interest charges totalling £494,990, to acquire and hire out an oil drilling rig before the com*pany had begun* to trade, did not qualify for a first-year capital allowance under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1971, as capital expenditure on the provision of machinery or plant.

The company was incorporated *in 1968 to acquire and hire out the* rig, Ocean Tide. In 1969, before it had begun *to trade, it negotiated* large loans essential for the financing of the construction of the rig. The obtaining of the loans involved payment by the company of *commitment fees and interest* charges of £494,990, which, on correct accountancy principles, was charged to capital in the company's accounts. It was assessed to corporation tax for the accounting period ended December 31, 1971, in the sum of £2,000. The company appealed against the assessment, claiming that the expenditure was capital expenditure on the provision of machinery or *plant.*

The special commissioners dis*missed the appeal; and Mr Justice* Brightman, on a case stated by the special commissioners, held that in determining whether any capital expenditure qualified for an allow*ance a distinction* was to be made between expenditure on providing finance to acquire *machinery* or plant and expenditure incurred on the actual provision of such machinery or *plant*, so that though the loans were essential to the *company to finance the construction*, it was not capital expenditure incurred "on the provision" of *the oil drilling rig* and so did not qualify for the first-year capital allowance.

Section 41(1) provides: "*Subject to the provisions of this* Chapter, where (a) a person carrying on a trade incurs capital expenditure on the provision of machinery or plant for the purposes of the trade . . . there shall be made to him for that period an allowance . . . referred to as 'a first-year allowance'."

Mr Peter Whiteman, QC, and Mr Graham Aaronson for the *taxpayer company*; Mr Michael Nolan, QC, and Mr Brian Davenport for the Crown.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the validity of the taxpayer company's claim depended on the construction of the four words, "on the provision of" in section 41(1)(a). The question was: were interest and commitment fees paid in respect of a loan contracted in order to *finance the provision of* machinery or plant capital *expenditure incurred on the pro*vision of machinery or plant?

The company's only trade consisted in hiring out the Ocean Tide on time charter. It had an authorized and issued *share* capital of £5,000. The contract for the con*struction of Ocean Tide* was placed in 1969. To pay for it the company entered into five loan agreements, one secured by a debenture. Interest was payable on the *money borrowed and commitment* fees had to be paid in order to maintain a right to draw the money. It was common ground that, as a matter of commercial accounting, the interest and commitment fees amounts paid by the *company until it started* to trade (in July, 1971) were properly charged to capital in the accounts. The total cost of the completed rig as shown in the balance sheet *on December 31, 1971,* was £5,691,123; of which the items in dispute represented £435,988 and £59,002 respectively. It was not disputed that the price of the *Ocean Tide was capital expenditure* which qualified for the statutory capital allowance, and it was agreed that the loans were obtained and exclusively applied to finance the rig purchase; and that the company, in order to obtain the loans, was obliged to pay interest and commitment fees.

For granting the allowance the company's argument was: (1) The interest and commitment fees were, in a real sense, part of the cost of the rig, or, at least, of the cost to the company of the rig. They ought, consistently with the statutory purposes (*to encourage investment*) to be treated exactly in the same way as the other elements of the cost. (2) What in a particular case was cost and what capital expenditure had to be determined according to accepted *methods of commercial accounting*, and since the sums up to the date when trading commenced, in accordance with those methods, were treated as capital expenditure, that was sufficient to bring the sums within the statutory provision.

The Revenue's contention was simpler. The only question was whether the amounts in question fell within the phrase "capital expenditure on the provision of *machinery or plant*". It was not enough for it to attain the status of capital expenditure or to be described in popular language as part of the cost. To qualify, capital expenditure must be on the provision of plant or machinery. Here the sums represented money spent on providing the *means* to acquire the *rig* and not on the provision of the rig itself.

The authorities cited, though in the end of no decisive assistance, fell into three groups. First, the cases establishing that sound *principles of commercial accounting* might be invoked to determine such questions of internal accounting as what was profit, how profit was to be calculated, and what, on the other hand, was capital. Those were not disputed; but to establish the propriety of the accountancy methods was not enough for the company. Accounting methods adopted by a particular company (and other com*panies might treat similar expenditure differently*) could not determine the construction of statutory words.

Secondly, reliance was placed on *Chancery Lane Safe Deposit and Offices Co Ltd v CIR* ([1966] AC 85) and observations in it that capitalized items might be shown in the balance sheet as part of the total capital cost of a particular asset. His Lordship did *not understand* those as saying more than that interest, if capitalized, could be shown as a capital cost.

Thirdly two Commonwealth cases had been found, one of which resembled the present case on its facts. In *Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd v Minister of National Revenue* ([1968] 2 Ex CR 459) the Exchequer Court of Canada decided that commitment fees *paid in respect of development* properties during the construction period were part of the capital cost of those properties within section 11(1)(a) of the Income Tax Act and therefore subject to capital cost allowances. But there the relevant statutory expression was the "capital cost to the tax payer of property"; and that, it was considered, would include the "cost to" the taxpayer of *borrowing the capital required.*

In considering whether the judgment should be followed and so, in effect, be preferred to Mr Justice Brightman's, his Lordship bore in mind that it arose under a different statute and one which not only used a different expression but whose policy on deductions seemed more liberal than the United Kingdom statute. The Canadian statutory expression *made it easier to include* within deductible expenditure costs which the particular taxpayer incurred, whereas the United Kingdom words, more objectively, focused on expenditure directly related to the plant. There were other differences, and unless on principle and in logic it was preferable to Mr Justice Brightman's judgment, there were sound reasons for distinguishing it.

An important principle of the laws of taxation was that in the *absence of clear contrary direction*, taxpayers in objectively similar situations should receive similar tax treatment. The taxpayer's argument in the present case did not bring that about. Moreover, on the same argument, a different allowance *in respect of identical plant* would result according as he (i) borrowed from a bank (ii), raised money by a public issue of debentures, (iii) obtained money from his shareholders. And again a different *result would follow according as* (i) he was able to capitalize the interest on the money borrowed or (ii) (because he was carrying on a profit-making trade or for other reasons) did not or could not capitalize it.

If the law was such that it offered the taxpayer those options, he was of course entitled to select that which suited him best; but an interpretation which introduced such a large element of *subjectivity was to be avoided.* The words "expenditure on the provision of" did not appear to his Lordship designed for that purpose. They focused attention on the expenditure on the machinery and the plant—not limiting it necessarily to the bare purchase price, but including such items as transport and installation—but *in any event not extending to expenditure more remote in purpose.*

In the end the issue remained *whether it was correct to say that* the interest and commitment fees were expenditure on the provision of money to be used on the provision of plant, but not expenditure on the provision of plant and so not within the subsection. That was *the clear opinion of the* special commissioners and the judge; and for his Lordship only agreement with their opinions was possible. He would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Hailsham delivered a con*curring judgment.*

LORD SALMON, dissenting, said *that the Revenue conceded, inter alia*, that the total cost of the rig was correctly shown in the company's accounts as approximately £5,700,000, being the aggregate of the price paid for the rig, and the interest and commitment fees accrued as at December 31, 1971. The Revenue case that the £500,000 incurred in providing the company with the £5,200,000 was too remote to have been incurred "*in providing them with the rig*". That did not seem to make commercial sense, in view of the first concession.

His Lordship agreed with Lord Hailsham that the actual words of the Act were capable of bear*ing either a narrower or a broader* meaning. When words of a statute were capable of more than one meaning, the policy of the Act was a most important factor in deciding their true meaning. The relevant part of the 1971 Act was headed: "New system of allowances and charges *in respect of trade (etc) machinery and plant*". The obvious *objective was to introduce an entirely new system of capital allowances* which would afford a really effective incentive to industrial undertakings to provide themselves with new and efficient plant and machinery.

His Lordship thought Parliament must have recognized (a) that if any company in the taxpayer's position had been asked *how much it had expended* on providing the rig, it would have *replied—correctly—"in round figures £5,700,000"* and (b) that it would be a great incentive for any such company to decide on buying such rig if it knew that the £500,000 covering the interest incurred before the rig came into *commission* would be included in the capital expenditure on the provision of the rig and would thus qualify for the first-year capital allowance. If the £500,000 did not so qualify there was no relief available to the company in respect of the expenditure. His Lordship found it difficult *to believe when Parliament introduced* a new system of capital allowances in order to offer the highest incentives for industrial concerns to acquire new machinery and plant it could have intended section 41(1) to bear the narrow meaning for which the Revenue contended.

Lord Russell delivered a concurring speech dismissing the appeal and Lord Scarman agreed with Lord Wilberforce.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Eight MPs get damages for newspaper libel

Grieve and Others v Associated Newspapers Group Ltd and Others
Moore v Same
Lawrence v Same

Before Mr Justice Milmo

Eight MPs who were named in articles in the *Daily Mail* about absenteeism among MPs received apologies from the newspaper's publishers, editor and political correspondent. They have already been paid damages and costs.

The MPs were Mr William Percival Grieve, Conservative MP for Solihull; Mr Gerald Teasdale Fowler, Labour MP for The Wrekin; *Mr Michael Aubrey* Hamilton, Conservative MP for Salisbury; Mr Stephen Lewis Edmonstone Hastings, *Conservative MP for Mid-Bedfordshire*; Mr Dennis Walters, Conservative MP for Westbury; Mr Tom Bradley, *Labour MP for Leicester, East* and a member and past chair*man of the National Executive of the Labour Party*; Mr John Edward Michael Moore, Conservative MP for Croydon Central; and Mr Ivan John Lawrence, Conser*vative MP for Burton.*

They were plaintiffs in three *libel actions, suing Associated* Newspapers Group Ltd, publishers of the *Daily Mail*; Mr David English, the editor; and Mr Anthony Bevins, its political correspondent.

Mr Leon Brittan, QC, for the plaintiffs, making a statement in open court, said that in some *editions of the Daily Mail of* April 24, 1978, the defendants published an article under the heading "The missing MPs". In other editions a similar article was published which began "Parliament heads blacklist of Britain's non-attenders: the absent MPs: one third fail to turn *up for committees.*" The articles began by alleging that backbench MPs had one of the worst absenteeism records in Britain, and they concluded by listing the names of 26 MPs, including Mr Grieve, Mr Fowler, Mr Hamilton, *Mr Hastings*, Mr Walters and Mr Bradley. The foundation of the *allegations was an analysis of the* participation of MPs in certain areas during the 1976-77 parliamentary session. The areas were making speeches and asking oral questions in the chamber of the House of Commons, and taking *part in the work of standing* and select committees.

It could readily be demonstrated *that, so far as those six plaintiffs* were concerned, the conclusions drawn from *the defendants' analysis* were invalid. The articles did not take into account the particular circumstances of the plaintiffs, nor the nature and extent of *their duties and activities* as MPs in areas outside the scope of the analysis. The article did not make it clear that voting in the House of Commons was as *important as part of an MP's* duties as speaking, or that a member could in any event only speak if he caught the Speaker's eye. Nor did the articles explain that a committee of selection determined the membership of standing and select committees, paying regard to the needs of particular committees and to the circumstances of particular individuals; an MP did not need to attend *committees for which he had not* been selected.

All the plaintiffs had good voting records. Mr Fowler was not selected for committee work dur*ing the 1976-77 parliamentary* session because of his previous arduous involvement as *Minister* of State for Education in the committee stage of the Education Bill, 1976. Mr Hamilton and Mr Hastings were much involved in *Conservative Party affairs during* that parliamentary session. Mr Walters had been and was a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party's committee on foreign affairs, a post which involved much travelling abroad. Mr Bradley was not selected for committee work because of his national exec*utive and heavy trade union* responsibilities.

Mr Grieve's position was different, for it was not the first time that the defendants had defamed him. He was a member of the Council of Europe and of the *Western European Union.* He was chairman of the council's procedural committee and served on its legal committee. Eighteen MPs served as members of the Council of Europe and they were blockpaired in the House of Commons when the Council of Europe was in session.

In the *Daily Mail* of October 11, 1976, the *defendants published* a similar article listing various MPs who they alleged had been inactive during the 1975-76 parliamentary session. Mr Grieve's name was *included. It was not said* of him, as it was of others, that he had been ill. But in fact Mr Grieve had been seriously ill for some months during that session. The defendants coupled that article in October, 1976, with a leader offer*ing the explanation* that inactive MPs were after what the defendants described as "jobs . . . in the gift of ministers". The defendants now recognized that what they had published in 1976 was grossly defamatory of Mr *Grieve, and that* there was no justification whatsoever for the attack which they had then made on him.

The defendants therefore now recognized that to allege that the plaintiffs had neglected their duties as *MPs* would be wholly unjustified. They were prepared to apologize *to* the plaintiffs. They had paid to each plaintiff a sum of money by way of damages, together with indemnity costs. In those circumstances the *plaintiffs* were prepared to let the matter rest.

In regard to the *second action,* brought by Mr Moore, Mr Brittan said that Mr Moore was national *vice-chairman* of the Conservative Party. That post carried with it considerable national responsibilities. He had served on many important standing and select committees of the House of Commons, including the most senior select committee, the public accounts committee, but upon his *promotion as a vice-chairman of* the Conservative Party his duties and other parliamentary responsi*bilities* took precedence over formal committee work.

Those facts were unfortunately overlooked in the article in the *Daily Mail* of April 24 and thus a totally unfair attack was made upon Mr Moore. The defendants therefore now recognized that to allege *in effect* that Mr Moore *had neglected his duties* as an MP was wholly unjustified. The defendants were prepared to apologize to Mr Moore. They had paid to him a sum of money by way *of damages* and his indemnity costs. In those circumstances, he was prepared to let the matter rest.

Turning to the third action, Mr *Lawrence's, Mr Brittan said* that *during the 1976-77 parliamentary* session Mr Lawrence was a member of four standing committees, a member of the social services subcommittee of the select committee on expenditure, and a member of the select committee on the consolidation of bills. The social services subcommittee met *29 times in the session* and Mr Lawrence attended on almost every occasion. The select committee on the consolidation of bills met 11 times, and Mr Lawrence attended on only one occasion (overlooked through a clerical error in the official return) because that select committee's meetings clashed with those of the social services subcommittee.

In the article of April 24 in the Manchester edition, Mr Lawrence's name was mentioned because of his non-attendance at meetings of the select committee on the *consolidation of bills*, the effect of which, in the context, was to suggest that Mr Lawrence had neglected his duties as an MP.

The defendants now accepted that there was no justification *whatsoever for such a suggestion.* They overlooked not only the fact that Mr Lawrence's regular attendances at meetings of the social services subcommittee prevented his attendance at the joint committee on the consolidation of bills *but* also his record of regular daily attendances at the House of Commons and his excellent voting record. They were prepared to apologize. They had paid Mr Lawrence a sum of money to compensate him for the damage to *his reputation* and in addition they had paid his indemnity costs. In the circumstances Mr Lawrence was prepared to let the matter rest.

Mr Richard Rampton, for the defendants, said that on their behalf he accepted everything that Mr Brittan had said. The defendants unreservedly apologized to the plaintiffs.

Court of Ap[peal]

Approach of Bounda[ry] Commission upheld

Enfield London Borough Council v Local Government Boundary Commission for England and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns

The "interests of effective and convenient *local government*" may have to override the principle of electoral equality ("one man, one vote") in the proposals for changes in local government areas in England made by the Boundary Commission.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Boundary Commission from Mr Justice Bristow's order (*The Times*, January 28) declaring that the commission, in considering the electoral arrangements for Enfield London Borough, failed to comply with the provisions of section 78 and *Schedule 11* to the Local Government Act, 1972, and that the report and proposals to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on September 23, 1977, were invalid.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

The Local Government Act, 1972, provides by section 46(1) for a Local Government Boundary Commission to carry out the functions conferred on them by or under the Act.

Section 47(1) provides: ". . . the English Commission may in consequence of a review conducted by them . . . make proposals to the Secretary of State for effect*ing changes appearing to the Commission* desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government by any of the following means . . . (i) a change of electoral arrangements for any local government area. . . ."

Section 78(2) provides: "In considering the electoral arrangements for local government areas . . . the Secretary of State, each of the Commissions and every dis*trict council shall so far as is* reasonably practicable comply with the rules set out in Schedule 11. . . ."

Paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 11 *provides*: "*Having regard to any* change in the number or distribution of the local government electors of the district or borough likely to take place within the period of five years immediately following the consideration—(a) the ratio of the number of local government electors to the number of councillors to be elected shall be, as nearly as may be, the same in every ward. . . ."

Mr Michael Mann, QC, and Mr Harry Woolf for the commission; Mr *Michael Howard* for the council.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that our system of local government had been reorganized by the *Local Government Act*, 1972. In consequence special arrangements were made for the number of councillors for London boroughs and the method of voting to elect councillors. The English Commission was set up "for effecting changes appearing to the commission desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government".

The commission was entrusted with that charge in connexion with Enfield London Borough Council. *The council were invited to submit* a scheme for new wards and a new number of councillors. The local political parties could all submit schemes.

The commission recommended that there should be 33 wards each *electing two councillors, giving 66* councillors in all. Enfield challenged the recommendation. They said that the proper number was 35 wards with two councillors each, making 70. The council had brought the matter before the courts.

They said that 70 was the right number in accordance with the rules laid down by Parliament and that the commission had not followed those rules. Mr Bristow upheld the counci[l . . .] commission appealed.

Paragraph 3 of Sched[ule . . .] applied to London bo[roughs . . .] Paragraph 3(2)(a) (rat[io of] *electors to councillors* to [be the] same in every ward) s[. . .] *complicated.* It meant "o[ne man,] one vote" and each man [. . .] an equal weight to his vot[e . . .]

Take the case of a wa[rd of] *6,000 electors and two cou[ncillors . . .]* If another ward had 8,000 [. . .] but with two councillor[s . . .] elector's vote would ha[ve . . .] weight. In a ward of 4,0[00 elec]tors with two councillor[s . . .] elector's vote would hav[e . . .] weight. The ratio should [. . .] man, one vote with equal [. . .] to each man's vote.

How far had the com[mission] *obeyed or disobeyed* the r[ules . . .]

The commission had fi[. . .] *as the basis of their propo[sals . . .]* Liberal scheme which [. . .] councillors. That seemed t[. . .] equality of voting power [. . .]

The matter was referre[d . . .] assistant commissioner, M[. . .] Slocombe. He consider[ed . . .] guide lines for the proper [. . .] of councillors for Lond[. . .] tween 50 and 70. He thou[ght . . .] 70 was too many for [. . .] that their committee requ[. . .] could be met by 66. He [. . .] the council's proposals [. . .] *councillors* and came d[. . .] favour of 66.

But he recognized tha[t . . .] departing from the ideal [. . .] man, one vote." The [. . .] showed that 35 wards [. . .] councillors produced a [. . .] *equality than* 33 wards [. . .] councillors. The judge [. . .] that the rule in Schedule 1[1 para]graph 3(2)(a) was th[e . . .] riding consideration. [. . .] strict application of the p[. . .] the council would be ri[ght . . .]

Paragraph 3(2)(a) did [. . .] to his Lordship to be th[e . . .] riding *consideration.* Th[e . . .] riding consideration was i[n section] 78(2): the commission "[. . . so] far as reasonably practica[ble com]ply with the rules". A[. . .] riding the whole matter [. . .] words in section 47(1): "[. . .] interests of effective and [conveni]ent local government" [. . .] were *the governing* wor[ds . . .] the commission must ap[. . .]

The commission was [. . .] independent. All other c[. . .] tions were subsidiary to section 47(1).

From reading the comm[ission's . . .] recommendations the bro[. . .] of view emerged that the [. . .] of "effective and conven[ient local] government" were best [. . .] 33 wards and the co[. . .] thought that that scheme [. . .] taking into considerat[ion . . .] *desirable ratio of one* m[an, one] vote.

The judge had given t[. . .] weight to the rule in Sch[edule . . .] *The appeal should be all[owed.]*

LORD JUSTICE EV[ELEIGH,] agreeing, said that the [commis]sion's role was to make p[. . .] section 47(1). In maki[ng propo]sals they had to comply [with sec]tion 78 (comply with th[e . . .] The words "so far as r[easonably] practicable" in the rule [. . .] a balancing of cons[. . .] which might be mutually [. . .] ing. One consideration [. . .] of "effective and c[onvenient] local government". The [. . .] was to be "as nearly [as may] be, the same in every w[ard . . .]

SIR DAVID CAIRNS a[greed] but said that his mind h[. . .] in the course of the arg[ument . . .]

Solicitors: Treasury [. . .] Mr W. D. Day.

Trinity calls to the Bar

The following students of the Inns of Court have been called to the Bar in *Trinity Term:*

LINCOLN'S INN

T. P. G. Ivory, BA (Cantab); E. J. D'Souza, BA (Malaya); G. L. d'Aigremont, Lic droit (Paris); D. Ari-Dele, BSc (Econ) (Lond); S. Nadesan, BCom (Madras); Mrs R. R. Solomon, MA (Oxon and Manc); Miss J. P. Clarke, LLB (Lond); E. Ralatanum, LLB (Thammasat); Mohd Rasheed Khan, Penang; D. Tay Choon Beng, Johore; N. W. Levy, BSc (Econ) (UWI); J. G. Baeta, BA, LLB (Ghana); W. Chai Ah Wah, Singapore; Miss R. N. Amin, BA, LLB (Lond); M. L. Creed, LLB (Lond).

P. J. F. Duffy, BA, LLB (Cantab); Miss L. M. K. Jones, LLB (Lond); A. M. Granville, LLB (Lond); Chee Kong Chi, Petaling Jaya; Ng Yeong Lee, Perak; R. C. Sanghvi, BA (Malaya); Miss S. Seth, Malacca; Miss M. H. D. Tiu, Sabah; M. Ramasamy, Singapore; Loh Yoon Ping, Selangor; Lee *Chee Keong*, BA (Malaya); R. Nayeck, Mauritius; B. J. R. Watson, BA, LLB (Cantab); C. G. Crawford, BA (Oxon); R. D. Oughton, BA (Cantab), LLM (Penn).

Tan Ghee Kay, BA (Malaya); J. W. Wilson BA (CNAA); N. Saqlain, BA, LLB (Karachi); Ng Seng Kang, BSocSc (Malaysia); F. McWilliams BSc (Eng) (Edin); T. J. Penesar, BEcon (Malaya); I. W. C. Taplin, BA (Cantab); Miss C. Tay Swee Kian, LLB (Lond).

H. bin Puteh, Seremban; Miss Lee Chi Ying, BA (CNAA); Khoo Joo Sun, Petaling; M. C. Roberts, Hurley; P. C. Atkinson, BA (Oxon); Miss Chin Fool Lin, Beckenham; M. D. Sinclair, LLB (Lond), BA (CNAA).

K. Chelliah, Perak; A. Fernandez, Seremban; Yip See Kiung, Kuching; Choy Meng Kewong, Kuantan; Chor Chee Heung, Kedah; Miss Tan Kee Leng, BSc (Singapore); Lim Kian Hock, Sarawak; Jiang Siew Ming, LLB (Lond), LLM (Harvard); L. J. Mortimer, BA (Dillard); D. Tay Kwan Hui, Perak; Mrs K. M. King-Farlow, Barnes; Sithambaram s/o Vairavan, Taiping; Abu Hassan bin Haji Mohd, Kedah; E. Babu-Achieng, BA (CNAA); Koh Chwee Hoe, Petaling Jaya.

S. Kumar, Singapore; A. E. Ismail, Kowloon; Miss Sar Sau Yee, Pahang; Teo Kim Chan, Johore; Mrs J. M. Earnshaw, BSc (Manc), BA (CNAA); S. Fernandez, Petaling Jaya; R. H. Westcott, South Molton; A. Fung Kwok-Chor, BA (Johns Hopkins); Ahmad Jalaluddin bin Haji Mohd Ariffin, Petaling Jaya; Noordin bin Hussin, Simpang Ampat; Miss Tan Lee Koon, Kuala Lumpur; Leong Wey Pyu, Petaling Jaya; R. W. Hill, BA (UWI); Miss K. M. Jack, S. Kensington; S. G. Surinder, BA (Malaya); M. M. Naqvi, MSc (Lond).

M. Tyan Von Choon, Sabah; D. P. Rajah s/o Rasaratnam, LLB (Lond); *Mahadzir bin Azizan*, Petaling Jaya; Phua Jin Hock, Malacca; Wong Siong Poh, LLB (Taiwan); Yusop Sani bin Wahap, Sarawak; Miss Foo Kim Jiong, LLB (Bristol); I. L. Collendaveloo, L en droit (Aix Mars).

M. N. Bimyo, BA (General) (Cape Coast); Pang Kin Kee, BA (Queen's, Kingston); Miss P. Thavasu, West Malaysia; Miss R. Naik, Perak; H. Singh Johore Bahru; Kho Lik Kiat, Kuching; M. L. Barnett, BA (Georgetown); A. T. Muna, BSc (Washington).

Chong Kim Leong, Malacca; Miss A. E. Sweeney, LLB (N'castle); E. Fernandez, Kelang; Miss C. A. Holder, Port of Spain; G. Kuppusamy, Penang; K. Khomson, LLB (Thammasat); C. H. W. Michell, Fulham; Miss J. E. Parrack, LLB (Lond); G. B. Armstrong, LLB (Lond); R. Jacobs, LLB (Lond); Miss K. A. Byrne, LLB (Lond); M. G. Marks, MusB (Manc); R. I. S. Phillips, LLB (Lond); Miss J. L. Darko, LLB (Lond); J. W. M. Smith, BA (Oxon); Miss H. Chong Sze-Ling, BA (Kent); D. Lyons, BA (CNAA); C. M. Lindon, BA (Hull); J. Chani, LLB (Lond); D. G. Lamble, LLB (Lond); Mrs S. S. Robbins, BA (Elmira), C. MA (Glasgow); R. M. Garratt, BJur, LLB (W Aust); C. A. Collison, BA (CNAA); D. K. Asante, LLB (Lond); P. L. Edge, MA (Cantab); P. M. J. Dickens, MA (Cantab); S. S. Gangar, BA (CNAA); S. T. Weeks, BA (Cantab); A. Ventrella, LLB (Sheff); S. Kwakye, LLB (Lond); Miss P. J. Cockshutt, BA (Sheff).

J. Purvis, LLB (Wales); W. B. S. Stephens, LLB (Manc); N. John, LLB (Lond); W. E. Doonan, LLB (Leeds); P. B. Bates, BA (CNAA); A. Evans, BA, LLB (Cantab); P. J. Benfield, LLB (N'castle); J. Y. Randall, BA (Cantab); Miss W. B. Evans, BA (CNAA); Miss M. Ho Yin Fong, LLB (Leeds); Miss A.-L. Robinson, BA (Kent); J. C. S. M. Brisby, BA (Oxon); Miss Ng Beng Hua, BA (Kent); P. Moo, BA (Kent); Lim Han Nge, BA (CNAA).

T. A. Kelly, BA (Oxon); R. J. McPeake, BA (CNAA); Miss A. J. Hill, LLB (Wales); Miss Wan Mahani binte Wan Mohmood, LLB (Lond); Zulkifly bin Rafique, LLB (Lond); Ong Beng Hian, LLB (Lond); Miss Wong Kah Hwa, BA (CNAA); A. R. E. Brown, BA (Cantab); N. Tang Eng Hui, LLB (Lond); D. R. Bradshaw, BA (CNAA); S. K. Algar, LLB (Lond).

INNER TEMPLE

M. P. H. Pootes, LLB (Lond); E. F. Akingbade, LLB (Lond); Kissoondial, Demarara; Shiela Nah Afi Amoo-Lampley, Accra; G. E. Hemmler, LLB (Warwick); Jane E. Hands, BAC (Lond); C. W. Kraal, Kuala Lumpur; Jane E. Belson, BA (Oxon); G. C. Thomas MA (Michigan); R. J. A. Aske, BA (Oxon); Adeliza King, BA (Sierra Leone); Brigid M. M. Dallow, Bridgnorth; R. L. Offenbach, Bushey Heath.

A. Myivaganam, Singapore; B. St J. Evans, BA (Cantab); Elaine A. Loughman, Bristol; A. J. Leonard, Merstham; Kai-Man Choong, LLB (Lond); Rosemary J. Cox, BA (Dunelm); Teresa C. Hibbert-Hingston, Shifnal; A. Campbell-Tioch, London; R. A. V. Ribeiro, LLM (Lond), G. F. L. Mitchell, BA (Cantab); B. Beaumont, London; Youn Sin Choung, Perak; H. R. Persaud, BA (Leic Poly); Victoria A. Glyn, BA (Harvard); Patricia M. Higgins, Grays.

K. D. J. Macdonald, BA (Oxon); P. C. M. Fortune, BA (Leeds); C. K. Hor, BA (New Eng); S. Radhakrishnan, Johore; B. Patel, BL (Rhod), LLM (Lond); D. Ngumbang, BA (Malaya); P. R. Noble, Wimbledon; J. G. P. Wheeler, BAC (Essex); P. R. Styles, BA (Cantab); Celia F. Miller, LLB (Lond); J. C. Murrin, BA (Cantab); N. T. Gimdll, LLB (Hull); A. S. Radevsky, LLB (Soton); A. Rae, BA (Dunelm).

H. Harrop-Griffiths, BA (Manc); T. K. Harrison, LLB (Leeds); M. G. Hall, LLB (Hull); A. D. Goodman, LLB (Soton); C. R. Hickman, BA (Calif and Cantab); P. P. Lehain, LLB (Lond); Claire I. Riggins, LLB (Lond); G. J. Chalmers, BA (Dunelm); P. E. Bleasdale, BA (Lond); D. A. Farrell, LLB (Manc); C. C. Woodruff, BA (E Anglia); R. M. S. O'Sullivan, BA (Oxon); Fiona O'Beirne-Ranelagh, BA (E Anglia); Katharine H. R. Sinclair, MA (St And).

H. N. Redgwell, BA (Kent); S. M. Clipperton, LLB (Lon); Judith H. Beale, BA, MPhil (Lond); H. J. Luping, BA (Well); M. Barnato, MA (Brunel); Elizabeth W. Davies, LLB (Leic); M. Blacker, BA (Nott); I. D. Grainger, BA (Oxon); N. C. W. Campbell, BA (Cantab); P. J. Patel, BA (Cantab); M. I. Alis, BA (Trent Poly); W. S. Bagshaw, BA (Oxon); Juliet A. S. Hill, LLB (Exeter); Philippa B. Jessel, (Lond Univ).

P. E. King, BA (Oxon); R. McC. Thoresby, BA (Cantab); Sheron I. Bedell-Pearce, LLB (Bristol); G. D. Roome, MA (Cantab); V. J. Maharaj, BA (Essex); W. H. Henderson, BA (Cantab); S. R. Pickles, BA (Cantab); R. J. Banks, BSc (Wales); K. G. Kashyap, BA (Trent Poly); C. P. Reed, LLB (Lond); P. J. S. Palmer, LLB (Lond); J. G. S. Waite, BA (Cantab); D. I. Dalgarno, LLB (Warwick); S. Nathoo, LLB (Lond).

J. R. I. King, BA (Dunelm); P. A. B. Jackson, BA (Oxon); J. M. Flaux, BCL (Oxon); M. J. Crawford, BA (Oxon); Ann M. Wicherek, LLB (Soton); P. G. Baltista, BA (Lanchester Poly); A. N. Koame, LLB (Hull); T. S. Symonette, BSc (Brunel); J. G. K. Hyland, BA (N'castle Poly); Laureen A. Fleischmann; M. S. W. Hoyle, BA (City Poly); Diana Ellis, LLB (N Lond Poly); Esmeralda N. S. Adu-Ampoma, BA (Cent Lond Poly); C. D. Newberry, West Wickham; J. E. T. Hamilton, LLB (Lond).

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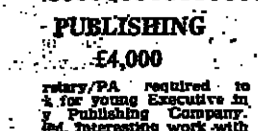
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EXPERIENCED Secretary/P.A. needed for Director of lively P.R. Consultancy, Westminster area. Demanding position. Excellent salary. Phone 222 6247.

COLLEGE LEAVER needed by important S.W.1 International Co. to give added assistance to top Executive. Should be well educated, have good formal skills and be receptive to the opportunity to gaining top level secretarial experience. Career prospects. £3,000 to start, super Christmas bonus. Free lunch. fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8807 0010.

In the Matter of T S M. PAPERS Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division, dated the 20th day of January 1978 Mr. John Frederic Wells of Chancery House, 53-64 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1QU has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with or without a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1978.

...OGRAPHIC EMPLOYMENT ...NCY, W.1., needs bright ...dio Receptionist/Typist to ...after 6 consultants—01-459

...for day case theatre work. ...ning hours by arrangement. ...er hour.—Tel. 935 2617.

...GRAPHIC AGENCY, W.1. ...is experienced Bookkeeper ...or part time.—01-439 1821.

...FLANNEL Men's Wear Sale ...nnes.—7 Chiltern St., W.1.

...LADY to help in Country ...See Domestic Appts.

SHORT AND LONG-TERM temporary assignments for major publishers situated in W.1.—Marianne Nash, 437 5611. Graduate Girls/Men.

£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay, guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs. Phone now New Horizons. 01-584 4215.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division. Companies Court. In the Matters of: No. 002260 of 1978 MAINLAND PROPERTY COMPANY Limited; No. 002263 of 1978 MARIE LLOYD LUNCHEON CLUB Limited; No. 002267 of 1978 CHIVS MOTORS Limited; and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 17th day of July 1978 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 9th day of October 1978, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of October, 1978.

No. 1949 of 1977

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition filed on the 7th day of October 1977. To Reuben Gordon of 24 Hampstead Road, London N.W.1. Occupation unknown.

Take notice that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you in this Court by Midland Bank Limited whose Registered Office is situate at Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX, and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the "Manufacturing Clothier" magazine and "The Times" newspaper, shall be deemed to be service of the Petition upon you.

And further take notice that the said Petition will be heard at this Court before the Registrar sitting in Bankruptcy at Room 111, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on the 9th day of August 1978 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on which day you are required to appear and if you do not appear the Court may make a Receiving Order against you in your absence.

The Bankruptcy Petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court.

Dated the 18th day of April 1978.
By the Court
ALBERT J. WHEATON, Registrar.

THE Companies Acts 1948 to 1976. BLANCHE CLEMENTS Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 10th day of August 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of July 1978.
By Order of the Board.
R. S. LEE, Director.

In the Matter of MACKENZIE HILL PROJECTS Limited. By order of the HIGH COURT, dated 8 December 1977, Mr. William Gawen Mackey of 57 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SY, has been appointed Liquidator of the above-mentioned Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1978.

W. G. MACKEY.

COMPANY NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of CORNHILL CONSOLIDATED GROUP Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Kenneth Russell Cork of the firm of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, the Liquidator herein on Friday the 18th day of August 1978, at 2.45 p.m. to be followed at 3 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 21st day of July 1978.

K. R. CORK, Liquidator.

NORTHERN PAPER MILLS COMPANY
NORDENFJELSKE TREFOREDLING A/S

6% per cent 15 Year Guaranteed Loan of 1967

Bondholders of the above Loan are advised that the Redemption due 1st September 1978, i.e. US$425,000 nominal, has been effected by purchase.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED.
28th July 1978.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Birmingham Mint Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that for the year ended 1st April 1978 a final dividend of 3.36p on each Ordinary share will be paid on Thursday, 7th September 1978 to all holders of Ordinary shares registered in the books of the company at the close of business on Friday, 4th August 1978.

By Order of the Board,
A. SINGER
Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BILLS

£6,000,000 due 26 October, 1978, issued 27 July, 1978. Average £97.67. £49,000,000 applications £14,000,000 outstanding.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1969, that an Inspector's Investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 9 July, 1978 near Lydd Airport, Kent to Auro 125 Registration G-ASWS registered in the name of W. H. Grimes.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ within 14 days of this notice and should quote the reference EW C 631 01.

Dated this 28th day of July 1978.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
REPLACEMENT OF ICL 1904S
COMPUTER INSTALLATION

Applications are invited from persons wishing to be considered for selection to tender for supplying, installing and maintaining a computer installation to meet the requirements of the Suffolk Local Authorities' network, including a service to District Councils in Suffolk.

Applications should be sent to the County Treasurer, Milner House, Rope Walk, Ipswich, by 11th August, 1978.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—National ... advertising Benevolent Society. Order for vesting of land at Bexhill in the Official Custodian for Charities.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales have made an order in this purpose. Copies of the order can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting Ref: 228615-A1-L1) and may also be seen at that address.

Dated the 24th day of July 1978.

THE BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following station in the month of September, 1978.

Wadebridge. Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case. 222, Marylebone Road, London, NW1 6JJ

EASTBOURNE B.C.

£1.6m Bills placed 28th July due 25th October, 1978, at 9¹⁄₁₆%. Only Bills outstanding.

EDUCATIONAL

JAZZ AND POP SEMINAR.—Trinity College Annexe 1-11 Aug. for Pianists and Music Teachers. New 2-week Intensive Method to Learn to Instruct or Play These Forms. Presented by Noted American Authority. 01-937 7??? for Information and Brochure or

G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. 0865 54231 (24 hours).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

SUPERCOOK

Wanted by millionaire Gourmet

Would you like to earn £120 p.w. cooking for his shooting parties in Scotland from August until January? If you would and are of Cordon Bleu standard with a flexible approach to work and placid nature, please write to:

Box 2024 K, The Times

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for luxurious small home in West Germany. German speaking not essential. Excellent pay and conditions. Own quarters. Please tel. 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. for details 01-749 6911.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 and 523 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

RESIDENT General Domestic/Housekeeper required, N.W.1. Excellent references essential. Wages from £50 p.w., depending on experience—935 1007 or Mrs Gay 348 5641.

ASSISTANT GARDENER needed for large Essex garden. Mainly glass house work and propagation. Previous experience not essential. Single s/c flat available. Chelmsford 400304.

BUTLER FOR SCOTLAND, 6/12 weeks. Good wages. Full staff.—Mr. John, 01-589 9871.

CORDON BLEU person required now. Thame 2146.

YOUNG LADY with a cheerful disposition and unbounding energy required to help in a charming country inn. Experience not necessary. Telephone Graham Wason at Hatch Beauchamp 227.

PERSONAL also on pages 27 and 28

SITUATIONS WANTED

BACHELOR, 40s, good cook and driver, experienced with animals, seeks interesting post. Excellent references. Anything legal considered. Live in.—Box 1907 K, The Times.

MIDDLE EAST. After 5 years there, English casino manager seeks different career in U.K. Professional or entertainment considered. 870 8434.

P.A./ SECRETARY seeks freelance work. Available company/visiting business personnel one to several days duration or consider travel same basis. Excellent references available from high security company. Tel. 0256-81 432.

FLAT SHARING

CHISWICK.—Girl, 23+, own room, terraced house with garden. £60 p.c.m. Tel.: 01-736 7555, office: 01-995 5361, home.

CHELSEA.—Room in quiet house, £18 p.w. 352 0720, evenings.

GIRL.—Over 25, share flat with one other, own room, £13 p.w. Phone: 352 5070 (after 6.30).

CHELSEA.—2nd m./f. exec., 25+ for luxury mod. penthouse, own room, £35 p.w. 373 2731, eves.

SW11. Professional girl share flat with 3 others. Immediately for August. £15 p.w. 228 8747.

SLOANE ST., male, 21+, to share flat (with 4 others), own room. 271 pcm. 235 7768 after 5 p.m.

PROF. MAN, (23), seeks flat share in London. Sensible rent. Christopher Hudson, 727 2321 (office hours).

W1. Girl, 25+, own large room. £82 pcm. 486 7420.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd., sharing family homes, temp. summer vacancies—589 5491.

SHARE-A-FLAT for profs. 175 Piccadilly. No charge to landlords. 493 1265. Also B & B.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

BELGRAVIA, single room in creative and aesthetic environment. £25 p.w. inc. Tel.: 235 0376, ring 1.30-3.45 p.m. and eves. from 5.30 p.m.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Nice flat. Own room. £30 p.w.—499 1416.

CHELSEA.—Newly decorated flat to share with owner. £40 p.w. Tel. 01-351 3234.

MAYFAIR.—Quiet room, breakfast and use T.V. lounge. Suit prof. person. £35 p.w.—01-629 0896.

W.8.—2 prof. people. Own rooms in luxury mansion flat. £100 p.c.m. Phone: 839 1101 (daytime).

SHARE COTTAGE, ½ hour from W.1. 25+ own room. 499 2672 or 941 2468.

DOUBLE ROOM for single person share. House, South Woodford. £20 p.w. 989 0397.

RENTALS

LUXURY FLAT IN HAMPSTEAD

Newly decorated and furnished, 2nd floor, in prestige residence, best part Hampstead, NW3, to let. 2 bedrooms, 1 recept. 1 dining room, 1 study, bath, shower room, 2 wcs. Splendid views. All luxury amenities. Company let only. No children. Minimum 1 year let. £180 pw. NO AGENTS.

Phone 794 7346

SPARSELY FURNISHED family house in Chelsea. 4-5 beds, 2 receptions, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, arranged on 4 floors with garden. Available immediately for long let. Apply Landway Securities. 235 0026.

LEEDS CASTLE may not be available for letting, but splendidly equipped properties in prestigious private residential area in N.E. Surrey and N.W. Kent certainly are. For details contact Stewart Klitz and Company. 01-688 1161.

GATWICK easy commuting 40 mins. London: 4-bedroomed modern detached house with 2 recepts. 2 baths, double garage. Garden. Fully furn. incl. dishwasher. £300 p.c.m.—Tel. (0293) 21677.

UNFURNISHED 4 bed family house in Muswell Hill, close shops. Smartly decorated with modern equipped kitchen. Recommended at £100 p.w. Long let. Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

UNIQUE situation on river, close City. New 3 bed. 2 bath furnished house. Garage. C.H. To let 6 mths from August 7. £65 p.w. References required. Call 515 0234.

REGENT'S PARK NW1—Exceptional flat in prestige block overlooking park: 3 beds, 2 baths, sep wc; large double recep room; garage. Avail immed.—Apply Landway Securities. 235 0026.

PIMLICO, S.W.1.—Charming, well-furnished (1-bedroom Flat, available 3-6 months. Recommended at £60 p.w.—Around Town Flats. 01-229 9966.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE, close Heath. Delightful 2 roomed ground floor flat. Only £67 for long let. Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

ENNISMORE GARDENS.—Ground-floor flat: 2 dbl. beds., large recept., k. & b. 6 months max. £120-£150 p.w.—Lurot Brand. 01-581 0255.

WANTED.—Prof. couple seek rural home.—Andrew Castle, 445 0286 (day); 0259 29716 (evening).

REDCLIFFE SQUARE, SW10.—Most attractive spacious 2 bed. flat, long let. £150 p.w. At home in London: 01-581 2216.

LARGE MEWS HOUSE with garage, W.11. 4 beds, 2 baths, open-plan recept. American fit. kit. c.h. Small patio. £150 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0187.

HAMPSTEAD.—1 dble. bedroom, large recept., k. & b. c.h. £75 p.w.—Helen Watson & Co. 656 3558.

HEYCOCK & CO of 10 Beauchamp Place, SW3, will help you find or let your flat or house. Please ring 01-584 6863.

HAMPSTEAD by Heath 3 bed, 1 bath, 1 reception room, £115 p.w. long let. C & L. 493 9941.

SHEPHERDS BUSH. Delightful architect designed 3 bedroomed (sleep 4 poss.) garden flat. £?? inc. heating and electricity. ... Phone 567 1985.

VISITING ACADEMICS. We have furnished flats—easy access to British Museum. Helen Watson & Co. 637 4096.

W.1. Quality period furnished flat accommodates 3, very large recept., k. & b. Only £70 p.w. Hunters, 837 7365.

WALPOLE STREET, S.W.3.—Very attractive and nicely furnished dble bedroom flat. Large recept., k. and b. C.H. C.H.W. Incl. Avail. now. 6-12 months. £85 p.w.—Willett. 730 3435.

WANT TO RENT a Shop for Antiques in the business quarters. Please send details to Ms Schwer, Prapanca Raya 111, Jakarta, Indonesia. Brokers accepted.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1.—1/3 bed-room flats, colour TV, short lets, from £100 p.w. 262 2288.

ATTRACTIVE garden flat, Holland Park. Beautifully furnished, 1 dble bed., large sitting room, kitchen and bathroom. Very close all amenities. £80 p.w. Must let quickly. Tel. 221 2018.

RENTALS

George Knight & Partners
9 HEATH ST., NW3 6TP
Telephone 01-794 1125
Mortgages 01-794 ????

MARBLE ARCH. Situated just opposite the well known "Victoria" Pub, is this bright, freshly decorated flat with own terrace. It is avail. from 1st August, for a long let, at £130 p.w., to incl. C.H. & C.H.W. and provides living/dining room 28ft. x 16ft., two double bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen and bathroom with suite in Avocado, tastefully furnished throughout and completely equipped.

GOLDERS GREEN. A detached house with pleasant garden for summer days—when they come! Large hall with double doors to dining room (table to seat ten), well proportioned living room, two double and two single bedrooms, bathroom, shower room and good kitchen with separate breakfast room. Full C.H. Garage. Avail. now for min. six months, at £130 p.w.

We can recommend many other outstanding flats and houses all of which we have seen.

THINK CLAIRE MARIE WHEN THINKING OF ACCOMMODATION

bedsit—flat—house or just a room

CLAIRE MARIE ASSOCIATES

Call in personally to the 2nd floor, 80 Chancery Lane Monday to Friday 9-5.30, or phone for appointment.

404 5738/9

Reliable and helpful

LANCASTER CLOSE, W.2.

Furnished in modern style, 3rd flr. flat in purpose blt. block. 2 dble. beds., 1 bath., recept./dining, kit. Lift. Porterage, etc. Avail. now. £100 per wk.

LANARK ROAD, W.9.

Attract. furnished house with 3 beds., bath. & shwr. rm. en-suite, recept., dining, study, lge. kit./bkfst. area, utility, Patio/Gdn. Close shops. u'grnd. Avail. immed. for 18 mths. £150 per wk.

CHESTERTONS
01-286 4811

HOLLAND PARK, W.11

Spacious family house. 3 beds. 2 baths. double recept., large kit with breakfast area. Garden. CH/CHW. Available immediately. £80 per week.

KENSINGTON, W.8

Excellent spacious town house. Available immediately to September. 4 beds, 3 baths, double recept. large kit. First class decor and furnishings. £200 per week.

CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

Family going overseas for 18 months commencing Oct. seek another family who will look after their beautiful house and furniture with the utmost care while they are away. 4/5 bedroomed house is situated in idyllic parkland in Nottinghamshire. Nominal rent £60 p.w. inc. Preferably no small children. Apply Mr. Sharp, Nottingham 384620.

HOLLAND PARK

Modern 5 bed family house in private garden square, ideal for young children, lease until March, 1979, at £105 p.w., probably renewable. Unfurnished but well fitted, inc. C & C. Premium £1,500.

Telephone
JOHN D. WOOD
160 Kensington Church St., W.8
01-727 0705

PIMLICO

Superb well-furnished house. 3 beds, 3 baths (1 en suite), balcony, large reception room, dining room, well-fitted kitchen, cloakroom. Available now for long let. £150 pw.

Carrie Martin, 351 2144

LONDON REAL ESTATE

VERY LUXURIOUS FLAT IN SW1 2 double beds, 2 lounge, 2 baths, kitchen. Available now.

629 6910 or 499 5306

ARE YOU A HUNTER? Ferrier & Davies, one of London's least pompous agents will get you a furnished flat, or house in 24 hours—almost, if you are a Grade A (perfect) tenant.—584 3232.

ARTIST seeks Private S/C Flat in which to live and work, hence 2 rooms. Not messy or noisy. SW London pref. or consider out up to 60 miles. Must be cheap. 870 3641.

GOLDERS GREEN, NW11. Furn. det. 5 beds, 2 recept., k. & 2b + 2w.c., utility room, large garage, garden, gas c.h. close station, shops, etc. £160 p.w. exc. 302 9963.

WANTED.—Good furnished properties for good tenants (overseas academics companies, etc.), central suburban: 6 months 1 year or longer. £35-£300 p.w.—Birch & Co., 01-935 0117 (any time).

REGENT'S PARK.—Superb 4th floor Flat with views over park. 3 beds, 2 baths, large double recept., American kit./diner. Long let.—Plaza Est. 584 4372.

PUTNEY, S.W.15.—Terrific value. 3-bedroom Maisonette with super garden. Avail on long let (only £80 p.w.)—Around Town Flats. 01-229 9966.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Marylebone, Primrose Hill areas. Diplomatic family require house or large flat with garden for 1 yr. Excellent refs.—Cavendish Consultants. 289 5170.

BEAUCHAMP ESTATES urgently require luxury furnished flats/houses for their International Executives, Bankers and Diplomats. £45-£450 p.w. Contact us now on: 01-493 4407.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND Hampstead have a variety of 1-5 beds. flats and houses avail. for periods 6 mths.-3 yrs. in the following areas: Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, Primrose Hill, Swiss Cottage, Hampstead, Maida Vale, Belsize Park, Highgate, Golders Green, Finchley. £65-£400p.w. Please phone 722 4450 or call in and see us at our office, 13/15 College Crescent, N.W.3.

FLAT/HOUSE wanted on loan. Ex-regular Army Officer, member of Lincoln's Inn, coming to London in September to read for the Bar Final Examination seeks accommodation for himself, his wife and child in the central London area and would be willing to look after a property for an owner going abroad for the approximate period September 1978-July 1979. Excellent references available. Telephone 0665 3608 after 6.30 p.m.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND Park Lane have a variety of 1-5 bed. flats and houses avail. for period 6 mths.-... yrs. in the following areas: Mayfair, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, Hyde Park, Kensington, Chelsea, Victoria. £75-£400 p.w. Please phone 499 0913 or call in and see us at our office at The London Hilton Hotel.

WEST END.—Bright, well furnished flat in superior position nr. Regents Park and Selfridges. 3 dble bedrms, kitchen/dinner, 1 recept., dining room, 2 bathrms., c.h. Min. 3 months. Suitable Embassy or Company. Agents retained. £90 p.w. 486 4569 (10.30-2.30 p.m.) or 794 5050 (eves.).

HAMPSTEAD.—3 rooms, k. & b., TV, Gdn. Visitors. £60 p.w.—435 6777.

...new, 2 double bedrooms, lounge, k. & b. £110 p.w. all in. Short let—435 0130.

BROMPTON SQ. and York St., W.1. 1 bed s/c furn. flats. £80 p.w. 491 7017.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Luxury flat for 2. £95 p.w. Ring 589 7426. Available now.

OAK beamed cottage, 30 mins London. £35 p.w. Haslemere 2208.

(continued on page 27)



Country property

BIDWELLS Trumpington Road Cambridge CB2 2LD
chartered surveyors Telephone: Trumpington (022-021) 3391

AYOT ST. PETER
HERTFORDSHIRE
LONDON 26 MILES

A LISTED MANSION DATING FROM 1615

Incorporating superb linenfold panelling and Minstrels' Gallery

5 Reception Rooms — 3 Bedroom Suites
7 Further Bedrooms — With 4 Bathrooms
3 Bedroomed Annexe and 4 Cottages — Stable Courtyard
Hard Tennis Court — Heated Pool — 800 Metre Airstrip

ALL IN TRULY BEAUTIFUL AND SECLUDED GROUNDS

With either 21 or 116 Acres

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

MAXEY VILLAGE
(8 miles north of Peterborough)

Charming, stone built country residence, fully modernised. 4 bed., 3 recep., utility room, playroom, cloakroom, shower room, well designed mod. kit. Dble. garage. Oil fired C.H. Approx. ¾ acre garden incl. heated swimming pool.

£48,500 (or offers).

Phone Neish after 5.30 p.m. MARKET DEEPING 344714.

OXTED, SURREY (London 22 miles). 4 beds, bath, shower room, 3 rec., kitchen-breakfast rm., utility rm. C.H. Garaging for 2. About 1 acre. Freehold. Offers in region of £74,000.—Ibbett, Mosely, Card. & Co., Oxted 2241.

GEORGE IV HOUSE, Central Lyme Regis. 3 rec., 5 bedrooms, verandah. View of all Lyme Bay. ½ acre tree garden. £49,500.—Lawrence, Lyme Regis 2153.



London & Suburban property

HAMPSTEAD, NW3

¼ mile Heath, well situated shopping, transport, etc., typical well built Victorian semi-detached, fully modernised, gas fired c.h., very comfortable, practical family house: 5 very good beds., 2 baths., 1 en suite, 2 attractive communicating living rooms opening to patio and small lawn, beautifully equipped custom made kitchen breakfast/morning room, all in pine and ample cupboards, small nice front and rear gardens, plenty of light and sun (when around!), garage. Freehold to include all fixtures, carpets and curtains.

£79,500. No Agents
Phone 935 6750 (10.30-4.0) or 794 4950 (after 6.30).

May and Company
Est. 1920

Mews in a Million

Film producers' award-winning rebuilt house off Portobello Road. 3 beds, open plan recep., fully fitted kitchen, roof terrace, gas c.h., carpets. An unusual house of real character. Freehold £49,500. View today.

302 Fulham Road, S.W.10
352 9431

DO YOU OWN A HOUSE OR FLAT?

Do you want to sell it? Or do you want to buy? LOOK NO FURTHER: We have a ready made market seeking and selling flats and house all over the country. For the best price for your property and first-class service contact:

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48 Mount Street (third floor) Mayfair, London W1
Telex 299153

EALING TOWN HOUSE

3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen, car garden. 20ft lounge, near station and schools. Lease 110 years. £35,000.

997 6159

CHESSINGTON
SURREY

Delightful 4-year-old town house in an exclusive block of three, in this most sought after area with easy access to London.

3/4 bedrooms, "L"-shaped reception with hatchway to fitted kitchen/dining room, bath., 2 w.cs. utility room with plumbing for washing machine, integral garage, gas C.H. and decorated to a high standard. 120 ft. rear gdn. with a "bit of everything": vegetables, roses, lawn, etc. To include fitted carpets. It's only £36,000 for the freehold. For an appointment to view, please telephone today

01-397 9842

PUTNEY.—A superb spacious semi-detached house in immaculate order throughout with gas C.H., rear garden 90ft. potential for flats as well as residence. 3 reception rooms, kit/en breakfast room, 2 shower rooms, bathroom, 5 bedrooms, £43,500 freehold. Ellis Copp, 788 4535.

W.1. Garden Sq. Fine period hse. with large rooms, 4 recept. 5 beds., 3 baths., plus s.c flat, 2 rooms, k. & b. Patio. Long-lease. £107,500. Birchall & Co. 493 1677.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3. Situated in an elevated position with unparalleled views, a contemporary styled architect designed detached residence flooded with light and space. The property was constructed in 1958 by the present vendors. Comprising 3 receptions, 5 bedrooms, fitted kitchen, 1 en suite bathroom w.c., 1 shower room/w.c., gas C.H., double glazing, sun terrace, car port, beautiful gardens to front and rear. Freehold £165,000 Druce & Co. 453 9851.

KEW.—3/4 beds., Ennerdale Rd. retreat. £39,500. Anster: 940 7676.

COUNTRY FLATS

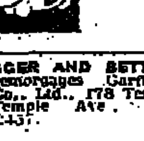
GEORGIAN EDINBURGH UPPER FLAT

Spacious, quiet, comfort. 2 large receps., 4 dble. bedrooms, splendid breakfast rm./kit., 2 baths. Gas c.h.

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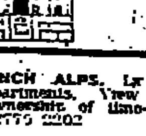
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Bernard Levin

Who will stop the dirty work at the Crossroads?

I am not normally much of a one for Days of Prayer, whether designed to end droughts or to soften the hearts of tyrants; I am always too conscious of what Beethoven scribbled beneath the exercise submitted to him by one of his pupils, who had piously written "Finished, with God's help" at the end: "Man, help thyself".

All the same, the prayers of the free world that are invited for Sunday next, July 30, which will match those being offered on the spot at a place in South Africa with the almost unbelievably apposite name of Crossroads, seem to me well justified. For what is to happen at Crossroads if it is not stopped either by prayer or by the pressure of outside opinion, sums up, symbolizes, reflects and adds to the catalogue of cruelty and selfishness for which South Africa has been responsible with what is perhaps the vilest of all her policies, the one that goes under the euphemism of "resettlement".

This is the practice of descending upon a place where Africans live, *throwing them* out of their dwellings (in rural areas also stealing their livestock), *bulldozing* the area, and deporting the population either to remote and infertile areas, called—with a foul jocularity that recalls the sign over the gate of Auschwitz, "Arbeit macht frei" — homelands (many, if not most, of the Africans thus removed have never seen, let alone lived in and come from, the "homelands"), or to the strictly controlled "townships" that provide white South Africa with cheap black labour.

The present South African regime has been responsible, since it came to power, for the forcible removal, in this fashion, of more than *two million* human beings, among whom the rate of hunger, disease or death has been appallingly high (for a detailed account of the consequences, see Cosmas Desmond's *The Discarded People*). And now it is to happen at the shanty-town called Crossroads, which is near Cape Town.

Crossroads is in many ways (though not, as we shall see, in all) typical of many such settlements in South Africa. It originated, ironically enough, in official South African action; the inhabitants of a number of smaller camps in the area were rounded up early in 1975 and dumped there, being told they could build themselves homes. Crossroads has since grown through accretions from Africans unable to find anywhere *else to live near a city and* facing starvation in their "homelands", and also from *those who refuse to accept the* separation of families involved in the South African policy of granting *residence permits* only to an African man or woman with a job and insisting that the rest of the family live elsewhere.

The authorities soon realized that they had made a mistake in creating Crossroads, and harassment of the inhabitants began within a few months of its foundation. As early as May 1975, there were arrests on grounds such as "introducing" or "harbouring" wives and children (a criminal offence for blacks in South Africa). A group of concerned individuals, white as well as black, organized legal defence for the persecuted, with some striking successes, notably that of a woman who proved that she had been officially *told* to go and live in Crossroads, and who, though convicted, won an appeal. But after a suitable pause the policy continued and was intensified; orders were obtained for the deportation of some of the Crossroads dwellers, and these were carried out by force, an added South African *refinement* being the immediate destruction of the shacks of those deported, together with *all* their belongings.

Again, some legal successes slowed the action, and eventually the authorities realized that, even the emasculated South African courts could not be relied on to do the government's political bidding in *defiance of the law. So legislation* was introduced to remove the administrative decisions of *the authorities from the ambit* of the existing law and to make it impossible for the *deportations* to be resisted; the new legislation was made retroactive (hallo there, Messrs Callaghan, Healey and Barnett—I hope you enjoy the company in the boat you were rowing the other day with your own retroactive tax-legislation!), so as to nullify the *earlier* legal decisions.

Now for the way in which Crossroads differs from many



such shanty-towns in South Africa. An exhaustively detailed investigation there, carried out by a research unit of Cape Town University, found that, so far from Crossroads being the hazard to health, safety and order that the government had been insisting, it is a stable, law-abiding and well-administered (*self*-administered) community. Religious observance, family cohesiveness, self-help education flourish there; crime and drunkenness do not—indeed, their incidence is lower than in the officially approved African townships. In other words, the government has no valid reason for wanting to destroy Crossroads and deport the population (now about 20,000); ideology and spite are the only springs of its action. (And, incidentally, the same investigation showed that Crossroads could be converted into a stable and self-supporting area with an expenditure very considerably *less* than the destruction and *deportations would* involve.)

The authorities bided their time, partly because of growing criticism both inside and outside South Africa and partly because even the new *legislation proved to contain* loopholes, through which courageous judges allowed *Africans to succeed in* establishing their rights. But gradually, the government closed in, its action preceded by a whipped-up campaign against the dangers and illegalities involved in shanty-towns all over the country.

The campaign included *various typically South African* incidents. In February 1977, for instance, the Minister of *Community Development*, Marius Steyn (a man apparently cast in the same *mould as South Africa's* Minister of Justice, Kruger), announced that in Modderdam (another shanty-town) the squatters' shacks would *not* be demolished; in August the same year they were. Raids, arrests and other harassments were intensified, the new legislation being more and more extensively (and successfully) used.

By the beginning of this year, various officials and departments had announced the government's firm intention of destroying this healthy and decent community. That the action is near is suggested by the fact that three weeks ago Mr Rommel Roberts, the "coloured" South African who has been instrumental in organizing the International Day of Prayer (he is a full-time church worker) was arrested.

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Geoffrey Smith

Why parliamentary reformers should heed the American experien

Just before Parliament rises for the summer recess next week there will be an event which, *only* not sound particularly exciting *but which might* and certainly ought to be of some importance in British parliamentary *history*. The House of Commons Select Committee on Procedure will be publishing its *report*, which is confidently expected to recommend a comprehensive system of select committees *to cover the whole range* of government activity.

It does not follow that the proposals will automatically be put into effect. There will be too much resistance from ministers and shadow ministers, who fear that their power would be curbed, from parliamentary romanticists who do not want attention to be diverted from the floor of the chamber, from those who suspect that party loyalties would be diminished, from those who do not relish the prospect of more parliamentary work and from those who simply believe that Westminster is one institution in the national life that is in no need of an overhaul. But one of the curious and heartening features of all the talk about constitutional change in the past few years has been the growing awareness of the case for parliamentary reform.

As the power and activities of government have increased, Parliament has failed to adapt to keep pace. Consequently, Parliament is failing to perform its historic function of scrutinizing the policies and work of the executive. Except in the rare circumstances of a minority government, it does not have the effective power to thwart the will of ministers; and it seldom has the information and knowledge of available options to exercise what power it has constructively.

The most favoured remedy is to have a system of select committees which could specialize in particular policy areas and develop an active dialogue with both ministers and civil servants in which information could be extracted and ideas exchanged in more depth than is customary in the interplay of debate across the floor of the House. But Westminster already has a collection of committees, even if it would be an unwarranted compliment to describe this as a structure. There are the standing committees which process legislation; the Public Accounts Committee, which examines the propriety and efficiency of public expenditure, but not the policy judgments involved; the Expenditure Committee, whose sub-committees may consider any aspect of expenditure programmes within their field; and various select committees covering particular subjects.

But altogether these arrangements have failed to give Parliament effective authority. The need therefore is not simply to have more committees, but committees that will be equipped to do the job. What are the necessary conditions for a successful committee system? It would be strange if there were no lessons to be drawn from the United States where there is both the strongest legislature and the most highly advanced committee system, though this does not mean that there is any case for seeking simply to plant the American structure in British soil. The conditions are too different. Committees flourish in the United States Congress under the separation of powers between Congress and the Presidency and with weak party discipline. Neither of these circumstances will apply in Britain whatever might be done about committees.

It would still be necessary for a government to command the confidence of the House of Commons in order to survive. Paradoxically, that will always be likely to impose restraint on the House. It must sustain some government if there are not to be perpetual elections, and that requirement must in practice limit the extent to which the Commons can impede the Government's legislative programme. No such inhibition applies to Congress which, under the separation of powers, has no obligation to sustain an executive and not infrequently finds itself confronting a President of the rival party. Consequently there is not the same need for party discipline in Congress—though that is not the only reason why it is so much weaker in the United States—whereas the House of Commons must always be organized to provide at least the necessary minimum of support for the government.

The most that one could therefore reasonably expect from reforming the procedures of Parliament would be an adjustment of the balance so that the legislature might more rigorously scrutinize the policy and operations of the executive —in other words, might exercise in practice rather more of the responsibilities that are ascribed to it in theory.

That would still be well worthwhile. What particularly strikes a British observer in Washington is the extent to which the American decision-making process is political where in Britain it is administrative. In Britain politicians wonder whether a proposal will get through the administrative network, that complex world that is hidden from public view of Cabinet committees, inter-departmental committees of officials, and dialogues within individual departments between ministers and their civil servants.

In the United States administrators wonder whether a proposal will survive the political hazards. The power of Congress to determine whether the policy of just about any department will ever be put into effect brings the politicians on to the centre of the stage in a sense that they are not in Britain.

This quality of the American system must be attributed principally to the separation of powers, but the authority of Congress is enhanced by the existence of strong committees. The dispersal of power—even when it was dispersed among only a small handful of committee chairmen—makes it very difficult to obtain Congressional support across the whole range of policy through an alliance with one or two men. So power is dispersed among politicians who depend more on themselves and less on their party for re-election than does any MP. This affects conduct within the legislature in two ways. It means that each individual is an independent politician in his own right who cannot be pushed around by the party managers and it gives the legislature a collective assurance.

But what kind of committee does American experience suggest for Britain? The key question is what powers they should have. A case can be made for giving them nothing more than the capacity to command public attention. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress has over the years made a notable contribution to the economic debate in the United States without having any legislative or financial authority: and the occasions that most people associate with the might of Congress have been those dramatic hearings, usually in front of the television cameras, when members of a major committee have been conducting their investigations.

Men as different in their styles and objectives as Senator Joe McCarthy and Senator William Fulbright showed how formidable the power of publicity can be. The McCarthy hearings were a deplorable aberration. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on Vietnam are still widely regarded as one of the most potent and laudable exercises of Congressional influence.

Yet when those who proclaim that publicity is sovereign and sufficient point to the experience of Congressional committees without formal powers they are referring to the exception not the rule. Whenever a Bill is introduced into either the House of Representatives or the Senate it is assigned to the appropriate committee which examines it in principle and in detail before reporting it to the floor of the chamber. Although there are means of extracting a Bill that is stuck in a committee, committees are able in effect to veto legislation or to amend it drastically if they wish.

Financial control is applied by the processes of authorization and appropriation. For each governmental programme a sum is authorized—on the recommendation of the relevant subject committee—which sets the ceiling for public expenditure in that category. Subsequently an amount is appropriated, on the recommendation of the relevant sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, which is intended to specify what actually shall be spent.

The new budget process which came into operation under the Budget Control and Impoundment Act of 1974 has further strengthened the discipline over public spending that Congress is able to exercise through its committees. So most Congressional committees have effective powers in both the legislative and financial fields.

Nor do all of the committees without powers have the influence of the Joint Economic Committee, and even the JEC owes much of its impact to the fact that it operates within a system where committees do have powers. All the members of the JEC also sit on committees that are able to determine whether and in what form legislation shall be sent to the floor of the chamber and how money shall be spent.

Members of the JEC take with them the information and ideas they have gleaned from their service on it. Its findings are read by members of these committees that do have power in the economic field. In order to judge the role and importance of the JEC it is necessary to recognize that its function is to permeate the thinking of other committees. In no way can American experience be an argument for denying select committees of the House of Commons the powers that would command the respect of the executive.

There is another feature of Congressional committees, however, that is both a warning and an example for British reformers. Every Congressional committee has a profusion of staff. This is a comparatively recent development. At the end of the Second World War committees had no permanent staff, beyo
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LISBON DIARY

Portugal has to show she is part of Europe

In a trice Portugal's African dimension has gone. True, there are jacarandas and bougainvilleas in flower this month all over Lisbon; but they are about the only reminders of the Dark Continent, provided you exclude the nostalgia which possibly abides in the breasts of the half million refugees who fled from Angola and Mozambique at, or soon after, those countries' independence.

However, local diplomats still complain that, though her African empire is a thing of the past, the pace and inefficiency of Portugal's Government is still decidedly African —or should we at least say "un-European"?

So centuries of maritime significance and proud, if not very purposeful imperialism, have passed from Lisbon for ever. But what has replaced them? Somehow Portugal has to convince herself and her neighbours of West Europe that she wholeheartedly belongs there too.

Somehow President Eanes, sitting uneasily in the chair from which Salazar ruled his empire for 36 unbending years, has to show that Portugal has put Africa behind her. It took one revolution to leave Africa; will there have to be another to get into Europe? Each change is hard for a country discomforted by change.

Take politics. This is now Portugal's second political *crisis of constitutional* government, which has resulted in the prime Minister's departure from office. The institutions are still saplings by European standards. More immediate political memories have a decidedly African flavour.

It was only three years ago that Portugal had an army and navy subverted by left-wingers, tramping and trumpeting about the country setting up a revolutionary council, people's soviets, and all the paraphernalia of a Nasserist revolution. It was nipped in the bud, but only just.

Political power in Portugal, *as in most of Africa, seemed as* though it was going to grow out of the barrel of a gun. But the important task for the armed forces now that they are back in their barracks is to forget their African habits and to become Europeanized.

Frigates sought from Britain

Hence the desire to buy frigates from Britain for Portugal's Nato duties. Hence the creation of a Nato brigade sorely in need of modern equipment instead of the counter-guerrilla scales with which it fought in Africa. Hence the system whereby perhaps as many as 800 officers are kept *rusticating on full pay because* they are thought to be too political—right or left—to rejoin *the active list.*

If an army and navy can be so subverted, so recently and *so suddenly, why not again,* I asked Mario Soares in an interview for *The Times*. He was confident: "It is *obviously important* that all units in the country subordinate themselves *to the civil power, like every* other Nato army."



But how do they recognize that Nato is first priority? "Because we say so. I know what the balance is in the armed forces and I know that this emphasis on our membership to Nato is being a great help."

Yet doubts remain. Officers make it clear that the army and the navy find it hard to perceive any reality to a Nato-type threat. The threat, they say, is still from the left within their country and, for that matter, within their own ranks. *They are watching the political* situation with concern. They could grow fidgety. And there are still signs that the leftists in the military will not lie down for long even if they did fail to win control in 1975.

For instance, Admiral Sotto Cruz, the Chief of Naval Staff, recently had rather a shock when he read the published list of officers who had received honours from him. At the bottom of the list it contained the names of several officers who were known to be Com*munist sympathizers*. They were certainly not on the list when he signed it. They had been added afterwards. Somebody in the navy is clearly unrepentant.

The point is not lost on Portugal's Nato allies. For all her keenness to enter the European fold, the near loss of Portgual to the Communists in 1975 still haunts allied intelligence officers.

It is an open secret that the Portuguese Ministry of Defence is excluded from the distribution list of Nato intelligence reports. The Portuguese have been cleared for a classification of up to "Nato Confidential" —about enough to give them the telephone list in Whitehall's Ministry of Defence. Once off the list, it takes a long time to get back on.

Graffiti recall 1975 threats

And what of the Communists? Have they given up because they misjudged it in 1975? Lisbon's fine white buildings are a mosaic of political graffiti, mostly of the hammer and sickle variety. Apparently they are to be cleaned up. But while they remain they remind *the bourgeoisie of the immi*nent collapse of society which threatened them in 1975, with *the radio encouraging people* to inform on their neighbours, and a general impression of gathering lawlessness.

"All during 1975 it was very alarming because the Communists dominated the apparatus until September of that year," says Soares. He should know, since he just managed to survive as a minister through all those provisional governments before winning power in the ballot box against the wishes of the real left in the Communist Party and their friends *in the armed forces.*

"The Communists now see that they cannot fight, so they try to visualize forming a popular front until they have regained the force to put all Socialists in concentration camps and then cut their heads off. He roars with laughter at the thought. "Now I am held up as a great democrat and anti-fascist because it is convenient for them to do so. They were not talking like that in 1975!"

Strong words from a man who is widely suspected of having a secret pact with the Communists—which suspicion, *indeed, lies* at the heart of the coalition crisis which was already looming up on him *when we spoke.*

It is said that the Communists have agreed not to use *their trade union power to pro*test *against* Soares's austere economic policies, in exchange *for his going slow* with an agricultural policy designed to break up the Communist-led *collective farms and to replace* them with a combination of smaller private estates and *manageable cooperatives.*

Soares hotly denies the pact: "In some places we have had *to use military force to re*acquire control from the militants. The Communists do not *want us to take back any* territory for the landlord. It is unlikely we would h
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TIMES PAST
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ICTIM, NOT A HERO

rnational campaign is ounted by socialists and sts to persuade the Rus- rehabilitate Nikolai , a close colleague of and Stalin who was after a rigged show trial ow in 1938. The Italian ist Party has given free ts publications to write subject, and Signor er has received an om Bukharin's son, who the Soviet Union. In where a number of MPs have given their s, the campaign is being ted by the Bertrand eace Foundation. There ver, a curious silence e French Communist ich thereby aligns itself scow on this issue.

less surprising when it that the French com- were influential in per- Mr Khrushchev not to ate Bukharin in 1958. it has been shed on the in a letter to the Russell Foundation Zhores Medvedev, the iochemist now living in He says that Mr Khrush- anted to rehabilitate but was opposed by Mr who alerted west Euro- mmunist leaders. The supported rehabilitation horez, the French leader, would greatly add to the membership caused by garian uprising two years "These arguments ed us", said Mr hev.

does all this matter First of all it is reveal- Moscow cannot bring itself to revise the verdict of a trial which everyone knows to have been rigged and which took place forty years ago. It shows the degree of immobility which has now settled over Moscow and the fear which the leadership has of permitting any further admissions that the party is not infallible. It shows that the regime is still determined to resist that serious re-examination of its past which is one of the prerequisites of regeneration in the future. It may also be an ominous sign that the creeping rehabilitation of Stalin which has been under way for many years is to be allowed to continue. To say that Bukharin was guilty is to imply that Stalin was not.

This is why the issue appeals so much to western communists who wish to show that they have broken with Stalinism and with Moscow. It gives the Eurocommunists another stick with which to beat the Russians. The Italians insist that they are not defending the ideas of Bukharin but the right of communists to discuss different ideas and their duty to face the past crimes of the movement. "To favour, in the spirit of truth, a rational investigation of the events of the past is part of our struggle against all forms of intolerance and dogmatism", says Signor Paolo Spriano, the communist historian.

So far so good. But it is only a short step from here to a rehabilitation of the character of Bukharin. He is a tempting figure for those who wish to argue that communism went wrong not because there was anything wrong with its thinking but merely because it fell into the hands of Stalin. Bukharin easily becomes the legendary lost leader, the humane moderate, the man who wanted to move slowly, avoiding the horrors of forced collectivization and industrialization; in short, an early Eurocommunist.

If the campaign falls for this it will merely be substituting one myth for another. It is true that Bukharin was in some ways a nicer and gentler man than Stalin and other colleagues, and he did argue against forcing the pace of industrialization. E. H. Carr called him "gentle and lovable" and said he wore "the halo of innocence". He liked birds and animals. But he was a convinced revolutionary who opposed the treaty with Germany because he wanted to spread revolution throughout Europe. He was Stalin's right-hand man until 1928 and continued to serve him with considerable deference for many years thereafter. He had good words for the abominable secret police. He was also a weak and unstable character, a brilliant writer but a poor politician who fought little for moderation and lost anyway. If his case can be used to prove anything about communism it is simply that communists who are not quite nasty enough are liable to be beaten by those who are. He should be rehabilitated because the trial was fraudulent. He should also be rehabilitated because Stalin's ghost will rule until he is. But he cannot be used as a means to rehabilitate communism itself.

EITS ARE BETTER THAN LOSSES

ationalized industries, ially a target for the right aturally sees them as the is of free enterprise, are the novel position of laboured also by the left. usation, inevitably selec- ause of the widely vary- ncial results which have ned in, is that they are g in "state capitalism". of the argument is that lustries—British Gas and Office are seen as the offenders—are being d more by the urge for n by the duty to provide r reasonable cost.

a superficially seductive it if one starts from left- sumptions. For example, re these industries able? If they are able to ate large profits over an d period and relieve ves of the need to rely lic money—through the Loans Fund—do they ereby effectively loose ves from the control of political masters? The ofitable they become the eedom they have, and the not want them to have edom.

h Gas is the state industry nost of those who sound s have chosen as their example. In 1977-78 it record profit of £180m, ix times its previous best (£32m in 1976-77) and these profits were struck, in both years, after an additional depreciation provision to cover the cost of replacing its assets at today's prices. (Many state industries still compute depreciation in historic cost terms.)

Those who believe the nationalized industries are chaneing their status vis-à-vis the Government and the consumer interpret this not as prudent housekeeping (new assets are after all paid with today's money, not yesterday's) but as a piece of sleight-of-hand intended to disguise even higher, and by their definition, excessive, profits. Yet of course, from the taxpayer's point of view it is thoroughly desirable that public industry should be able to finance as much as possible of its own investment.

The Post Office, because of its intimate relationship with the public, has come under similar scrutiny. On the face of it the corporation is awash with profit, having reported itself £368m in the black in the twelve months to March 31, 1978. But is it? The Government and the corporation had already agreed a financial target for the telecommunications business — which contributes the lion's share of profit— for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79. The Post Office was to aim for 6 per cent a year on mean net assets revalued to replacement cost. In the event the profit for 1977-78 was a return of 6.1 per cent. Considering the need for investment that may in fact be too low a return

When examined dispassionately the state industries seem to be doing broadly the task they have been set: providing a service at reasonable cost while making provision for the future. The Government, in its White Paper on nationalized industries earlier this year, underlined the importance of financial targets as a means to making nationalized industries *strive towards efficiency*. The state industries can hardly be blamed for doing just that.

There are, however, two questions that remain. Because they are monopolies or near monopolies public corporations can make profits—in themselves a good thing—without necessarily being either efficient or providing a good service. International comparisons of service are difficult to make, and would vary from industry to industry. International comparisons of productivity are not favourable. Those industries should therefore be complimented for making profits, but profits should not be regarded as a conclusive proof that they are achieving what they ought to.

ING THE EMBARGO ON TURKEY

ired States Senate's deci- lift the embargo on arms Turkey should be wel- for two reasons. First, it that President Carter is weak a leader in foreign as he is sometimes In spite of his personal Congressional experience, aking good his election being able to work with s, at least on foreign But this has not meant, as etimes appeared during tion campaign, that Con- would be left to make policy and the Adminis- reduced to carrying it

the contrary, on three oreign policy issues—the Canal, the Saudi arms and now the Turkish o—the Administration en a clear position which was far from enjoying essary Congressional sup- id by patient and insistent ion Congress has been round. Some concessions een made, but in each essence of the policy has reserved. Similarly, the stration has now been head off a move to wrest of Rhodesia policy away What will no doubt be , since it impinges much directly on domestic poli- to deliver Congress on dertakings given at Bonn nergy policy.

second reason why the on the Turkish embargo be welcomed is that both and in substance it prob- represents the most con- e approach available to the United States at present in dealing with the intractable Cyprus problem. The embargo has done a good deal of damage to Nato, and would do more if it were continued. It has clearly *not solved the Cyprus problem*, and even those who wanted it maintained were far from sanguine that it would bring a solution in the foreseeable future. On the other hand it has undoubtedly put some pressure on the Turks, and probably does account (though they would deny it) for at least some of the anxiety to be seen as genuine seekers for a peaceful solution of the conflict which they have shown in recent months. By lifting the embargo Congress shows some appreciation of that and creates a friendlier atmosphere for further talks with Turkey, while by requiring the President to attach a progress certificate on efforts to reach a Cyprus solution to each of his future requests for aid, credits or arms sales to Turkey, Greece or Cyprus, it also maintains a degree of pressure.

A relatively favourable diplomatic environment is thus created for the renewal of efforts to reach a solution, and it is important that both Turks and Greek Cypriots should rise to the occasion. Mr Denktas made a significant gesture last week when he offered to discuss the immediate establishment of a temporary administration in Varosha (the formerly Greek-inhabited sector of Famagusta) to enable Greek Cypriots to resettle there without coming under Turkish administration. This was conditional on the simultaneous resumption of the intercommunal talks, but Mr Denktas tactfully said that these should be based on the guidelines agreed by himself and the late Archbishop Makarios in *February 1977, not mentioning* his own side's proposals submitted in April this year and already rejected by the Greek *side*.

President Kyprianou, whose handling of both foreign and domestic issues in the last few weeks has left much to be desired, reacted with considerably less tact, violently denouncing Mr Denktas at a public rally and then, in an official announcement, describing his proposal as "another manifestation of Turkish deviousness". At the same time, however, he did put forward a counterproposal which could have been presented as a conditional acceptance of Mr Denktas's offer, since the Greek Cypriot side offered to resume negotiations with an "open agenda" immediately, if Turkish troops would first withdraw from Famagusta and hand it over to the United Nations. As it stands this would appear to cover the (historically Turkish) walled town of Famagusta, which the Turkish Cypriots cannot seriously be expected to give up. But if taken as applying to Varosha, the proposal can be seen as a good way of testing Turkish good faith. A positive response to it might be a good way for the Turks to ensure that the House of Representatives endorses the Senate's decision on the embargo when it comes to vote on it next week.

ban on Arab books

liss Elizabeth Monroe

the wealth of news coming ussia, Rhodesia, South Africa, out violations of human the sufferings of the West rabs in Palestine slip from d. Yet the effort that Israel ully making to reduce their to reading matter deserves n.

spring, the head of Bir Zeit University applied to the Israeli military governor for the right to subscribe to 50 technical journals for his students. He was refused. In April, the authorities announced that 319 books in Arabic were proscribed. But no list of them was provided. Instead, librarians and bookshops were ordered, on pain of heavy punishment, to provide full lists of all books on their shelves or in stock. The labour for a busy librarian or one-man bookshop can be imagined.

From these lists, the Israelis can pick and choose what to confiscate, and no doubt an Israeli Burning of the Books will follow. The object of this campaign can only be guessed at, but is presumably to turn the Palestinian Arabs into hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Yours, etc.

ELIZABETH MONROE,
56 Montagu Square, W1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Callaghan—Thatcher exchange in the Commons

From Lady Luce

Sir, When listening, on the radio, to the Prime Minister's speech in yesterday's (July 25) debate on the Government's pay policy, it occurred to me how often, in this country, I have heard people say "I *hate* politics". This has always seemed a rather senseless remark, since politics are about life; or rather, about the way our lives and society are organized. But I think something slightly different is meant, and their hate directed against the attitudes, the ungenerous and deceptive arguments, even sometimes the character-destroying drive for power and votes, to which party politics can lead. These people are therefore inclined to detach themselves from the whole business, and refuse to listen.

If any one of such non-politically minded characters had been listening to the second half (and the second half only) of Mr Callaghan's speech, I could have sympathized. His attack on Margaret Thatcher was curiously unpleasant (and perhaps uncharacteristic). Only two explanations might have seemed possible.

(A) That he was pushed for anything further to say, relevant and constructive, on the actual subject of the debate. (B) In view of the probable coming general election, he was prepared to seize any opportunity to mar the image of Margaret Thatcher as a prospective Prime Minister.

So far as (B) is concerned, I believe his words could have an opposite effect. Particularly as Margaret Thatcher, in her answering speech, avoided any personal retaliation.

But the "I hate politics" school of thought could increase its membership.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET LUCE,
c/o The Malt House,
Fovant,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.

From Mr G. E. P. de Burgh Wilmot

Sir, My telephone rang while I was listening to the broadcast of the debate on the national economy in the House of Commons this afternoon (July 25). I may in consequence have missed, in three minutes of telephone conversation, that part of the Prime Minister's speech in which he dealt with the ostensible subject of the debate. When I switched on the set again the Prime Minister was in the middle of a diatribe of personal abuse directed at the Leader of the Opposition.

In contrast, Mrs Thatcher's reply was a splendidly dignified review of the comparative achievements of the Labour and Conservative governments during the past 30 years or so.

Within 20 minutes of the end of the broadcast of the debate I heard a BBC announcer saying: "Mrs. Thatcher replied almost prissily that she would try to be relevant."

It is difficult to see the justification for the frequent complaint by members of the Labour Party that they have to contend against an almost entirely "capitalist" press. Not only do you, Sir, give free rein to Mr Eric Heffer, but it would seem that the BBC is heartily committed to the Labour cause.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. P. de BURGH WILMOT,
Logos Editorial Service,
6 Rosslyn Hill,
Hampstead, NW3.

From Mr J. T. Ogden

Sir, It would seem your Parliamentary Correspondent was hoping for "scratching and hair pulling". I listened closely to both speeches and was relieved that Mrs Thatcher did not descend to the Prime Minister's level, too low to "eclipse" her.

In contrast, Mrs Thatcher was clear and believable, without trace of "dirty electioneering" and I do not think her followers should be disappointed. I believe a preponderance of the silent majority will vote and hope for a government which will try to run the country in the interests of a wider range of the population and without spite derived from envy.

Mrs Thatcher's performance should be popular with voters of her sex. For my part, being misogynistic, grudgingly I say, "Very well done".

Yours faithfully,
J. T. OGDEN,
15 Winterstoke Gardens,
Wise Lane,
Mill Hill, NW7.

From Mr Ivan Booth

Sir, I am little confused. On the front page of today's *Times* (July 26) your Parliamentary Correspondent writes that Mrs Thatcher's speech in reply to Mr Callaghan was greeted by stony silence from the Tory benches. Yet, in the Parliamentary report on page 8, it is reported that Conservative cheers rang out five times.

Which is correct?

Yours faithfully,
IVAN BOOTH,
Carson, Booth Antiques,
80-82 Pimlico Road, SW1.

From Mr David Elliston

Sir, Was your Parliamentary Correspondent actually there? I refer to his comment prominent on your front page today (July 26) that Mrs Thatcher's speech in the economic debate was eclipsed by that of the Prime Minister and "greeted by stony silence from the Tory benches".

The first point is, of course, a matter of opinion. However, as an ordinary listener to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition on Radio 4, with no particular axe to grind for her, I must protest that it is simply not true to suggest that her supporters received her words in silence, there being throughout the speech a continual punctuation of approval, ranging from the "Hear, Hear" variety to rapturous applause.

For whom does one feel more sorry: those like me whose own ears can disprove your correspondent; or those who did not hear the live transmission and form their opinions from (in this instance) a misplaced confidence in the reporting standards of your paper?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ELLISTON,
19 Skipton Road,
Lytham St Annes,
Lancashire.

From Mr P. K. Drury

Sir, A pity that Mrs Thatcher did not have her copy of Dryden to hand yesterday (July 25). The poem continues:

"Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking,
Besides ten thousand freaks that died in thinking.
Blest madman who could every hour employ,
With something new to wish, or to enjoy!
Railing and praising were his usual themes;
And both (to show his judgment) in extremes:
So over violent, or over civil,
That every man, with him, was god or devil.
In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded, but desert."

Yours faithfully,
P. K. DRURY,
The Spinney,
Leigh Place,
Cobham, Surrey.

From Mrs Hazel Vincent

Sir, Having heard Mr Callaghan's and Mrs Thatcher's speeches in the House of Commons yesterday (July 26) I was surprised to see the report in today's *The Times*.

I thought Mrs Thatcher's speech notable, particularly in the absence of personal vituperation, and can only assume that in the House of Commons it is a mistake to confuse an issue with facts.

Yours faithfully,
HAZEL M. VINCENT,
Shell House,
Hedgerley,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Alan Roff

Sir, In describing Mrs Thatcher's speech as a "bad dream, best forgotten" (July 26), your are guilty of a gross understatement. In likening it to a "university lecture" your are guilty of a gross libel of the entire lecturing profession.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ROFF,
123 Bonner Hill Road,
Kingston, Surrey.

Criticizing state industries

From the Chairman of the National Coal Board

Sir, In recent weeks a nationalized industry has been hammered in the press for making a loss, another one for making too much profit, and now the Coal Board has been criticized for only making a modest profit (for the fourth year running).

Perhaps, sometime, one of the press experts would tell us what would be an acceptable financial result for a nationalized industry.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK EZRA, Chairman,
National Coal Board,
Hobart House,
Grosvenor Place, SW1.
July 26.

The Moscow Olympics

From Lord Noel-Baker

Sir, I find it sad that Mr Beverley Nichols (July 26) should join the orchestrated attack on the magnificent Olympic Movement, now being carried on by the chauvinists of many countries.

In the last letter I received from him, the founder of the modern Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, said with sharp resentment that for 40 years he had had to fight a sustained chauvinist campaign of hostile propaganda.

Baron de Coubertin defeated that campaign; the Games became by far the most successful international movement of the century; they became, in Avery Brundage's words, "the greatest event in the world".

Since the Games of 1952 in Helsinki, where, as Commandant of the British Olympic Team, I had to welcome them, the Russians have played an important part in the Olympic Movement. Their athletes have always behaved with exemplary good sportsmanship. Their managers and athletes have loyally helped, in the stadia and in the Olympic Village, to create the spirit of international friendship and solidarity which is the outstanding characteristic of every celebration of the Games.

I have frequently discussed the 1980 Games with the Soviet organizers, and with Russian "men and women in the street". They have convinced me that the 1980 Games will be an event of literally immense importance in Soviet life. If the Games go well, the impact on the thinking of the Russian people will be far reaching and profound. It could well be a turning point towards the reconciliation between East and West which must be brought about, if the human race is to survive.

But, if this is to happen, the chauvinists, and Mr Nichols, must cease their misinformed and irresponsible campaign.

Yours etc.,
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER,
House of Lords.
July 27.

An economic prison: liberalism and intervention

From Mr W. Watts Miller

Sir, You say (Leader, An economic prison, July 25) that the modern Liberal Party has become interventionist, a position "nowhere near" classical liberalism. This view is mistaken, for a number of reasons.

McCulloch called doctrinaire *laissez-faire* (the sort nowadays advocated by Hayek) the political economy of parrots. Classical liberalism justified state intervention on the following grounds:

(1) to establish and enforce a legal framework for the market, e.g. by defining the rights and obligations of employers and employees,

(2) to control natural monopolies, e.g. gas, water, railways,

(3) to provide public goods, e.g. health and education,

(4) to achieve social justice, e.g. by guaranteeing subsistence and by redistributing wealth through an inheritance tax.

Controversy arose less over these principles than their application. That application may be greatly extended in the modern welfare state and mixed economy. But the shift is not of recent origin. It goes back to the emergence of the "New Liberalism" of the turn of the century. Keynes and Beveridge were the direct successors of Hobhouse and Hobson.

Nor is it the case, as you imply, that classical liberalism looked at society simply from the point of view of the freedom of the individual. Its concern, instead, was with balancing the claims of individuals, of groups, and of society as a whole —the problem tackled by Mill in his essays on liberty and on representative government.

Finally, nineteenth century liberals were advocates of gradual reform. They would have been disappointed if liberals, a hundred years on, had not advanced the frontiers of practical political debate. Some things still seem a *long way off. In 1848, Mill looked* forward to a future in which a firm's workers owned the capital. Meanwhile, in 1978, the Liberal Party remains liberal and contributes to the development of a tradition you seem "nowhere near" understanding.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIE WATTS MILLER,
Department of Sociology,
University of Bristol,
12 Woodland Road,
Bristol.

From Mrs Susan Liddell

Sir, The reasons why the Liberal Party no longer supports laisser faire economic policies as a practical possibility is that we, unlike yourself, realize that we are now living in rather a different world to that inhabited by Adam Smith et al. The division of labour which is the fundamental cause of our present high standard of living, means inevitably that we are now living in a highly interdependent society where it is virtually impossible for one of us to "paddle his own canoe" without swiping someone else in the eye!

Moreover, not only do we live in an interdependent economy, but within that economy there are, as Mr Maudling points out, such large elements of monopoly power that the free action of market forces is virtually impossible over wide areas of economic activity, including, alas, the field of wage negotiation.

This means that the fundamental political problem facing us all is how we combine our desire to be free with the restrictions on that freedom which we must endure if we are to enjoy the benefits of living in a civilized society. Liberals believe that the solution lies in bringing government as close to the people as is humanly possible, and this is indeed the object of most of our political reforms. This, not a sterile debate of days long ago, should be the centre of the debate at the coming election.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN LIDDELL,
Prospective Parliamentary Candidate,
East Surrey Liberal Association,
Dormans Corner,
Lingfield,
Surrey.

From Mr Patrick Howarth

Sir, There was an inescapable logic in your leading article "An economic prison" (July 25). Other factions of the Conservative Party having persistently, over the last three decades, appropriated Liberal Party policies and put them forward as their own, the suggestion, by implication, that the faction now led by Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph should appropriate the Liberal Party's name seems very reasonable.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK HOWARTH,
219a King's Road, SW3.

From Mr Nicholas Hobson

Sir, In your leader (An economic prison, July 25), you credit a far too respectable historical pedigree to "paternalist" Conservative attitudes to incomes policy, in suggesting that they derive from Burkean ideas of the community.

Burke would surely have been appalled by the idea of "sophisters, economists and calculators" imposing an artificial norm on a wide variety of skills.

Torvism is one thing. Corporatism is quite another.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HOBSON,
12 Ashchurch Park Villas, W12.

From Mr D. J. Kidd

Sir, In your editorial "An economic prison" (July 25) you contrast personal liberty on the one hand with obligations to society on the other, and are led to regard as inconsistencies speeches by Conservative liberals in which communal considerations are emphasized.

Classical liberalism, to whom you trace them, recognized, however, no such dichotomy. It was essentially concerned with the idea of an extra-statutory law, that is a law which, because not the creature of government, is able to control it. Hence the phrase "where law ends, tyranny begins"; which implies subjection to rules is an essential part of freedom from tyranny.

Personal liberty, however, understood as the claim to do as one pleases so long as one causes no demonstrable harm to others, has no affinity with civil liberty, either historically or logically. On the contrary the classical writers were firmly of the conviction that people will not achieve or long retain civil liberty if they are not accustomed to governing themselves. The rejection of cultural disciplines naturally tends to make government force the only possible regulator of our lives and the only agent of order and coherence in society.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. KIDD,
41 Whittington Road, N22.

From Mr Richard Perceval Graves

Sir, Congratulations on your leading article, "An economic prison". My wife has sometimes lamented that she married a Liberal who became a Conservative—and your article explains much more convincingly than I could ever do that the only *home for a true liberal these days* is in the Conservative Party.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PERCEVAL GRAVES,
PenyBryn House,
Boot Street,
Whittington,
Oswestry,
Salop.

Return on investment

From Mr S. J. Mabey

Sir, Mr Healey is quoted as saying in the House of Commons on July 21, "a large number of very wealthy people derive immense incomes from dividends". If he is correct, which seems rather doubtful, then this large number are badly advised.

On the assumption that these people are top rate taxpayers, an investment of two million pounds in equities yielding 5 per cent will give after tax an income of £2,000 per annum. A similar investment in short-dated gilts would currently yield £80,000 per annum! (Net of all taxes if the investment is held for more than a year.) There cannot be many whose professional advisers are unaware of this.

On a subject as important as that of dividend controls it is of consequence that the debate should be honest. In this interest the illusion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is apparently trying to foster should be dispelled.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. MABEY,
1 Hampstead Lodge,
Bell Street, NW1.

Wages for young workers

From Miss M. V. Tufnell

Sir, Mr Vinson (July 21) has hit the nail on the head when he states that the difficulty so many young people have in finding employment is due mainly to the totally unrealistic difference in wages between those of an adult worker and a school leaver.

The minimum agricultural wage for an adult is now £43: that for a 16-year-old lad (who should really be recognized as an apprentice) is £25.80.

Yours faithfully,
M. V. TUFNELL,
Rooksnest,
Lambourn Woodlands,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

Dangers of boxing

From Lady Summerskill, CH

Sir, The world is shocked to hear of the death of Angelo Jacomucci, at the age of 29, from a cerebral haemorrhage, and there have been renewed calls for stricter controls over boxing. The fact is that there is no control which can protect the brain, which moves inside the hard skull, from punches aimed directly at the head.

While severe blows may result in death following a massive cerebral haemorrhage, the report of the Royal College of Physicians, on the effect on boxers who have been exposed to successive blows to the head, reveals that irreversible damage can be done to their mental health.

It is encouraging to learn that most enlightened headmasters are prohibiting boxing in their schools, but still boxing clubs cater for lads who show themselves ready with their fists. These boys too often find themselves in the hands of a boxing promoter whose only motive is to grow rich at the expense of ignorant youths, lacking in sound advice from those who have their welfare at heart.

The only way to protect them from those who are ever ready to exploit them is to prohibit by law this form of legalized brutality.

Yours faithfully,
EDITH SUMMERSKILL,
House of Lords.

Sale of Shelley Museum

From Miss G. M. Whisker

Sir, I have been surprised that no letter has yet been printed by you expressing dismay of readers on learning that the Shelley Museum in Lerici has had to be closed because the Casa Magni, in which it was housed, has been sold (*The Times*, July 8).

This is a most interesting collection of items relating to Shelley in the ground floor of the house he occupied and was visited by scholars of many nations, who found it of great value.

May I beg the British Council to support the endeavours being made to find new accommodation for the museum.

Yours truly,
G. M. WHISKER,
80 Langham Road,
Teddington,
Middlesex.

The Butler dynasty

From Sir John Balfour

Sir, I have read with much interest your article on the Butler family in today's *The Times*. May I add a little to your facts about "The Masters" family. You mention three sons, but actually he had five sons—the fourth son called Gordon died in the First War—but the youngest son, also educated at Harrow and Trinity though without academic distinction (!), did become a not undistinguished member of the Diplomatic Service ie Sir Neville Montagu Butler, KCMG, CVO. So that he also made his contribution to his country, as well as to his family tradition of public service.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BALFOUR,
38 Onslow Square, SW7.
July 26.

هكذا في الأصل

SPREADING THE RISK

a Special Report on reinsurance



Gerry Greaves

Potential catastrophes increase demand

by John Gaselee

The volume of reinsurance written on a worldwide basis is growing at a fast pace. Reinsurance is increasing at a quicker rate than direct insurance, so that it is accounting for a larger percentage of overall insurance than in the past.

There are plenty of reasons to account for the growth in reinsurance, although sometimes it is difficult to see why so much additional capacity has been provided when underwriting results for many reinsurers have been marginal.

In many countries there is a growing feeling of nationalism. As a result, rather than let business be placed outside such countries as in the past, local insurers are very much in the market. Some territories stipulate that business may be placed outside the country only in the form of reinsurance.

In practice, this may mean that large risks are accepted by domestic insurers, but a substantial volume of reinsurance has to be arranged. Effectively, therefore, the business still has to be placed outside the country, but as reinsurance rather than direct insurance.

About the only chance for many smaller and less well-known insurance companies throughout the world to obtain anything like a reasonable spread of business is to accept reinsurance. In this way, such companies can participate in risks which they would never have a hope of seeing on a direct basis. The method adopted is for the direct insurers, to whom the risk is shown in the first place, to write much larger lines than they intend to retain. The balance is reinsured, on similar terms and conditions, less an overrider to the direct writing company.

In this way, the direct writing company earns some overriding commission on the business ceded in this way, and the reinsurer obtains business for the price of the overriding commission which otherwise would not have been seen.

It can be argued that too much of that type of reinsurance is taking place but it can be attractive to direct insurers (particularly if they do not wish to retain much of the risk) and also to the brokers.

Often it can be both convenient and profitable to brokers placing large risks to suggest to the direct insurers that they write large lines, with the brokers being responsible for providing reinsurance protection.

The practical effect of reinsurance is that, in the case of a really large risk, while the number of insurers participating in the risk may be limited through reinsurance, the insurance industry in almost all parts of the world may have an interest in that risk.

Quite apart from that type of sharing of risks round the world, insurers appreciate that the risks of catastrophes are increasing, as countries become more industrialized, larger plants and vessels are built, new technologies are introduced, and so on. There is therefore an increasing demand from insurers for catastrophe reinsurance. This will provide protection in the event of a really serious loss.

Another contributory factor towards the growing volume of reinsurance is the increasing number of captive insurance companies which are being set up by industrial and commercial companies on a worldwide basis.

There are plenty of such companies in Bermuda, and there can be important cost and tax advantages for a large organization to arrange for its wholly-owned insurance company to accept its own risks and, perhaps, share in the risks of competitors in the same industry. Clearly, however, a captive insurance company can retain only a small part of the major risks of its parent company. The reinsurance market must be used extensively.

One of the difficulties for reinsurers is that they are at least one step removed from the action. Generally, they have no contact with the insured, and usually have little or no control over the rate of premium charged by the direct insurer. There are important exceptions when, effectively, the rate of premium is determined by the reinsurers.

Some companies operate exclusively as reinsurers; others write both direct business and reinsurance. At Lloyd's a substantial volume of direct business is written, although in premium terms there is more reinsurance written. Underwriters find that participation in direct insurance can help their judgment on the reinsurance side of the business. Often, they can see business in a slightly different way from the view of the professional reinsurer.

In the past, one of the most popular forms of reinsurance involved insurers (probably in different parts of the world) reinsuring proportions of their portfolio on a reciprocal basis. That can be a useful way of achieving a spread of business when underwriting is profitable. It has its disadvantages during unprofitable periods and understandably not every insurer wants to be in the hands of other insurers.

As a result, particularly in leading markets, there has been a significant growth in excess of loss and other non-proportional forms of reinsurance. Here, the reinsurer, rather than sharing in each original risk, is considering the direct insurer's portfolio and the proposed reinsurance strictly on its merits. The premium quoted is based on the estimated risk, so that the reinsurer is using his own judgment rather than being in the hands of the reinsured company.

As reinsurers have been confronted with difficulties, and as for many classes of business the direct market is largely dependent on reinsurers, it is not surprising that in a variety of ways the reinsurance market has been having an increasing influence on the direct writing of business—both in terms of the type of business written and the rate of premium charged.

Certainly reinsurers feel that within reason they must take a more active part. They are in a position to give guidance and technical advice to direct insurers on a variety of subjects which, it is hoped, will result in a general improvement in profitability for both direct insurers and for reinsurers.

World leader cannot rest on its laurels

It has been calculated that, of the total world non-life premium income, the British market probably writes no more than about 5 per cent. One of the reasons is simply that Britain's domestic business is fairly small, with the United States accounting for more than 50 per cent of world insurance requirements.

On the other hand, it has been estimated that the British insurance industry handles some 20 per cent of the world's business which needs international clearance and capacity. A high proportion of that business is in the form of reinsurance.

In many cases, business which in the past came to London on a direct basis now comes as reinsurance of a local company. Much more business is being written in the countries of origin; but the capacity of the local insurers allows them to retain only a fairly modest amount. The balance therefore is reinsured.

Clearly one of the reasons why so much reinsurance business comes to London is because British reinsurance brokers probably have a wider range of international contacts than other brokers, and it is natural for them to place business in London, provided the terms are right. London also has the great advantage that it can provide a large capacity.

Often however there is more to that in attracting business to London. The skill of the market and its willingness to provide guidance to others are important factors. Understandably many large prestige risks overseas are written by insurers in the local market.

The local insurance however may rely extensively on reinsurers, not only for capacity but also for guidance in establishing the terms and conditions for the insurance and the premium to be charged. This is where the London market, consisting of underwriters at Lloyd's and other companies, can have an important part to play.

The London company market now consists of much more than old-established British offices. Quite apart from the fairly new British companies, there has been a large influx of capacity from overseas. Sometimes this is in the form of an overseas insurer setting up a branch. Increasingly however overseas insurers are establishing subsidiary British companies.

These companies have been drawn to the London market simply because of the international spread of business which is available. In addition to companies carrying on business in Britain, which have to be authorized by the Department of Trade, there are a variety of other arrangements whereby overseas insurers can participate in the London market.

Often in theory each risk has to be referred to the overseas insurer by its agent in London. If that procedure is followed, DOT authorization is not necessary. In practice however it appears as though the arrangements are not always as clear cut as that.

A wide range of companies therefore, with varying degrees of security, can call themselves part of the London market. This is causing some concern to the old-established, conservative and thoroughly sound insurance companies. They feel that in different ways some of the newcomers may be giving the market a poor name overseas. Certainly the established market has reservations about the security of some of the offices with which business can be placed in London, although most of the suspect companies are to be found in other parts of the world.

The London market not only attracts business and overseas insurance companies, but also men and women seeking to broaden their insurance experience and to learn about the international market at first hand.

Every year for varying periods about 400 insurance men and women come from other countries to London. Some visit insurance companies and a substantial proportion visit the offices of leading international insurance brokers.

The training of such students is taking on increasing importance, and usually training programmes are tailor made in the light of an individual's experience and the career path which he or she is likely to follow on returning to his or her company. Often, in addition to formal training courses, students can spend some time actually working in the London market.

While London can now claim to be the centre of the world insurance market, being responsible for a massive flow of reinsurance both inwards and outwards, it cannot afford to rest on its laurels. Other markets are increasing their capacity rapidly and would like to be able to be in a more dominant position.

London must continue to try to lead in the innovation, flexibility and service. Already some have felt that standards in London may have been dropping; and high rates of tax in Britain are one of the reasons why experienced men who have built up a reputation may find it attractive to move into another market.

J.G.

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Brokers see themselves as international

by John Gaselee

British reinsurance brokers have benefited from the growth in reinsurance business. Although a substantial amount of reinsurance is still arranged between insurance companies, without the need for an intermediary, there has been significant growth in the volume of reinsurance arranged by brokers. But some reinsurers feel it is particularly difficult to make underwriting profits from business which has been placed by brokers.

At present the total premium income of the Lloyd's market is more than £2,000m a year; a high proportion of that is reinsurance, all of which is handled by brokers. With some reinsurance business, more than one broker may be involved.

Although British insurance brokers have the advantage of a highly developed reinsurance market, with sizable capacity, on their doorstep, it does not necessarily follow that they place business in London. They look upon themselves as being essentially international, probably with wider overseas contacts than brokers in any other country. As a result, a growing volume of business is being arranged on behalf of insurers in foreign countries and is being placed elsewhere in the world. While the London market may not take any share in such risks, the brokerage earned by the brokers is a useful addition to the country's invisible exports.

A point which is of particular concern to many insurance brokers with high reputations is the level of security being offered by some companies, in different parts of the world, which are actively in the market for reinsurance business. Some brokers devote much energy to assessing the security of reinsurers, and may classify some companies as suitable for certain types of short-term business but not necessarily for long-term business —where certain claims might not be payable for up to 10 to 20 years after the year of insurance.

Much reinsurance business is written for reinsurers by others who have underwriting authority. In some cases, insurance brokers may need to satisfy themselves that those accepting business and receiving premium do have the necessary authority from the company for which they purport to be acting.

A number of brokers have arrangements with insurers whereby business can be accepted on behalf of those insurers. There has been some criticism of such arrangements, since a clash of loyalties could arise. Also, there could be occasions when, effectively, some of the risk was being borne by the brokers.

Understandably brokers wish to generate more business for themselves. Sometimes this can be achieved by a broker, when placing direct business, encouraging the direct underwriters to write large lines, with the promise that reinsurance protection can be provided. Often that can be a useful function.

Also brokers have the opportunity to place the reinsurance business of smaller and less well-known companies throughout the world. Such a company, however, anxious to expand its portfolio of business, may well make it a condition that, if a firm of brokers is to place its outward reinsurance, reciprocity must be provided in the form of inwards reinsurance.

This condition can put a broker in difficulty: while the broker would like to place the foreign insurance company's outwards reinsurance, does that company provide adequate security for reinsurance, on behalf of the broker's other clients, to be placed with it?

While most brokers look at the question of security carefully, and try to advise their clients, many insurers take an active part in assessing the security of potential reinsurers. In most cases, when an insurer makes a claim under a reinsurance contract, that insurer will already have paid a fairly substantial claim: it does not want to run the risk of that claim being increased significantly because of inability to make a recovery from a reinsurer.

Security is likely to become increasingly important. One of the effects of the growth in the volume of reinsurance has been that reinsurance underwriting is not always as sound as it might be.

Some of the well-established reinsurers are wondering what would happen in the event of a catastrophe such as an earthquake in San Francisco or Tokyo. Conservative estimates put the insured loss of such a disaster in the region of $3,000m to $5,000m.

Such a loss could have serious repercussions. A number of the less sound reinsurance companies could go to the wall and, in the process, they might bring down some direct writing companies in different parts of the world (or, at least, put them in difficulties), since the latter would have to meet the claims on their policies but would not be able to collect their reinsurance claims in full.

It can be argued that in some cases, bearing in mind the possibility of a catastrophe, the insurance market may have been a little too enthusiastic in amount of business it written, but that may superficial view. Fo stance; Japanese earth business is parcelled with fire business, whic shown good profits.

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Captive companies likely to alter pattern

by Richard Warden

The future has seldom looked more clouded with legislative doubt for captive insurance companies, those corporate entities set up by manufacturers and traders prepared to self-insure much of the risk they run but also wanting the fiscal advantages of insurers selling to an independent market.

The main cause of uncertainty is the United States Internal Revenue Service's Ruling 77-316, which has direct implications for many of the American-owned captive companies that have increased rapidly over the past 10 years, particularly in Bermuda; and for United Kingdom based companies, normally disallowed by the Bank of England from using a Bermuda base for their captives, neither the Isle of Man nor the favoured base of Guernsey any longer appears to offer all the tax advantages previously available.

So new patterns for captive companies are likely to emerge. Most will have an impact on reinsurance markets, and among the effects of the American ruling may be pressure on captives to write a more general account.

But the early principle of self-insurance remains an important consideration for the new breed of risk managers who have created the modern captives. One of the fundamentals is still that their captives will provide the sort of cover that might otherwise not be available.

However, the highly developed captives of today do not often, or even usually, carry the upper layers of such risks. It is one of the complaints from independent insurance companies that the captives are leaving the reinsurers only the top, or "dirty", end of the risks and that in a period of overcapacity the rates for these are not adequate.

But that is a difficulty which will always be associated with companies that partly self-insure and partly seek outside cover. The captive company, as the most popular vehicle for self-insurance, is also concerned with other basic principles: first, that if a company simply sets aside reserves to meet the moment of disaster it gets no tax relief on this money saved, whereas insurance premiums are deductible; second, that if a captive vehicle is set up, besides those reliefs, it will gain direct access to efficient reinsurance markets for further protection of the risks it chose to underwrite through the captive.

Locating the captive in a low-tax or tax-free area satisfies another operative requirement of such companies: to accumulate reserves as quickly as possible by extending exemption to investment income.

Where the United States Revenue's Ruling 77-316 has upset previous thinking on captives is that it reverses the principle that premiums paid to a captive are tax deductible in the same way that premiums paid to an independent insurer to cover the same risks would be deductible.

For the moment, the ruling affects only a limited number of captives—it exempts, for instance, the whole range of "industry" captives—but its tone is enough to worry many more than those immediately caught up in the ruling. Some captives, the Revenue is saying, are not insurance subsidiaries of a parent group, but simply repositories for self-insurance funds and, in fiscal terms, should be treated accordingly.

The ruling dealt with three different sorts of captives, all of them foreign companies wholly owned by the parent company and accepting risks only from the parent or other subsidiaries of the group. The differences in the three cases centred on reinsurance arrangements.

In the first situation all the risks placed with the captive were retained in it. In the second, the risks were initially placed with an independent domestic insurance company but under treaty reinsurance arrangements the independent company reinsured 95 per cent of the risks with the captive insurer. In the third case the risks were initially placed with the captive but there was a contractual obligation for it to reinsure 90 per cent of them with an unrelated insurer.

The Revenue ruling treated the parent company, its domestic subsidiary and its foreign captive insurer as a single economic family and concluded that "those who bear the ultimate economic burden of loss are the same persons who suffer the loss. To the extent that the risks of loss are not retained in their entirety by (as in the second company described) or reinsured with (as in the third) insurance companies that are unrelated to the economic family of insureds, there is no risk-shifting or risk-distributing, and no insurance". Hence the premiums were not deductible, the Revenue said.

So deduction was denied for all the premiums paid in the first case. Deduction was available for only 5 per cent of the premiums in the second case, but in the third 90 per cent of the premiums were deductible.

Following the thought through, the Revenue also said that where deduction was denied, payments from the captive to the insureds (its parent) on account of losses sustained could not be treated as claims payments, which would reduce the casualty loss deduction available to the insureds.

So the parent companies of the captives caught in the ruling are back where they started, suffering non-deductibility on their self-insurance funding. While the ruling is being vigorously challenged, and it is only an interpretation of law which could be overturned by legislative reform, the uncertainty caused is considerable and companies based outside the United States might expect other tax authorities to respond with similar measures.

To that uncertainty for British manufacturers and reinsurers is added another tax change. Guernsey no longer offers full tax exemption under the fixed corporation tax system, but designates captives as resident companies under local income tax legislation. That implies only a 20 per cent tax rate on investment income, premium income being still exempt, but this has been enough to persuade some of the captive market to move on, this time to Gibraltar.

None of these difficulties is likely to interrupt the growth of captives for long, but it may change their nature. Self-insurance for major international companies is a progressive trend in risk management, and the captives form an integral part of that trend. Once present over-capacity in insurance markets is absorbed, there will also be a powerful lobby to argue that captives help to free the capital of traditional underwriters and so provide more comprehensive facilities.

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Salient points in the 1977 Annual Report and Accounts adopted at the Annual General Meeting of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, held on 12th July 1978 were:

- A considerable improvement in underwriting results in virtually all branches;
- An asset base which fully reflects the E.E.C. requirements for solvency margins in insurance companies;
- An increase in technical reserves held as security for commitments to policyholders;
- Premium income in the Company amounted to Lit. 331.7 bn. (£ 200 m.), represented as to 42% by business written in Italy and as to 58% by foreign insurance business and reinsurance;
- Premium income in the entire RAS Group, consisting of nine insurance companies in Italy and twenty-two in other countries, rose by 16.5% to the equivalent of Lit. 1,182 bn. (£ 712.6 m.).

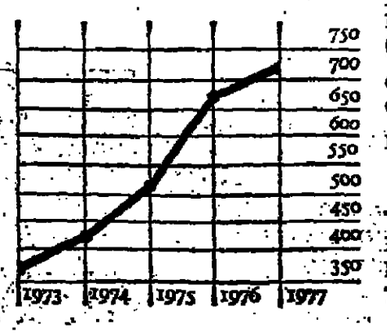
The Annual General Meeting approved a proposal to declare a dividend of Lit. 1,000 per share (1976: Lit. 800) payable as from 19th July 1978.

As Extraordinary Business, a proposal to increase the Company's share capital from Lit. 9.6 bn. to Lit. 19.2 bn. (£ 11,573,586) was also approved on a scrip basis by increasing the par value of the 1,920,000 shares in circulation from Lit. 5,000 to Lit. 10,000.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS (£)
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES

	1977
Premium Income	199,967,655
Investment Income	20,506,022
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	104,408,663
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	123,018,072
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	239,291,430
Life Sums assured	1,928,484,567
Share Capital	5,786,793
General Reserves	46,819,405
Profit for the year	1,193,927

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)



SALES OF THE RAS GROUP
Premium income breakdown in 1977 (in £)

RAS and L'ASSICURATRICE ITALIANA (in Italy and abroad)	360,447,376
Other Italian Group Companies	48,416,135
Foreign Group Companies	303,781,053
Total premiums	712,644,564

RAS Group
Life Business,
Total Sums assured . . £ 3,203,529,051

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Marine liabilities change hands again and again

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nother difficulty has emerged this year: the weakness of the dollar. Since a large proportion of the marine account is written in this currency, it is a worrying factor for underwriters and brokers alike.

Meanwhile, rates have remained very soft, which can be attributed in part to the bountiful supply of reinsurance available world wide. Even a disaster the size of the Amoco Cadiz, involving a claim on hull underwriters for £12m, has done nothing to arrest the downward slide.

Reinsurance has existed for just over a century, but in that period it has developed rapidly and acquired a distinctive and complex character. Relations between the original or primary underwriter and his reinsurer have always been overshadowed by a small but persistent cloud of ambiguity because in its early days, particularly in the influential London marine market, reinsurance tended to become a vehicle for expressing the strong rivalry that existed then between Lloyd's and the insurance companies.

At the outset, reinsurance was largely facultative, and a strong feeling developed that when an original underwriter reinsured a risk, it was either because something was wrong with it or because he was getting a "turn on the rate", or perhaps both. Although the structure of reinsurance has changed markedly since then, and relations between Lloyd's and the marine companies are now noted for their cordiality and cooperation, this feeling still lingers—and sometimes there is evidence to justify it.

It has often been said that you can insure anything at Lloyd's if you are prepared to pay the premium quoted, and today it might almost be said that you can reinsure anything anywhere, whether the premium is adequate or not. Herein lies a present danger for marine reinsurance. Apart from the familiar treaties for quota-share, excess line and excess loss, there are many special reinsurance covers available—for example, catastrophe risks such as liquid gas carriers or offshore drilling platforms. And finally there is the reinsurance for the reinsurer—retrocession.

In the case of many companies overseas, especially in fringe markets, the opportunities for writing original business are largely confined to their domestic markets and even their chances of being offered any big share of reinsurance on original business are limited by their geographical remoteness from the main markets, such as London, the political instability of the areas where they are established, or the level of security suggested or laid down by their own financial institutions.

So these companies are compelled to assume the role of the reinsurer of the reinsurer, the retrocessionary, and capacity is so plentiful that many of them, to obtain reinsurance cover for their own inflated portfolios, are eager to accept second or even third retrocessions of an account.

The poorest and least influential markets have to be content with any crumbs left over after the larger and more financially secure markets have been satisfied. And each time a risk is reinsured, and subsequently retroceded, the premium will be reduced by a further commission, although this is not invariably the case. (An example to the contrary is the reinsurance market for overdue ships, where such cover can rise to 90 per cent and more; but this is a very small, specialized market that is rarely used today).

Generally speaking, then, each time a risk is transferred by a further reinsurance, the rate grows smaller, so that the final holder of the liability may receive only half the premium paid to the original underwriter.

The tendency of this unrestricted transfer market is to erode not only the premium but the security of the original assured, so that each time his risk changes hands he has less assurance of receiving a complete indemnity in the event of loss.

This consequence bears very heavily on the largest and most vulnerable marine risks because they carry the largest potential liability for loss and have the high values suitable for transmission over several successive cessions.

The tendency to satisfy the abundant reinsurance capacity by repeated reinsurance of the same risk has been condemned because it not only obstructs the wider dispersal of the very large marine and industrial risks but encourages the cover of bad business.

Bad under any circumstances, this practice of repeated reinsurance without any restraints becomes dangerous when the pressure of competition, inevitable with excess capacity, not only debases the original rates to uneconomic levels but affects the reinsurance market in the same manner.

Tenerife disaster fails to raise rates

One could almost draw a parallel between the marine and aviation markets at present. Both are suffering from low rates and overcapacity, and even reinsurance brokers are voicing dismay at the way the market is going. And both markets, generally speaking, are running at a loss.

This unhappy state of affairs led to expressions of concern at the recent annual meeting of the International Union of Aviation Insurers in Munich. Mr David Barham, the retiring president, said there was far too much capacity in the hands of so-called underwriters acting as agents in the international insurance and reinsurance market. These agents did not normally bear any risks; they received a commission from those insurers who had given them authority to bind business on their behalf, frequently for very large limits of liability.

Mr Barham thought that the matter of disputes did nothing to enhance the reputation of the insurance business. In the case of aviation they were provisionally linked to overcapacity and the abundance of reinsurance available to protect original insurers from the worst effects of underwriting practices.

A return to sound insurance principles, he said, should see the beginning of a resumption of profitability and a sharp reduction in the number of unnecessary and unsavoury disputes within the industry.

The only worthwhile advertisement that insurers had was the manner in which they settled their claims. Sooner or later, all insurance markets must get back to the prime concept of "utmost good faith", after which many of the industry's difficulties would disappear.

The aviation division of Stewart Wrightson (North America), one of the leading brokers, puts it more strongly when talking about the vicious rate-cutting war that has been taking place. "Even as this is happening, there is not one thinking underwriter who does not question the sanity of himself or his competitors, for there can be no justification for what is going on based upon purely actuarial considerations.

"The total pool of available worldwide aviation premium is shrinking while losses of varying severity continue; so what is really needed is a halt to the reduction in rates and a move towards gradual increases that will begin to restore profitability to the account."

The paradox is that everyone in the market agrees that this is what is needed, and many thought that the Tenerife disaster would prove to be the catalyst. There was an attempt in London to raise rates afterwards, but the underwriters who led the move had to admit defeat only a few weeks later as the market swung back to heavy rate cutting.

In the face of the growing world capacity, Lloyd's had seen its percentage participation in major aviation risks being reduced year by year as it operated under greater restriction of premium income and reinsurance activity than that imposed upon the insurance companies. But despite the overcapacity, six new syndicates, one of them big, have appeared on the Lloyd's aviation scene this year, and this should increase the potential Lloyd's share of most placings quite considerably.

Looking ahead, Lloyd's and the rest of the London market must be prepared to provide the huge increase in capacity that will be needed for the space satellite and communications programme. London has led the world in this fairly new area of insurance, but it will have to gear up to retain its lead.

Although aviation premium income has been going up at Lloyd's, the margin of profit has remained stagnant at the low level of about 3.5 per cent. Lloyd's will report shortly on the 1975 "closed" year of account and the percentage of profit may well show a reduction on this level, with an almost certain further deterioration in the 1976 and 1977 "open" years.

It is generally agreed that the key to over-capacity lies in reinsurance, and in particular the excess of loss market. Because of the thin, if not non-existent, profit margins, direct underwriters are tending to lean more and more heavily on their reinsurance facilities, and it remains to be seen how badly those reinsurers have been hurt by the Turkish Airlines Paris disaster, Tenerife and other significant losses, and how soon and how much they react. If and when this happens, it is bound to have an effect, not only on capacity but also on the price which the direct underwriter must charge for his original product.

While loss reinsurers have been able to absorb the Tenerife loss without any appreciable increase in rates, the position could change suddenly if there were several similar disasters.

But even the worsening casualty trend is not having any effect on the market. At the IUAI Munich meeting it was reported that there had been 12 total losses in 1978 up to that time; compared with seven at the corresponding stage in 1977. Two of the 12 losses had been widebodied aircraft. The monetary value of these losses was $122m, of which $73m applied to the widebodied types. As the cost of last year's 19 total losses was $142m, the prospects for 1978 appear daunting.

Underwriters are concerned over the number of older jets being sold by the "prime" airlines to operators with no previous jet experience.

During the period January, 1973, to December, 1977, 101 airlines acquired their first jet and flew 1,030,000 jet hours, and suffered five total losses, which equated to one per 206,000 hours. The airlines which had flown jets before January, 1973, flew 56,400,000 hours and suffered 84 total losses during the same five-year period—a loss rate of one per 670,000 hours, nearly three and a half times better.

One of the criticisms levelled at aviation underwriters is that there is little differentiation in rates between the good and bad risk operators. This is a point that some of the leading airlines have been making to their brokers.

Such airlines, incidentally, make careful and regular appraisals of their insurance programmes. After all, insurance represents an important slice of their operating costs. An operator the size of British Airways, for example, may pay out £5m or more for its hull risks account, £3m for passenger liability and third party risks on its worldwide schedule or charter services, £1m for cargo and associated liabilities, and another £1m for general insurance cover on its remaining activities.

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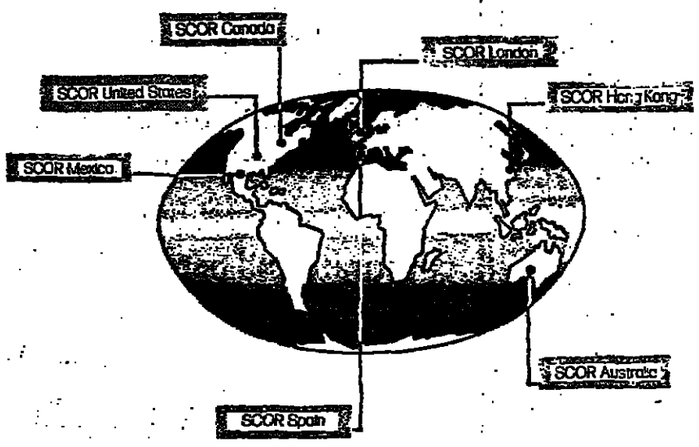
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1977 Results

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Consolidated Results	1977 £000's	1976 £000's
NET PREMIUMS	33,575	19,798
UNDERWRITING PROFIT	294	1,365
FINANCIAL EARNINGS	5,587	3,542
	5,881	4,907
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT	(890)	(597)
	4,991	4,310
TAXATION	(2,747)	(2,392)
OPERATING PROFIT	2,244	1,918
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	22,127	16,892

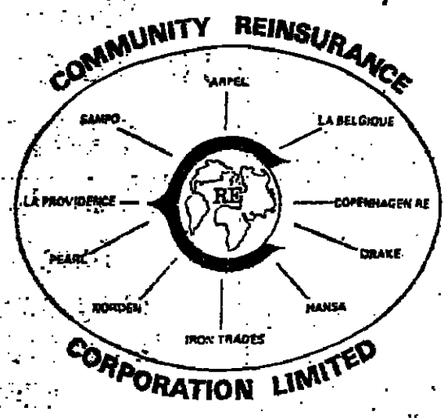
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UNDERWRITING LOSS (after Expenses)	(5,172)	(2,262)
FINANCIAL EARNINGS (less Investment Depreciation)	13,712	11,339
	8,540	9,077
TAXATION	(2,912)	(4,392)
OPERATING PROFIT	5,628	4,685
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	74,413	72,785

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The A1 way to a two-way flow of business

by Richard Warden

Lloyd's is a market for both inwards reinsurance — the business placed there by original insurers—and outwards, when the syndicates themselves transfer risks. Inwards reinsurance, particularly in the non-marine market, has been the growth sector of Lloyd's during the past decade, with the United States insurers the prime providers. About half Lloyd's business is now North American reinsurance.

The United States insurance companies, with their premium to surplus ratios of about three to one, have had quite enough primary business to absorb in an expanding market to keep within these guidelines. Therefore the capacity of Lloyd's, and other foreign reinsurers, has been called on progressively more. At similar stages in the United States insurance cycle in the past, for instance in the early 1960s, Lloyd's has not always had the capacity available.

It has now, with the underwriting members' total climbing from 8,559 in 1976 to 10,662 in 1977 and this year to 14,134, and, while there are serious worries about softness of rates and "net lines" being written in other insurance markets, inward reinsurance business had grown steadily before the present plateau.

But in an unusually testing year for the Committee of Lloyd's, the most sensitive issue it has had to tackle has concerned relations with the United States insurance industry. No one in London would want to see Lloyd's United States reinsurance business endangered, or its exchange earning capacity diminished, but there is some cause for concern.

Prime among the worries is the proposal to set up a rival exchange in New York closely modelled on Lloyd's. The impetus for this owes *something to New York's* employment crisis. Governor Hugh Carey faces reelection in November and the exchange might provide 8,000 new jobs. A free zone would be set up where insurers could write risk premiums without having to file policy forms or get regulatory approval. The state assembly has approved the initial plans.

There is, on the face of it, nothing to scare Lloyd's in these proposals. To start with, the exchange would not open for another two or three years and its proposed initial capital is limited to $60m. That indicates premium income levels about $200m, a tiny amount in United States insurance and reinsurance markets.

There is also the matter of experience and skills. The way reinsurance is broked at Lloyd's is claimed to be different from anywhere else and to produce better results for original insurers and their customers. Whereas facultative and treaty reinsurance in the United States is circulated on paper, at Lloyd's it is broked personally. In short, Lloyd's underwriting *skills will not be* learnt in a day.

Also, to consider Lloyd's present size, there is little reason to think that one more competitive market would have much impact on future growth. London is still the biggest marine insurance market in the world, and it is a significant aviation one, but in global terms the non-marine business transacted at *Lloyd's is small.*

There may be more nervousness about the lobby created by dissatisfaction with Lloyd's stance this year when United States companies bid for Lloyd's brokers.

Marsh and McLennan and Frank B. Hall both had bids ready for Lloyd's brokers (and there were other companies with less public plans). Lloyd's ruled that it would not allow "outside" insurance operations to hold more than 20 per cent of any Lloyd's broker. Lloyd's insisted that it was not being narrowly protectionist, but trying to preserve the independence of its market, irrespective of nationalities.

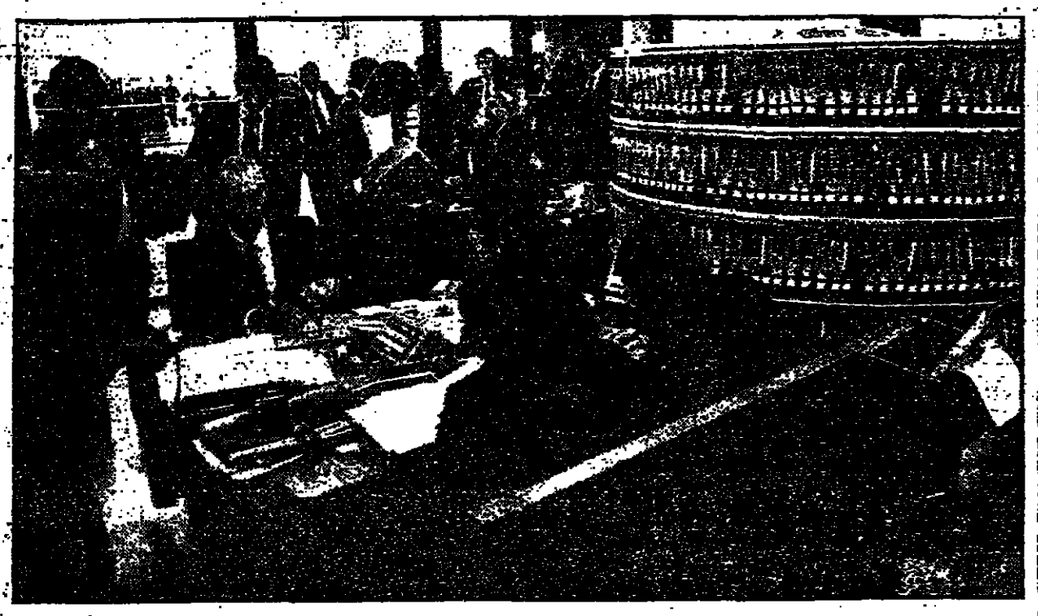
American reaction, in most cases publicly restrained, was less so privately and the ruling only increased misconceptions prevalent about Lloyd's (for instance, that a United States broker placing his business in London is at a disadvantage in terms of brokerage commission). Lloyd's then allowed a modified version of one of the bids—Frank B. Hall for Leslie and Godwin—to proceed, Hall bidding £25m for the British company and agreeing to split the Lloyd's broking operations into a separate company in which the majority would remain in British hands. Whether this solution appeases some of the United States brokers backing the new exchange remains to be seen.

The more pressing issue for Lloyd's is world overcapacity and the trimming of rates (hence suggestions that membership limits may have to be imposed) "Social inflation" areas of the market, such as medical malpractice and employer liability, also provide concern for reinsurance underwriters.

Where court settlements have been on a grossly inflationary trend, the usual reinsurers' problem of setting rates today for damages decided three or four years in the future, is exaggerated. There are continuing worries about the standards of United States doctors, even when employing "defensive medicine", and about the number of lawyers entering this area of the law, acting for patients on a contingency fee basis. One or two judgments against patients, for bringing wrongful suits against doctors, offer some *comfort to insurers.*

But in this, as in other markets, Lloyd's has the capacity to expand much faster than its present prudence on rates will allow. The security offered by Lloyd's is, in many cases, no answer to the rates offered elsewhere. In the language of insurance, Lloyd's is praying for the "big storm", the type of exceptional natural catastrophe like Hurricane Betsy in 1965 which will test the credibility of cheaper insurance markets and get rates moving upwards again. It is not hard for some to imagine spectacular insurance collapses—aided by the domino effect of a single failure in a reinsurance claim —*if the big storm happens* soon.

If not, then it is hard to see a quick end to the surplus of capacity in the Lloyd's market. The clue lies in the United States, and it may be another two years before the cycle there produces a level of unprofitability in domestic underwriting which will bring another burst of reinsurance business back to London.



A study in concentration: underwriters at Lloyd's, which carries a high proportion of reinsurance worries.

Life behind the scenes

by John Gaselee

As far as the consumer of *insurance is concerned, rein*surance is very much a behind the scenes activity. In no area is this more true than life assurance.

Without reassurance facilities, smaller life offices would be restricted to accepting comparatively low sums assured. Because of their size, their retention is relatively low, with considerable use being made of life assurance.

There are different ways in which life reassurance is provided. It might seem sensible for a life office simply to reassure a set proportion of an individual life risk on the basis that, when a claim is payable, the reinsurance company will pay the same proportion of the claim as its proportion of the risk at the outset. In practice it is seldom as easy as that.

As an example one can take a profit-sharing whole life or endowment policy where at periodic intervals bonuses increase the guaranteed minimum sum assured. Reinsurers do not necessarily *want to share in pay*ing the bonus element, since the level of bonus is determined by the direct writing company in the light of its profitability.

If one looks back over past results, there can be wide variations in the claim value of policies on similar lives issued by different life offices. A reinsurer may well not wish to be committed *to paying a share of the* bonus element under a policy, since it has no means of telling what the final claim value of a policy issued by any individual office may be.

Many reinsurers feel it is more practical simply to reinsure the risk of death, receiving premium from the direct writing office to cover that risk and no more. Irrespective of the amount of reinsurance arranged, the whole of the bonus element would be payable, in the event of a death claim, by the direct writing office.

The principal is different from term assurance — where one buys a policy from a life office for a set period, solely to cover the risk of death, and pays a level premium. A reinsurer often will charge the direct writing office on a risk basis. In other words, as the life which is being reinsured grows older each year, the rate of premium charged by the reinsurer increases.

As the direct writing office builds up premium (even with term assurance, the rate of premium charged at the outset is much higher than the rate being paid to the reinsurer), the amount of reassurance required diminishes. Typically, over the period of reassurance, the actual amount of protection provided by the reinsurer will drop, while the rate of premium charged in the sum reassured each year increases.

Large life offices do not need reassurance protection for the great bulk of comparatively modest policies which they issue. Reassurance protection, however, is needed in the case of large policies. Usually these are normally term assurance of some kind. The large risks, known as jumbos in the trade, usually are on the lives of businessmen. The insurances are arranged by companies to cover senior employees, but there are many reasons why there should be an insurable interest for such high sums to be arranged on individual lives.

High sums assured can be placed relatively easily. For instance, a single reinsurer may have a retention of £200,000 in respect of any one life, and may be in a position to provide cover of £1m within 15 *minutes, or* so.

The reinsurer of the direct writing office acts as a clearing house, arranging protection both with other direct writing offices and also with reinsurers. The large risks have to be placed internationally. At the point where finding sufficient capacity could become difficult, the original rate of pre*mium charged and the medi*cal evidence in respect of the life to be insure increasing import

Not every approached with ance proposition to accept the busi rate which has be although no life o quote a rate for a without consultin surers. Much mo medical evidence by overseas insu cularly those in States, than is needed in Brita form of financi about the life to may be required

Arranging overseas is not tively expensive, take time. Some feel that probably arrange cover of or so within a good life.

By no means all posing life assura first-class health. ance is often more to those who have problems—such as those who have from coronary those with ment and so on.

The position with what is known as an imp is much more pron in the past. Co strides have been medicine, so that vidual's prognosis much more optim it was. Second, assurance market reinsurers, has be ing risks and b statistics.

For certain im reassurance pools practical effect is direct writing guided by the rei retains a relativ part of the risk, a ance is shared am insurers. Each offi quite a low sum of any one life. A time, by concentr paired lives into t statistics can be b the future. Life statistics take a lo emerge, simply be are of little value nificant number lives have died may not have been the impairment.

While one may life assurance is contract with the often an importa being played by r offices in providin and technical guida light of the medica

Middle East finance finds a place

by Patrick O'Leary

Nationalism and nationalization are playing increasing roles in reinsurances covering developing countries. But the effects on the international companies involved have been masked by a rapid rise over the past decade in the volume of business in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.

Inflation has made this advance seem greater than it really is. American, British and continental reinsurance brokers and companies have also countered restrictions on their operations by going into partnerships with local firms in such countries as Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria.

Government intervention in reinsurance varies from outright state monopoly to regulations ensuring that a percentage of business is placed locally. In between come restrictions on the entry of new foreign companies or directions on the investment of funds. One of the arguments British insurance companies deploy against government interference at home is that the growth of curbs abroad increases the attractions of the open London market.

Many ministers in developing countries, like their counterparts elsewhere, take a short-term view of economics. They see money flowing out each year to overseas companies in payment for insurance and reinsurance, without weighing the possibility that one year of heavy claims could transform the balance.

A London reinsurance broker commented: "Politicians never work on a net basis, always on a gross basis.

"First they control the banks and second insurance. Often they have double-standards, expecting outside reinsurance to be sound, but not the capital structure of their own state companies."

The broker also saw some danger in the setting up of regional reinsurance bodies, as has happened for example in Africa. "The strength of a pool of companies is only the security of its weakest member", he said. "It is very hard to find an equal pooling arrangement of good securities."

He outlined ways in which brokers had had to reappraise the service they offered to developing countries. When insurance in African and Asian colonies was handled mainly by the branch offices of tariff companies there was little scope for the travelling broker. Now those countries were independent and required highly technical advice, and senior executives had to do much more travelling, establishing a true broker-client relationship.

Inevitably, the surplus of petrodollars in the Middle East has found its way into reinsurance. A recent issue of an insurance magazine, *The Review*, commented on the growing power of Arab and Iranian reinsurance companies to write overseas business as well as covering Middle East risks.

"By and large this has turned out to be less of an immediate threat to the conventional insurance markets than was thought in those worrying days, immediately after the oil crisis", the magazine said. "A combination of disasters, general underwriting losses and just plain competitiveness has put an end to those fears. Simple cash muscle is not enough to succeed in reinsurance business long term."

However, Middle East finance will surely maintain a place in the market, both locally and internationally. At least one Arab-owned private reinsurance company is incorporated in Hongkong.

Addressing a conference in Manila recently, M Pierre de Vogue, chairman and managing director of Société Commerciale de Réassurance, said: "Attempts to achieve a new balance of insurance institutions throughout the world as between *developed and developing* regions must be undertaken with proper regard to the irreducible principles underlying the techniques of free international risk exchange.

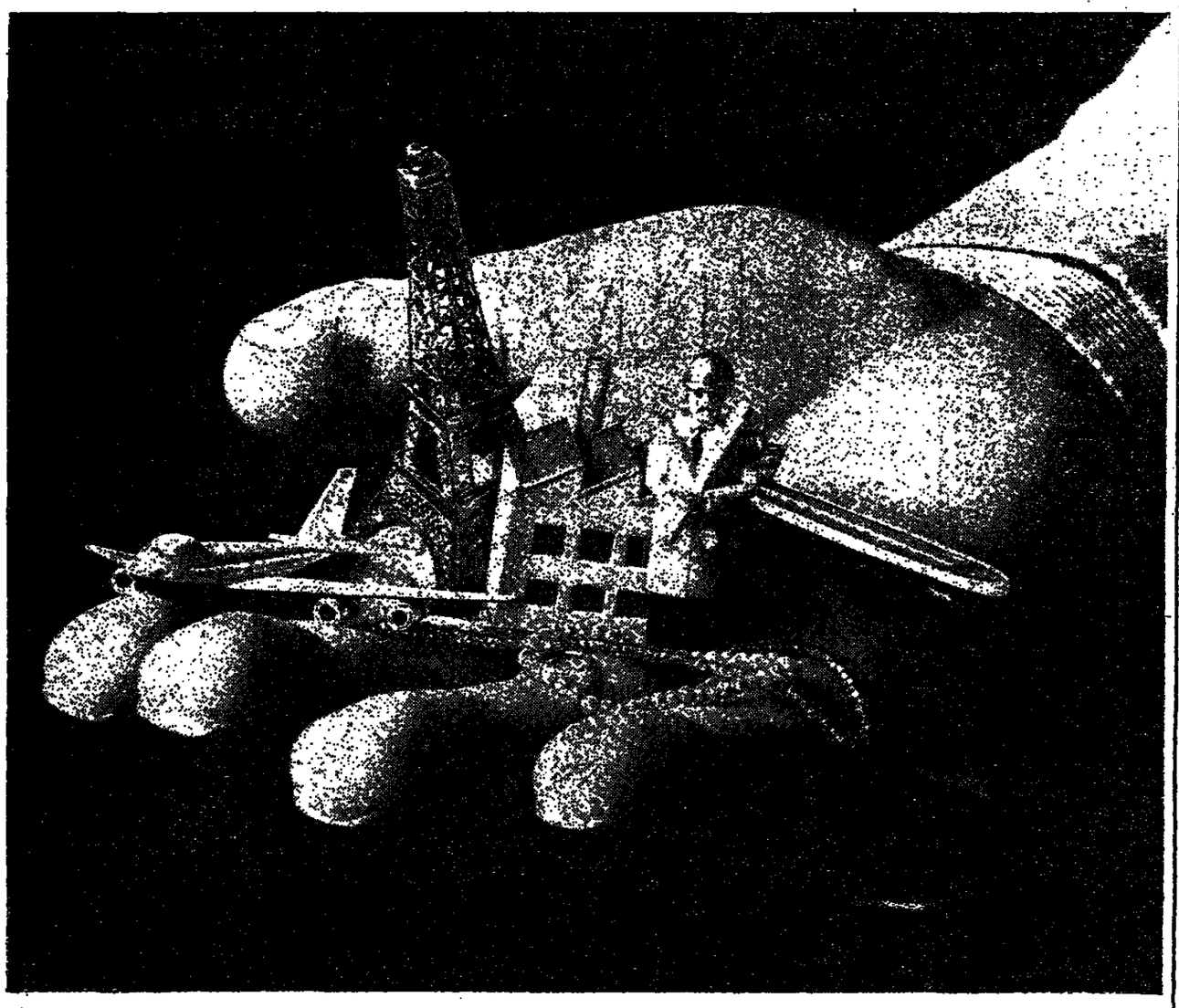
"A market cannot on its own retain the entirety of the risks it writes and each one must, sooner or later, establish links with the rest of the world as a means of attaining that international sharing in the peak risks which is the true purpose of reinsurance."

He added that in developing countries there was great need for reinsurance cover, both because of structural imbalance in local markets and the fact that certain regions were more exposed to such catastrophes as earthquakes and hurricanes.

But at present there was a lack of statistical data to allow proper rates for these disasters to be proposed. The Reinsurance Offices Association has begun to fill that gap with a series of reports, including, for instance, one on earthquakes in Mexico.

The movement towards a national slant in business was given impetus by the United Nations Conference *on Trade and Development* (Unctad) at Geneva in 1964. It urged developed countries to help developing ones to strengthen their national insurance and reinsurance markets. A conference resolution also backed the idea that deposits should be invested in the country where the premium income was earned.

More restrained advice has come in a recent report on insurance in developing countries from an Unctad working party. This emphasizes the interdependability of insurance markets, the intricacies of assessing risks, the need for sound security and for balanced portfolios of various kinds of business.



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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 27: His Excellency Monsieur Abdul Wakil was received in audience today by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Councillors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and presented his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Their Royal Highnesses: Mr Farad Mirza (Second Secretary) and Mr Karim Hanif (Attaché).

Mrs Wakil had the honour of being received by Their Royal Highnesses.

Mr Hugh Cortazzi (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to Glyndley Manor, Stone Cross, near Eastbourne, this evening and attended a Reception given by the Trustees of The Prince's Trust to announce the formation of The Prince's Trust in Sussex.

His Royal Highness was present later at a Royal Gala Charity evening at King's Country Club, Eastbourne, organized by the Combined Charities Committee in aid of The Prince of Wales' Charities, including The Prince's Trust.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended an Operation Drake Celebrity Luncheon at the Savoy.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Wing Commander W. H. Kearney) and the Chairman of the Rehabilitation Trust's Trustees (Commander I. R. Henderson).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 27: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present at a performance of The Royal Tournament, Earls Court, this afternoon.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester opened the Timber Research and Development Association's Buildings, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, this morning.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness unveiled a plaque at Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St Giles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

July 27: The Duke of Kent was entertained to Supper this evening by the Lord Mayor of Norwich at the City Hall and subsequently attended the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Norwich Lads' Club.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on October 18 and 26 and November 2, 8, 21 and 29.

The Ambassador of Japan yesterday handed the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun to Lord Todd, OM, President of the Royal Society.

Girdlers' Company

The Girdlers' Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr J. D. Fairclough; *Upper Warden*, Mr N. K. Maitland; *Middle Warden*, Mr B. D. Mout; *Renter Warden*, Dr D. N. Seaton.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon R. C. P. Nall-Cain and Miss J. P. V. Forester

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mrs C. J. R. Trotter and the late the Hon R. C. M. Nall-Cain, of Mells Park, Frome, Somerset, and Juliet, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. V. Forester, of Villa Mont Gras d'Eau, St Brelade, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Mr M. Colquhoun and Miss S. Timmerman

The marriage has been arranged between Malcolm, son of Sir Ivan Colquhoun of Luss, Bt, and Lady Colquhoun, Rossdhu, Luss, Dumbartonshire, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Stewart W. Timmerman, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr G. P. B. Barber and Miss L. A. de Verteuil

The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Barber, of Ardblair, Cults, Aberdeen, and Leslie Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. de Verteuil, of Brunei and Trinidad, West Indies.

Mr P. R. Jackson and Miss C. A. Rowbotham

The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr and Mrs M. Jackson, of Ramsey, Isle of Man, formerly of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. S. Rowbotham, of The Rose Garden, Sonning, Berkshire.

Major A. C. Lynch-Staunton and Dr B. M. Harrison

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of the late Major and Mrs H. V. C. Lynch-Staunton, and Mary, daughter of the late the Very Rev Dr D. E. W. Harrison and of Mrs Harrison, of 95a Pembroke Road, Bristol.

Mr I. W. Macleod and Miss E. L. Murray

The engagement is announced between Ian, second son of Major and Mrs Loudoun Macleod, of Brook, Surrey, and Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Murray, of Millington, Cheshire.

Mr D. Shovel and Miss S. M. Astaire

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Raphael Shovel, and Susan, daughter of Mr Jarvis Astaire and the late Phyllis Astaire.

Dr R. Williams and Miss S. de Laszlo

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of the late Mr S. G. Williams and Mrs D. D. Williams, of Warsash, Hampshire, and Stephanie, daughter of Mr Patrick de Laszlo, of Wonham Manor, Betchworth, Surrey, and the Hon Mrs R. Walter, of Cornwall Gardens, London.

Mr F. Appelbe and Miss C. Bromley Gardner

The engagement is announced between Felix, son of Mr and Mrs Ambrose Appelbe, of Fitzroy Park, Highgate, and Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. Bromley Gardner, of Kingscote Park, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr P. S. Dick and Miss S. J. Maidment

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. K. Dick, of Cobham, Surrey, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. D. Maidment, of Hendon, London.

Mr C. Evelyn-Jones and Miss F. C. Brockman

The engagement is announced between Colin, only son of Mr and Mrs Lorence Evelyn-Jones, of Byfields, Frinton, and Fiona Christine, only daughter of Mr B. G. Brockman, of Hatherley, Okehampton, Devon, and Mrs Y. S. Brockman, of Holland Road, Frinton.

Mr S. W. Jordan and Miss K. L. Wilkins

The engagement is announced between Samuel, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. Jordan, of Quares Road, Slough, and Katherine Lynette, daughter of Mr A. F. Wilkins, OBE, and Mrs Wilkins, of Highfield, The Green, Saxtead, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr C. J. A. Lyne-Pirkis and Miss C. C. J. Deacon

The engagement is announced between Julian Lyne-Pirkis, Royal Artillery, son of Dr and Mrs R. H. G. Lyne-Pirkis, of Ockford Hill, Godalming, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. W. Deacon, of Earlscourt Farmhouse, Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr R. M. C. Nott and Miss G. Hurd

The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Nott, of Englefield Cottage, Hurtmore, Godalming, and Gillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. R. Hurd, of Owls Cottage, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Marriages

Mr D. Burnstone and Miss T. Gray

The marriage took place in London on Wednesday, July 26, between Mr David Burnstone, son of Mr and Mrs Wilfred Burnstone, and Miss Teresa Gray, daughter of Dr Margaret Gray.

Mr M. L. Chambers and Miss V. Rutherford

The marriage took place recently in Paris between Mr Mark Chambers, elder son of the late Mr Martin R. Chambers and of Mrs Chambers, of Mellowstone, Broadway, Worcestershire, and Miss Vanessa Rutherford, only daughter of Mrs Joan Rutherford, of Cannonwalls, Woodbury Salterton, Devon. A church ceremony and a reception will be held in London in the autumn.

Dr J. P. G. Mailer and Dr J. M. Shapland

The marriage took place on July 15 at St Andrew's Church, Oxford, between Dr John Patrick George Mailer and Dr Joanna Mary Shapland.

Carmen's Company

The following have been elected officers of the Carmen's Company for the ensuing year:

Mr J. E. O. Arnold, Master Elect; Mr W. Arthur Hodkinson, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Clarkson, Wardens.

Drapers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Drapers' Company for the ensuing year:

Master, D. W. Benzrrell; *Master*; Mr G. M. Warr; Sir Peter Daniell, Mr R. H. Barrett and Mr M. R. Harris, Wardens.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House last night in honour of Dr Luis Alvarez Dominguez, Minister of Development, Venezuela.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

The Lord Chancellor attended a dinner given by members of the Employment Appeal Tribunal at the Naval and Military Club last night in honour of Mr Justice Phillips at the end of his two-year term as first president of the tribunal. Among other guests present were:

The Lord Chief Justice, the Secretary of State for Employment, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Sir Kenneth Barnes and Mr J. W. Bourne.

Mr F. Evans, MP

Mr Fred Evans, MP, entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at a dinner in the House of Commons yesterday. The Chargé d'Affaires of Afghanistan and Dr R. U. Hingorani, chairman, were among those present.

Bowyers' Company

At a court meeting of the Bowyers' Company held at St Nicholas Cole Abbey, yesterday, the following were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: Master, Mr F. C. Schilling; Upper Warden, Mr A. Wood; Renter Warden, Mr J. M. Archibald. A church service was held after the installation ceremony and in the evening the new Master and the Court entertained the livery at dinner at Tallow Chandlers' Hall.



Russian guest: Mr Yuri Temirkanov, music director of the Kirov Opera and Ballet, Leningrad, has been appointed principal guest conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (our Music Reporter writes). He made his first appearance in London only nine months ago, but Mr John Bimson, the RPO chairman, said the players had so enjoyed working with him that they had decided on the appointment. The orchestra's chief conductor, Mr Antal Dorati, has been appointed conductor laureate. A younger man is being sought as chief conductor, and an announcement is expected in November.

Mr Bimson said 1977-78 had been one of the orchestra's best years financially, with a surplus of £31,000. It had doubled its income from sponsorship over the previous year.

Frankfurt to get Elsheimer work

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The lost Adam Elsheimer painting that turned up unnoticed in a Bonham's auction on July 13 is to go to the Städelsches Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt, Mr Jack Baer said yesterday. Mr Baer, of Hazlitt Gooden and Fox, the St James's dealers, spotted the painting on copper at Bonham's and paid £50,000 for it.

It is a predella panel from an altarpiece on the theme of "The Finding and Exaltation of the True Cross". The altarpiece was originally made up of seven separate paintings, all but one of which have been found in the past 30 years. The Frankfurt museum has them all. Frankfurt was Elsheimer's birthplace.

Herr Hermann Abs, who organized the German museum purchases at the Hirsch sale and is an administrator of the Stadelsches Kunstinstitut, flew in to see the panel on July 21. The purchase was confirmed at a museum meeting on Tuesday.

A sale of dolls at Christie's South Kensington yesterday made £28,816 with 10 per cent unsold. A carved and painted wooden doll of about 1710 dressed as a nun made £1,900 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000). It was dressed by an English nun in France to show her mother how she dressed. It was carried back to England by her brother, a Jesuit, one of the "Lancashire martyrs", who died in prison in 1715.

The sale also included an automaton in the form of a bust of a Negress on a wooden plinth; she moves her right hand, head, tongue and eyelids and was sold for £1,150 (estimate £300 to £500).

At Christie's in King Street a furniture sale made £73,744, with 21 per cent unsold. The top price was £4,400 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) paid by Courtney for an English walnut bachelor's chest; Christie's clearly believed it to have been altered over the years since they describe it as "basically eighteenth-century".

A sale of silver and objects of virtu at Sotheby's Belgravia made £56,581, with 6 per cent unsold. The top price was £4,600 (estimate £3,000 to £7,000) for an 18 carat gold two-handled presentation cup and cover made in 1923 in eighteenth-century style and weighing 61oz.

Sotheby's in Bond Street held a jewel sale totalling £188,450 with 7 per cent unsold. A Cartier diamond brooch with a stylized fern leaf design made £17,000 (estimate £13,000 to £15,000). Sotheby's sale of English watercolours and drawings made £31,358, with 32 out of 227 lots unsold.

Stamp sale: An unused pair of Irish 1922 10 shilling stamps were sold for £640 (estimate £225) in the second day of Stanley Gibbons's three-day auction of all world stamps. The second day realized £36,277.

Latest appointments

Sir Goronwy Daniel, to be Lieutenant for Dyfed, in succession to Captain J. H. Lewes.

Sir Frederick Dainton, FRS, chairman of the University Grants Committee, to be chairman of the British Library Board in succession to Lord Eccles.

Mr H. Z. Hoxter, of North East London Polytechnic, to be president of the Council of the International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling.

Mr Martin Bendelow to be prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Huddersfield, East. General election: held by J. P. W. Mallalieu (Lab) with a majority of 8,414.

Mr H. D. Welton, aged 34, director of music, Stantonbury Campus, Milton Keynes, to be director of music at St Paul's Girls' School, in succession to Miss Nicola LeFanu.

Coinage of India holds a lesson for Europe

By Our Coin Correspondent

Attempts to link European currencies more closely bring to mind past attempts to resolve somewhat similar monetary difficulties. As might be expected, the results have since become of interest to coin collectors.

At school it used to be taught that to an Indian there was no such place as India. It was several kingdoms, states and principalities. That was what the East India Company found as it pushed its influence further into the subcontinent.

Many of those states had their own coinage. Valentine,* writing in 1914, catalogued copper coinages for more than fifty areas. There were also gold and silver coinages with such names as pagoda, fanam, mohur and rupee. Other East India companies, such as the Dutch and other nations, the French and Portuguese, were issuing coinage for their settlements.

The British East India Company met the monetary confusion by the gradual issue of its own coinage. It was struck at mints which the company acquired, under rights granted to it by certain states, at mints which it set up and, in 1786, by Boulton and Watt in Birmingham.

The process was lengthy, involving the company's issuing coins for the presidencies of Bombay, Bengal and Madras. Those issues, with the many other coinages and the whole history of the subject, fill a 200-page book by Pridmore† published in 1975.

The next step, in 1835, was a company coinage for use throughout India, intended to replace the coinages issued for the presidencies. Some coins in the series had the unusual distinction of having the head of William IV on the obverse and the name of a trading company on the reverse. The company issues during the early part of the reign of Victoria had a similar distinction.

After 1858, when the company ceased to rule India and Queen Victoria was declared Empress, the overall coinage was struck in branch mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and local issues continued to be struck.

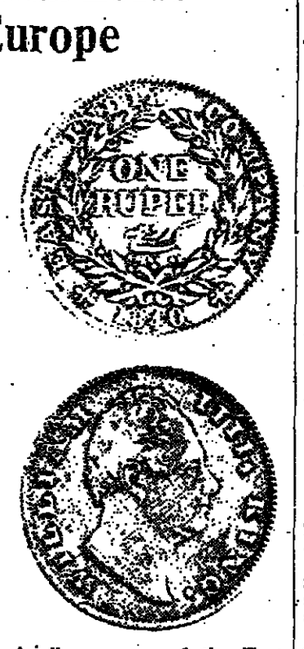
The state of Kutch, which issued a coin bearing the titles of Edward VIII, was one of 21 sovereign states still issuing coins. Parts of India never taken over by the British, such as Goa, used their own coinages.

Since 1947 the Government of India has issued its own coinage and the collector has been left a British India coinage of great interest and many complexities.

The British-imposed overall coinage worked reasonably well for India. Might not such a coinage be made to function in the EEC? It would leave each country with its own coinage for home use and create another that would be accepted by all member countries.

Domesday Book shows a system of reckoning in pounds, shillings and marks. Since the pound is such an ancient name for a coin and is now a decimal unit, could we not have a European pound, with suitably devised smaller denominations?

* The Copper Coins of India
† The Coinage of the British Commonwealth of Nations, part 4



A silver rupee of the East India Company, with the king's head on the obverse.

Birthdays today

Dame Joyce Bishop, 82; the Earl of Cromer, 60; Mr H. W. Cutler, 66; Sir Maurice Holmes, 67; Lord Murray of Newhaven, 75; Dame Rosemary Murray, 65; Sir Humphrey Mynors, 75; Sir Roger Mynors, 75; Lord Pearson, 79; Air Chief Marshal Sir George Pirie, 82; Professor Sir Karl Popper, 76; Lieutenant-Commander P. S. W. Roberts, VC, 61; Sir Geoffrey Streatfeild, 81.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne attends Metropolitan Police Horse Show, East Molesey, Surrey, 12.30.

Exhibitions: Pastel Society, Mall Galleries, The Mall, 10-5. Stained glass, Royal Exchange, 11-8.

Concert: Carl Flesch Prizewinner's Concert, London Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, 7.30.

Recitals: Alberni String Quartet, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05. Christopher Dearnley, organ, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30. Christopher Duarte, cello, St. James, Garlick Hill, 1.05.

Shakespeare at lunchtime, Mermaid Theatre, 1.05-1.55.

Mystery Plays: Tower Place, The Monument, Leadenhall Street, St Katharine's Dock, 12-2.

Concert: Youth Choir of India, Central Hall, Westminster, 7.



Mrs Naomi James receiving a crystal goblet from Princess Anne yesterday for her recent solo voyage around the world.

Science report

Space: Europe's Moon project

Scientists are preparing detailed plans for Europe's first lunar mission, an ambitious project that would put a satellite in polar orbit round the Moon. The enterprise might be followed by a similar mission to Mars. The advantage of a polar orbit is that it makes possible surveys of the entire surface of a planetary body.

The lunar project has just received the provisional backing of the European Space Agency's solar system working group. Britain is a member of the agency. If finally approved, it would use only European technological resources, including the Ariane rocket launcher, soon to be developed.

The polar orbiting lunar observatory, was recommended for future studies by the group in favour of another ambitious project, to fly past a comet. That was considered to be scientifically excellent but risky and it was decided to give priority to the "scientifically good, low-risk" lunar survey.

But the comet project is being seriously considered as a successor to the lunar project, proposed for early 1984, and possible comets are being studied.

The lunar observatory, which was also considered by the Americans but abandoned because of its lack of public appeal, can expect to receive some strong support in Britain. Several United Kingdom scientists, including Professor Keith Runcorn, head of the School of Physics at Newcastle University, and Dr John Guest, lecturer in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at University College London, have been pressing for its adoption by the space agency.

Although the Americans and the Russians have undertaken complex lunar missions, those have concentrated on specific areas and orbits. Only a polar orbiting satellite would provide a complete lunar geophysical survey and would give European scientists a unique opportunity to make a significant contribution to knowledge of the Moon.

Plans for the mission are being speeded so that the project can be considered for selection next year of the next available space agency satellite. Other suggested missions include an ultraviolet and X-ray observatory satellite; a solar telescope for the forthcoming Spacelab orbiting laboratory and a climatology satellite. However, the polar orbiting project is considered to be a strong candidate for selection.

If approved it might be followed by a Mars polar orbiter. That would take advantage of the technology developed for the Moon project and would greatly reduce joint costs.

It is estimated that the development of the Moon and the Mars orbiter craft would total about £75m, of which Britain would pay about 15 per cent. The launching of each vehicle would cost a further £15m.

The realization that Europe is seriously considering interplanetary missions may surprise many, although the Ariane launcher will be quite capable of putting large payloads in orbit round the nearer planets. The joint Moon and Mars project may be significantly behind America's present space capability, but it would still represent a significant step in Europe's attempt to achieve independence in future space research.

By Robin McTie
The Times Higher Education Supplement

Miss Onassis to see press amid rumours of marriage

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, July 27

After a month of rumours and speculation, Miss Christina Onassis has decided to meet the press in Moscow next week and "clarify certain points". She has been staying in the Intourist Hotel here for the past four weeks, and is said to be planning to marry a Soviet shipping official.

Miss Onassis, daughter of the late Aristotle Onassis, has been married twice before. She denied as "preposterous" rumours that she is to marry Mr Nikolai Kauzov, reputedly head of the tanker division of Sovfrakht, the Soviet cargo company. But the rumours have persisted, and were recently reinforced by confirmation from family friends in Athens.

Miss Onassis, one of the richest women in the world, has refused to speak to Western correspondents since she came to Moscow by train from Paris, and has not been seen in public.

Press reports last month said she met her fiancé in Paris, but he had been recalled to Moscow. The head of Sovfrakht denied some weeks ago that anyone called Nikolai Kauzov had ever worked for the organization, but another official said a Mr Sergei Kauzov had resigned from Sovfrakht some months ago.

A reliable Soviet source said Miss Onassis planned to get married on August 1—the day of her planned press conference.

Latest wills

£10,000 estate for kidney fund

Mrs Erna Marija Gerlins, of Christchurch, left her estate of £10,717 net to the National Kidney Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Bingham, Mr Robert Henry, of Burton, farmer £258,824
Carman, Mr Albert Horace James, of Aylsham £123,754
Croysdale, Mrs Joanna, of Bournemouth £273,599
Hindle, Mr John Robert, of Griddleton, managing director .. £121,525
Marshall, Mrs Mabel, of Nottingham £149,323

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, July 28, 1953

From Our Own Correspondent

Berlin, July 27.—Several thousand people from Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia formed one long and patient queue behind the Schöneberg town hall this morning waiting for the food parcels to which they would become entitled under the Berlin Senate distribution scheme. The look of expectation on their frequently careworn faces and—after they had received their parcels—of joy, left no doubt as to how they felt about it. The scene was repeated at every one of the other seven distribution points and the queues were even bigger at those which dealt with east Berliners only. They had turned up long before the offices opened at 8 am and far exceeded the estimates of the authorities who had to call in clerical and other reinforcements to deal with the throng. . . . Your Correspondent watched the east Berliners trickling back with their shopping bags, brief cases and suitcases across the sector boundary at the Potsdamerplatz under the indifferent gaze of the Communist police who were lounging about and making no attempt to check them or stop them in any way. Certainly no wholesale measures to control the flow of people in and out of east Berlin have been decreed as yet. There are reports of occasional checks and of parcels of food being confiscated in one or two cases, but that is all.

OBITUARY

MGR GUY RIOBE

Controversial French bis

Mgr Guy Riobe, Bishop of Orleans since 1963, and one of the most controversial personalities of the French episcopare, has drowned while on holiday at Port Camargue, on the Mediterranean, it has been reported. His body was found on a beach on July 18. He was 67.

Mgr Riobe was an ardent proselytist for what he regarded as necessary reform in the life and doctrine of his church. At a time when the French Bishops enjoy no great reputation for controversy-making and confrontation he quickly made a name for himself by a series of challenging statements on a variety of issues. These included condemnations of nuclear tests, political prisoners and torture in Latin America, and French arms exports as well as support for conscientious objectors, and the ministry of married men. These pronouncements drew on him a storm of protest, and in the last case, the censure of his peers and of Rome.

Branded as a progressive, even revolutionary churchman, who welcomed the reforms of Vatican II but felt they must go much further if the Church were to be relevant to the modern age, he aware of the present-day socie ally of youth. Ye the limelight into repeatedly projec to the end of his believer in the r and meditation.

Guy Riobe Rennes, in Britt He himself recalle been brought up of moral order, came a Christian 35, 10 years aft tion. He held va chaplain to t Ouvrière Catholi Christian Worker and in the ear greatly attracted tual teachings of de Foucauld.

In response to Pope Pius XII to the African mi many visits to Af America. The ex he encountered r impression upon

In 1959, he re diocese of Anger was appointed Vi Papal Prelate in consecrated bist year, and Auxi Bishop of Orlean whom he succee

MR G. W. MURRAY

The Master of Marlborough writes:

Gerald Murray, who died on July 23, was a pioneer and polymath amongst schoolmasters. His childhood was spent among the literary lions of Edwardian Dublin. He would have been a doctor had not family financial difficulties forced him to leave Trinity College. Instead he taught—and became a leader in the movement which transformed P.T. to P.E., seeking his training in Scandinavia, on which he wrote a report which the Ministry of Education published. As Director of P.E. in Queen Elizabeth School Barnet, at Mill Hill, and for 20 years at Marlborough, he developed circuit-training and remedial gymnastics. Working closely with the school's Medical Officer at Marlborough he wrote *Physical Education and Health*. Many newly formed P.E. Departments in other schools sought his advice.

After his war RAF he finall degree—in Engli gious memory, g rality and imp humour made hi and much loved there been anoth who was presider ary Society and the school's h enthusiastic ho cared skilfully fo College's gardens. printers owe the to their skills to the College press he had the gift feel important. H his pupil at Mi "So here one w little boy, crawl corridor, and he —"How is my bishop?"—and was 10 feet tall f His infections MacNeice, and S and Richard enriched many li

WILLEM VAN OTTERLOO

Willem van Otterloo, the Dutch conductor and composer, has died in a car accident in Melbourne. He was 70. Otterloo studied at the Amsterdam Conservatory and was later a cellist in the Utrecht Municipal Orchestra. In 1933 he was appointed the orchestra's assistant conductor and in 1937, chief conductor.

In 1949 he became conductor of the Hague section of the Toonkunst choral societies and, in the same year, conductor of the Hague Philharmonic. In 1965 he was engaged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission as Chief Conductor of the Melbourne Philharmonic, the beginning of a career in Australia which later saw him as conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra.

His own compositions included a symphony, three suites, a string quartet and a string trio.

DR M. A. S. BURGESS

The Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, writes:

Though Malcolm Burgess had many friends of much longer standing than myself, it may be appropriate for me to supplement the notice, in your issue of July 18, of his tragically early death.

He was a devoted son of the King's School, Canterbury, and of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he left typically lively memories of his work in the decoration of the Hall and more recently of the College Chapel. He was a brilliant amateur and a man of remarkably various tastes and skills in literature, music and the decorative arts.

His special subject, if he could be pinned down to one, was the Russian theatre of the eighteenth century. However, his interest in Russian affairs was very wide. It gave him, for instance, particular pleasure to act as an expert guide last summer to a "Serenissima" tour of the great churches of Russia, and he presided over a "Dostoyevsky Society" in Corpus, with regular meetings and an annual dinner, which was triumph of cultural and culinary organization.

His very numerous friends, young and older, will remember him vividly for unfailing generosity and a cheerfulness which, in the face of sickness and death, became a high form of courage.

REV CANON JAMES McINTYRE

The Rev Canon James McIntyre, Fellow of University College, Durham, and from 1946 to 1968 Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, has died in Canada at the age of 89. He had been Rector of Lympstone in South Devon from 1932 to 1946 and was a JP for the City of Gloucester from 1950 to 1968. He was made Canon Emeritus of Gloucester Cathedral in 1968.

He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1960. He is survived by his widow in London and his daughter in Canada.

Mr Stanislaw Krzyczkowski, first Technical Director of Iata, died in Montreal on July 24. He was 79. He joined Iata in 1945 as chief of the technical department and served as secretary of the technical committee and of the technical conferences until he retired in 1966.

LORD KI

Lord Kilmain Baron, died on age of 75. John bald Browne wa tember 22, 1902, Baron and Lady He was educated and Magdalen C He worked fo Xylonite Co Ltd 1929. He was Secretary to Uni Southampton, fro secretary of the from 1933 to 194 man from 1949 t

He served in World War II i Lieutenant-Colon Staff. He was m in Desparches. H father in 1946.

From 1945 to secretary to the and was also a Historic Churche Trust: of the D of which he was from 1953 to 196 High Steward of 1966 to 1976.

He married, in mins Phyllis, dau Arnott. They ha two daughters. T son, the Hon Joh Browne.

SIR STA PRESC

Sir Stanley P who was Vice-Ch University o Australia from died on July 14 68. Educated i where he was V in Pharmacology sity of Manchest went to China became Professo logy at Cheelo Tsinan, North C

When war cam East he was con the Royal Au Force, and, with Squadron Leader No 1 Flying Research Unit f 1946.

After the war h of Ormond Colle of Melbourne, f 1953 and ther Chancellor of the Western Austral chairman of th Vice-Chancellors' 1964-65. He had member of the Ai sion on the U Malaya and of th on Mayang Univ pore. He was m 1957, and knighted

He married, in daughter of the R They had two so daughters.

PROFES PHILIP C

Professor Philip FRCSEd, Professo Surgery at the U Glasgow, died on J suffering a heart at 38. Educated at Belfast Academica he graduated at Qu sity Belfast and appointments in Be Brompton Hospit where he was Ca Surgical Registra Edinburgh Universi was Senior Lecture Surgery. He was a first holder of t Glasgow in 1975.

He is survived b and three children.

Mr Douglas Maso QC, who was Shet and Sheriff of Inv 1958 to 1974, died at the age of 72.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

for project
lership in
ling sector,
18

Mr Callaghan prods a hornets nest, Page 19

40m release Bank's special posits lifts pe of MLR cut

Whitmore
l Correspondent

f an early cut in the
f England's minimum
rate received a consid-
boost yesterday as a
f moves to release an
al £440m into the bank-
em.

elease of this liquidity
brought about by a
n in the level of special
that banks are
to hold at the central
present, banks hold a
ivalent to 2 per cent
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ly the sterling deposits
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ain reason behind yes-
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m funds in the money
This has resulted from
lows of funds out of the
system and into the
of the Exchequer in
weeks, reflecting both
onal pattern of govern-
penditure and receipts
as the considerable
the authorities have had
ng large quantities of
ent stock.

effect of all this has
drain on the liquidity
monetary system, a
on the banks' reserve
tios and upward pres-
short-term money rates.
h the cost of overnight
as not hit the 25-30 per
rels it touched briefly
ious week, it has fairly
ntly topped 11 per cent
h of this week.

and above the very
ally assistance the Bank
n giving the discount
market recently, its first major initiative to ease the situation came last week when it deferred for seven weeks the recall of 1 per cent of special deposits that the banks had been due to repay on July 24.

Yesterday's moves follows a continuation of the recent shortages and may be designed to neutralize the effect (in liquidity rather than money supply terms) of the latest gilt-edged sales—or gilt-edged sales that the authorities may be hoping to make over the next week or two.

The net result of both moves on the special deposit front is that the amount of liquidity in the system will temporarily be nearly £900m greater than it might otherwise have been.

But the injection has been made because of the unforeseen severity in the tightening of the money market, and will be short-term only.

The overall level of special deposits is to be restored to its original 3 per cent level by the end of September, with the 1 per cent of special deposits now being released being called back in on September 26.

In spite of the temporary nature of the Bank's moves, there was a strong feeling in financial markets yesterday that the way is being opened up for a small reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, possibly next Thursday. While this might help market psychology and, perhaps, encourage further purchases of government securities, the banks and the building societies are scarcely in any position to contemplate any reduction in their interest rates at this stage.

l chief forecasts more ble interest rates

ank Vogl
gton, July 27

William Miller, chairman
Federal Reserve Board,
oday that he hoped
a's interest rate levels
reach their peak in the
ture. He believed there
be increased interest
stability during the
ler of this year.

ndsight he now agrees
is colleagues on the
Reserve Board were
in advocating a rise in
count rate some weeks
Miller had opposed the
.

ill announce the Fed's
ney supply growth tar-
d his detailed views on
nomic outlook before a
sional committee to-

rding to informed sources the Fed chairman is fairly confident that the dollar may strengthen in the next few months and that more stable conditions would prevail in the foreign exchange markets. This is a view apparently shared by Mr Anthony Solomon, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

Mr Solomon believed the United States balance of payments situation would continue improving in the next few months and on into 1979.

Lower money supply: America's basic money supply—M1—fell to a seasonally-adjusted averageof $349,300m in the week ended July 19 from $352,100m in the previous week. The broader money supply, M2, declined to an average of $845,400m a 8.7 per cent gain from 13 weeks ago.—AP—Dow Jones.

Row brews over group's buy-German decision

By Edward Townsend

A political storm could develop over a decision by Thames Board Mills, which is currently receiving almost £30m of state aid, to place machinery orders said to be worth £2.5m with a German supplier.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy and MP for Bristol South East, is to take up the issue with Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, after complaints from a Bristol machinery company, Masson Scott Thrissel, that its tender for the order was priced 15 per cent lower than that of the German company, Jagenberg.

Confidential letters have been exchanged between Mr Benn and Mr J. F. Williams, the chairman of Thames Board Mills, but the company said yesterday that it had no intention of changing its decision.

The case has particular significance, as both of the United Kingdom companies are receiving government assistance. The Department of Industry has approved a £10.5m grant, the largest awarded under the selective investment scheme, for Thames Board towards its £100m expansion project at its Workington carton board plant. The company is receiving a further £18m in state assistance.

Masson Scott Thrissel, a subsidiary of Molins, the cigarette machinery manufacturer, has also been awarded state grants for product development.

The Thames Board project, which aims to increase the Workington mill's capacity by 50 per cent to 150,000 tonnes of duplex board a year, will create 255 new jobs at the plant and a further 350 in the forestry and transport industries in Scotland and the north. It is to be financed by Unilever, of which Thames Board has been a subsidiary since 1964.

Thames Board has already placed the order for the new board machine with the United Kingdom company of Beloit Walmsley, and has stated publicly its policy of buying British equipment for the expansion where possible.

But workers at Masson's Bristol factory asked Mr Benn to intervene when it was discovered that orders from Thames for auxiliary board cutting machines had been placed abroad.

Dr Stanley Kingsnorth, operations and development director at Thames Board, said yesterday that Masson Scott had been unable to supply the size and type of machines required for the Workington project. Masson Scott had been given every opportunity but "very regretfully" Thames had decided to buy the German machines, which were proven and had been on the market for a long time.

Dr Kingsnorth said that two of the latest board machines to be installed in Scandinavia had been equipped with German cutters "and they represent the international competition that we have to face.

Electricity supply profit of £133m more than doubled on year after 40pc depreciation offset

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Electricity supply—the last of the major nationalized industries to report on the year to end-March—made £133m, following the trend of high profits from the Gas and Post Office Corporations.

The £133m (against a comparable £52m) would have been another £160m higher but for the inclusion of a 40 per cent additional depreciation charge, made as a first step towards inflation accounting.

A similar practice adopted by the South of Scotland Electricity Board was strongly criticized by the Price Commission as being unfair on consumers.

But it was defended yesterday by Sir Frank Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council, who said he believed the 40 per cent supplementary charge was a step in an orderly move to inflation accounting which would be completed during the next three or four years.

Sales of electricity increased by 2.4 per cent during the year, but after making adjustments for more severe weather the underlying trend was an increase of only 1.3 per cent.

However, despite rises in fossil fuel costs of an average 17 per cent a tonne against a rise in the retail price increase of 14 per cent, the Central Electricity Generating Board, which is responsible for output at power stations, had achieved its aim of breaking even with a £17.8m profit.

Coal provided the major part of output and, as a result, Mr Glyn England, the CEGB chairman, said the board and its customers had a direct interest in the health of the coal industry. "The sad fact is", he said, "that the significant price advantage coal had over oil has largely withered away."

The merit order system of using the most price-efficient stations to meet demand, which had worked in coal's favour in recent years, has gone into reverse.

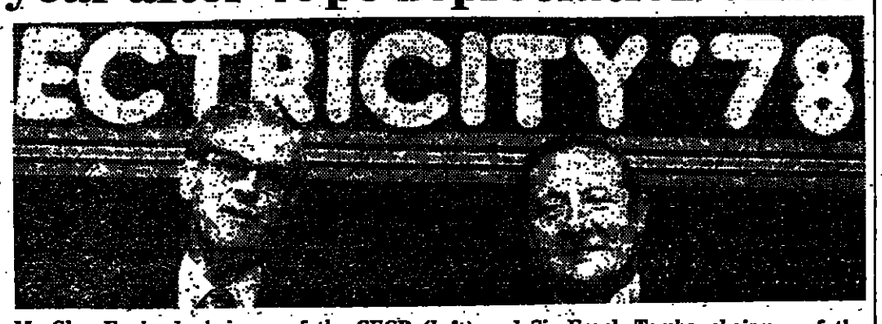
But Mr England still thought that power stations would burn their 70 million tonnes target of coal this year. The National Coal Board, however, is discussing ways of increasing this by a further three million tonnes.

"If assistance were to be given by subsidy it must be given in the most direct way possible, and that is to assist the NCB by making its prices more competitive", he said.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, had been reported as suggesting that the CEGB should be brought more under government control.

"What is being suggested is very different from the rules we are operating under now" Mr England said. "We all accept that energy has become a major element in the economic and political life of the country, but I don't believe any change in the rules is imminent.

Leading article, page 15



Mr Glyn England, chairman of the CEGB (left) and Sir Frank Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council, yesterday.

Concorde's £17m setback for British Airways

By Arthur Reed

British Airways made a profit of £33m after interest and tax in the financial year 1977-78 after taking into account a loss of £17m on operating Concorde, Sir Frank McFadzean, the chairman, said yesterday.

This compared with a profit of £35m in the previous financial year, when Concorde lost £8m. The airline will now propose to the Government a new scheme under which they would operate Concordes as agents, with government accepting losses, which are expected to continue.

Sir Frank said that although the profit for the year was "relatively satisfactory", tax adjustment and good results from the subsidiary companies had tended to obscure the much—less acceptable performance of the airline operations—the main pillars of the business.

Airline operations, in isolation, showed a surplus of only 4 per cent of revenue over operating expenses. Even after making allowance for the £17m loss on Concorde, the margin was uncomfortably small.

No dividend on public dividend capital had been declared for the year, pending completion of discussions on the future treatment of this form of finance in the British Airways capital structure.

Sir Frank said industrial disputes in Britain and abroad had affected the overall results, with a strike by British air traffic control assistants severely cutting the airline's capacity from August until the end of the summer last year.

Other factors were fluctuating exchagne rates, political and economic difficulties in Africa, and extra costs involved in avoiding Vietnam air space.

Of 59,000 man days lost by the airline during the year, 49,000 were as a result of an engineering strike in April, 1977. Industrial troubles had also prevented the introduction of the London-Johannesburg route, flown by the Rolls-Royce powered Boeing 747s.

"These difficulties were compounded by the withdrawal of Tridents for wing inspection. This had aggravated the capacity shortage, which extended into the current financial year, and the resulting disruption of schedules had brought about a loss in market share.

The investment requirement for replacement aircraft was £950m. Re-equipment involved a continuation of the airline's policy of fleet rationalization. Some 80 of their present aircraft would not meet new noise regulations to be introduced in the mid-1980s, while a further 25 would be obsolescent before 1986.

A prerequisite for survival in a growing competitive market was a greater degree of stability in industrial relations, Sir Frank said. There were still many problems to be overcome before British Airways could reach its objective of a high productivity—high pay airline.

The airline carried 13,400,000 passengers in 1977-78, an 8 per cent decrease on the previous 12 months. Traffic revenue per employee was £21,400, compared with £20,331 in 1976-77.

TV eye will scan the computer's secrets

The idea of tapping numbers on a keypad and calling up pages of information on your friendly domestic (or business) television set has moved a long way from the scientists' laboratories towards a real public service. A Post Office brainchild, originally called Viewdata and now known as Prestel (viewdata with a small "v" remaining as the generic term), the system is now operating in a test version in preparation for its full public launch early next year.

Yesterday the Post Office announced that Thorn and Rediffusion are the first two set manufacturers to have satisfied the corporation's requirements for safety and technical standards for Prestel-equipped television receivers.

The special safeguards are needed because the set is connected to the telephone line, and there must be no risk of the high voltage electricity inside the set reaching the low-voltage telephone network.

The Post Office's involvement includes the holding of the pages of information at a computer centre, and the provision of the dial-up service which enables users to call up the information they want via their telephones. But the pages themselves are supplied by organizations known, not surprisingly, as information providers.

Yesterday the first issue of the Prestel Users Guide was published, a sort of telephone directory of the information providers, of which there are already more than 100. So far they have provided almost 30,000 pages of information.

The users's guide is published by Eastern Counties Newspapers, Norwich, itself one of the information providers. This group's "Eastel" pages on Prestel will give local information, national news, and a regional buyers' guide.

Other information providers include British Airways, British Rail, Thomas Cook, Exchange & Mart, the Good Food Guide, the Greater London Council, the Lord Chancellor's Office, the Meteorological Office, the National Trust, the Office of Fair Trading, the Sports Council, the Stock Exchange and a number of publishing houses and other organizations.

Consumers' Association information includes *Which?* type reports on home equipment, holidays, health, consumer law, leisure equipment and a car-buying guide. Guinness Superlatives, the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, and the Health and Safety Executive are also providing information.

A total of eight manufacturers are planning to offer 11 different models of Prestel television receivers. The present test service will be transferred to a computer centre in London in September, after which the service will be extended to between 1,000 and 1,500 users (in Birmingham, Norwich and London) by the end of the year.

Kenneth Owen

In brief

BP finds more oil in Buchan field

British Petroleum has made a new oil find in its Buchan field which could add substantially to reserves.

As operator of the field for a group comprising Candel Oil (UK), CCP North Sea, Charterhall Oil, City Petroleum, Gas & Oil Acreage, Lochiel Exploration, Natomas International and St Joe Petroleum, BP said it had found oil at between 7,000ft and 8,000ft.

The oil was typical of the light North Sea crudes and flowed at a final rate of 3,500 barrels a day

Shares have best day for six months

A technical position on the stock market yesterday, where jobbers were caught short of stock, lifted shares to their best levels for over six months. The *FT* ordinary share index, after dipping 2.7 during the first half hour of business, ended the session 6.8 up at 488.5.

Much of the turnover came in after hours business.

Chrysler peace talks may resume today

Senior Chrysler executives and car union leaders are expected to resume talks today to find a solution to labour troubles at the company's Scottish car plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, in which a strike of 550 paint shop worker made more than 8,000 other men idle.

Giro changes name

National Giro, the banking arm of the Post Office, is being renamed the National Girobank. The Post Office says the new title, which will operate from this week, better describes the service. A new logo style will be introduced over the next few months.

Flexible hours planned at 20 Barclays branches

By Ronald Pullen

Barclays Bank is hoping to introduce more flexible opening hours at 20 of its branches. This will be used initially as an experiment to gauge the demand for banking services outside the regular 9.30 to 3.30 opening times.

The branches will open slightly earlier than usual or close later during the week, and there is no question of the scheme being extended to include Saturday opening. The proposals have the agreement of staff unions, and are due to be discussed with the National Union of Bank Employees next month. A NUBE spokesman said last night that as long as its members were protected it, too, would be flexible.

Barclays also disclosed yesterday that it had applied to the Price Commission to increase its charges on current accounts for personal customers with effect from December 1. Lloyds and National Westminster have already announced increases in charges, and Midland is expected to fall into line too.

Half-year results from Bardays proved an antidote to the poor figures recently released by National Westminster and Lloyds. Pre-tax profits rose from £131.5m to £154.2m, largely as result of strong performances from the hire purchase and Barclaycard sides and the continuing reduction of bad debt provisions.

Financial Editor, page 19

Inchcape loss of £5m on cocoa deals

Inchcape, the international trading company, has revealed losses of £5m by a commodity trading subsidiary in Holland.

The losses were made in cocoa dealing by the wholly-owned subsidiary Harborn. They were the main cause of a fall in the group's profits in the United Kingdom and Europe from £12.8m to £7.8m

The news, combined with the announcement of a fall in overall group profits, from £73.4m to £62.3m, was enough to knock 23p off the value of Inchcape's shares to leave them at 380p.

Inchcape said Harborn had previously been profitabl.

£10.5m Comben shares and cash offer for Orme

By Peter Wainwright

Orme Developments, the housebuilder controlled by Mr Peter Whitfield and Mr Bob Tanner until last week has received a £10.5m bid following its sale of 22 per cent of the share capital to Saint Piran, the tin mining company and housebuilder. The offer in shares and cash has come from Comben

This Bristol-based company is 76 per cent owned by Carlton Industries, which is in turn 52 per cent owned by Hawker Siddeley.

Comben, which has no shareholding in Orme is offering 162p in cash and five of its ordinary shares for every six shares in Orme. The 57p a share offer is not apparently to be underwritten.

If it goes through, the bid will make Comben Britain's second largest housebuilder after Barratt Developments. It will also decisively weaken the Hawker Siddeley connexion by diluting its holding in Comben. The bid, may, therefore, be seen as the possible prelude to Hawker's sale of Comben, which was acquired when it bought London Merchant Securities' stake in Carlton last month.

Gulf Oil to pay $42m

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent

Washington, July 27

Gulf Oil Company has agreed to pay the United States Government $42.2m (about £21.3m) as a result of claims made by the Department of Energy that Gulf overstated costs in its refinery pricing for crude oil bought by Gulf's foreign affiliates from Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Nigeria, Angola and Indonesia.

Mr Paul Bloom, head of the office of special counsel of the Department of Energy, stated that this was the largest payment made as a result of such a government charge by a major oil company.

He stressed that in agreeing to make the payment the Gulf Oil Company did not admit to violations of laws or United States regulations.

Mr Bloom's office is now making a full audit of the 15 largest oil companies in the United States with regard to their compliance with the oil and natural gas price regulations.

He expects these audits to be completed by the end of next year, and he noted that audits of Exxon and Texaco had been almost completed.

It is possible that both Exxon and Texaco may make payments to the Government for the same reasons that Gulf has now agreed to pay.

nn puts seal on tax measures

eter Norman
uly 27

Cabinet in Bonn today completed drawing up of tax cuts and increased ent spending designed et Chancellor Helmut r's promise at the Bonn conference to stimulate rman economy.

Klaus Bölling, the Bonn ment spokesman, said to- at Bonn would cut taxes et DM7,000m next year similar amount in 1980.

een DM2,500m and 0m would be spent on ed family allowances and ity benefits, and the ment would spend an DM750m on investments r technologies and en- ental protection.

e measures are additional basic federal Budget, the Cabinet agreed last night should show an increase in Federal spending of 6.9 per cent to DM201,700m next year.

The outline of the measures were disclosed after a marathon Cabinet session that lasted into the early hours of this morning. A working group of ministers discussed the details this morning in advance of a further cabinet meeting tonight.

The final results of the Cabinet's deliberations are due to be announced tomorrow, when Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor, returns to Bonn from the United Nations meeting on Namibia in New York.

Details of the tax measures dribbled out over the day ensuring that Bonn lives up to its reputation as one of the "leakiest" capitals in Europe.

The West German trade surplus in June was $3,964,000m, up from DM3,040,000m in May.

The June figures bring the trade surplus for the first six months of 1978 to $18,943,000m, compared with DM18,367,000m in the corresponding period of last year.

Exports in June totalled DM25,622,000m, while imports were valued at DM21,658,000m.

Tokyo imports talks: A special Japanese Government task force has agreed that Japan should seek to increase emergency imports as far as possible above the original $4,000m target for this financial year, an Economic Planning Agency spokesman said.

One possibility discussed at a meeting today was to apply the special low cost import financing system to a wider range of imports than at present, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

w the markets moved

The Times index : 212.44+1.25
The FT index : 488.5+6.8

& Ross	10p to 315p	Linfood Hldgs	8p to 153p
's Bank	10p to 342p	Nat of Aust	7p to 215p
m	7p to 685p	Pearson Long	7p to 256p
	13p to 147p	Pilkington	10p to 5.5p
Rue	25p to 400p	Sotheby P. B.	8p to 30½p
Elec	12p to 330p	Tube Inv	6p to 370p
ovell	4p to 64p	Unitech	6p to 146p
	6p to 97p	Unilever	6p to 536p
	11p to 156p	Utd News	8p to 350p
way	4p to 256p	Hillards	14p to 214p
Roode	3p to 330p	Inchcape	23p to 380p
astwood	4p to 149p	Laurence Scott	5p to 100p
rsley	7p to 195p	Shell Trans	6p to 554p
ere Est	4p to 240p	Stock Conv	6p to 260p

s advanced:
ged securities marked time.
ment Dollar Premium 99.5
nt (effective rate 46.33 per

g fell 45 pts to $1.9075. The
ve exchange rate index was

Gold lost $0.25 an ounce to $194.125.
SDR-$ was 1.25455 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.657280.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,423.3 (previous 1,412.7).

Reports, pages 20 and 22

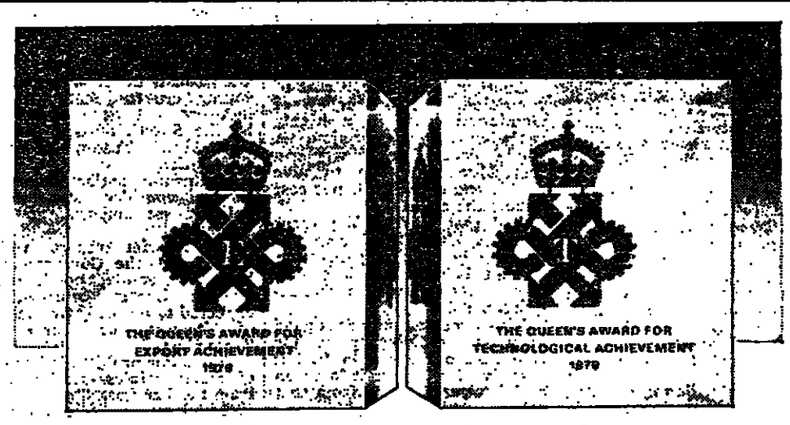
THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.65
Austria Sch	29.75	27.75
Belgium Fr	65.25	61.75
Canada $	2.20	2.13
Denmark Kr	11.06	10.56
Finland Mkk	8.25	7.90
France Fr	8.70	8.30
Germany DM	4.19	3.98
Greece Dr	71.25	67.25
Hongkong $	9.20	8.75
Italy Lr	1660.00	1575.00
Japan Yn	394.00	369.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.20
Norway Kr	10.65	10.20
Portugal Esc	87.50	82.50
S Africa Rd	1.87	1.74
Spain Pes	151.00	144.00
Sweden Kr	8.95	8.55
Switzerland Fr	3.58	3.35
US $	1.96	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.50	34.50

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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$290m ENI pipeline pacts signed with Algeria

From John Earle
Rome, July 27

Signor Pietro Sette, chairman of the Italian State hydrocarbons corporation ENI, today said two agreements worth $290m were concluded yesterday with the Algerian state corporation, Sonatrach, for an ENI subsidiary to build in Algeria a 390-mile oil pipeline and a 350-mile section of gas pipeline.

The gas section is the first stretch of the 1,500-mile Transmed pipeline which, from 1982, is to supply Italy annually with 12,000 million cubic metres of Algerian methane.

Last Saturday the ENI subsidiary, Saipem took delivery of the laybarge Castoro Sei, which with an operational capacity down to 2,000ft—twice that of the most advanced American units—has been designed to start work late next year on the marine section across the Sicilian channel.

Signor Sette, who was addressing a meeting on energy consumption in Italy, said when the Transmed pipeline came into operation, ENI would be able to supply the country with about 45,000 million cubic meters of gas a year.

He also revealed that moves were under way to expand ENI's activities outside the Mediterranean and Middle East. He said discussions had been initiated with China on the possible participation of ENI group companies in developing that country's petroleum potential.

On the basis of two agreements recently signed with Vietnam, the ENI group would soon begin offshore exploration there.

Together with the Venezuelan state company, Petroven, a joint consultative committee had been set up, to discuss world petroleum policies, technological developments and scientific research.

Exchanges had been started iwh the Mexican state company Pemex which, Signor Sette believed would offer interesting prospects of collaboration for ENI.

EDC advice to industrial builders

By John Huxley

Opportunities to sell more factories and warehouses are being missed by the construction industry because it is unable to meet the needs of manufacturers, according to a report by the building and civil engineering economic development committees (little Neddies).

Participants in construction are too concerned with their own roles vis-à-vis other participants.

"A customer-orientated approach could substantially increase the demand for industrial building", the report maintains.

Construction leaders see industrial building as a major growth area at a time when continued expansion of the public sector workload can no longer be expected. Although industrial building suffered from recession, with output between 1970 and 1976 falling 30 per cent, a recovery begun in 1976 was maintained last year. New orders, measured at 1970 prices, totalled £397m, against £329m in 1976.

Building accounts for about 13 per cent of total fixed capital expenditure, and despite uncertainty about investment intentions little Neddy forecasts have been predicting an 8 per cent boost in the private industrial sector this year, and a further 4 per cent increase in 1979.

Yesterday's report* should prove both a useful marketing tool and a yardstick by which individual companies in the industry can judge their services.

The report says that investment in industrial building by many companies is inadequate, because they are unwilling to replace obsolescent buildings, or when they do, spend insufficient money to obtain the right building.

However, a sample survey and case studies showed that by improving production layout and working conditions investment in buildings brought about real improvements in productivity and profitability.

Government is held partly responsible for the failure to invest in building. The report reiterates the request, frequently made in the past by construction leaders, that accelerated depreciation allowances should be given on buildings, which would place them on the same investment footing for tax purposes as plant and machinery.

The report is very critical of the industry itself, because it failed to give the project leadership required.

"The survey shows that the average industrial user does not know, or wish to know, the complexities of the construction industry and requires one of the participants from the industry itself to take full responsibility for the project to ensure good coordination between design and construction and between the various participants, and to see that the building is completed to specification and within the time and cost limits agreed.

Many manufacturers were dissatisfied with the help given by builders in developing a brief and complained about delays in rectifying defects. A better after-sales service would improve the industry's image, the report points out.

Clients also criticize the standard form of contract, and the authors of the report suggest that an alternative document should be drawn up for industrial building. The report also examines the impact of civil engineering infrastructure, such as roads, ports and drainage, on investment decisions and manufacturing efficiency, and the industrial strategy, generally.

The report is itself market-orientated and was welcomed some time ago by Mr Reg Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, who warned the industry that it must not "sit back and wait for business to fall into its lap".

*Construction for Industrial recovery, Stationery Office, £2.

Societies told to widen disclosures

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Building societies should, in their regular directors' reports, tell their members more about their policies, operating conditions, future objectives and other significant developments.

This was urged yesterday by Mr Keith Brading, the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is the watchdog of the building society movement.

In his annual report* on the building societies Mr Brading says that in many societies little more information is given in the directors' report than satisfies the minimu m legal requirements.

He agrees there are space restraints in such reports.

Net investment receipts last year were £4,326 m, a 70 per cent increase on the previous year. Total assets rose by 21.6 per cent to £34,288m. Both the number of advances (946,000) and the amount advanced (£6,745m), set new records.

*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies Annual Report, Part 2 (Building Societies.) Stationery Office, £1.25.

Swiss group to take over Britten-Norman

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Pilatus Aircraft, members of the Swiss Oerlikon-Bührle group, are to take over Britten-Norman (Bembridge), developers of the Islander and Trislander airliners.

Sir Charles Hardie, the receiver of Britten-Norman, said last night that he had accepted a letter of offer from Pilatus which would buy all the assets.

These included the B-N facilities on the Isle of Wight, and complete Islander/Trislander hardware, including jigs and tools and stock materials, which were located at the Fairey SA factory in Gosselies, Belgium.

Under the terms of the formal purchase contract, Pilatus would acquire the exclusive production and marketing rights for all B-N products.

Part and licence production of Islander aircraft was planned to continue in Romania and the Philippines under new agreements.

A statement from B-N (Bembridge) last night said: "In order to reestablish confidence of B-N customers after the long period of the Fairey Britten-Norman receivership, the management of Pilatus has approved and been authorized by the receiver to start an immediate action plan to improve sales and product support."

The plan would include introduction of an improved Islander version, to be called the BN2-B Islander II. It would have an increased landing weight, better soundproofing and a new instrument panel.

Feasibility studies for new developments of the B-N aircraft line, including a new turbo-powered Islander, would be carried out.

Britten-Norman was established in the Isle of Wight by the late Mr John Britten and Mr Desmond Norman. The company designed and built the successful Islander and Trislander aircraft, 830 of which have now been sold.

The Pilatus company is best known for its Porter line of short take-off and landing aircraft.

EEC policy boosts maize costs in UK

By Hugh Clayton

Costs of maize products to British food companies were as much as 20 per cent higher than necessary because of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, the Price Commission said yesterday in its most detailed and critical review of the policy since it was founded five years ago.

Prices would rise again at the start of August because of further community measures.

The commission was reporting on the industrial division of CPC (United Kingdom), which is part of Corn Products Company of New Jersey, the largest supplier of maize products in the world. It is best known in Britain for products such as maize oil and blancmange.

The price at which north American maize could be brought into the EEC in June the commission said was 139 units of account a tonne.

The price rises which had prompted its study should be allowed to go through, the commission said, and it made a comment which was immediately rejected by the company. It claimed that the industrial division of CPC (United Kingdom), which had a dominant market position, was supporting the consumer division by supplying it with maize products at cost.

Mr Peter Ware, managing director, said: "We simply don't accept that the industrial division supports the consumer division. There is not any deliberate cross-subsidization".

CPC (United Kingdom)—increases in prices; Stationery Office, £1.

Nations facing slower growth, OECD predicts

Economic growth in the industrialized nations will, on average, remain below historical levels during the first half of next year, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Prices will, on average, hold around 7 per cent. In three of the seven most industrially-developed nations prices will be rising faster in the first half of 1979 (at an annual rate) than during 1978.

The United States will see slower growth—3 per cent at an annual rate.

OECD INTERNATIONAL FORECASTS

	GNP (% changes at annual rate)			PRICES (% changes at annual rate)			CURRENT ACCOUNT ($ billion at annual rate)			UNEMPLOYMENT (a) (% of civilian labour force seasonally adjusted)		
	1977	1978	1979 (1st half)	1977	1978	1979 (1st half)	1977	1978	1979 (1st half)	1977	1978	1979 half) (1st
US	4.9	3.75	3.0	5.5	7.0	7.5	–20.2	–25.0	–18.0	7.0	6.0	6.25
Japan	5.1	5.5	4.5	7.5	5.0	5.5	11.0	17.5	13.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Germany	2.4	2.5	2.75	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	5.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.0
France (b)	3.0	3.25	3.75	9.5	10.0	9.5	–3.2	–0.8	–0.7	—	—	—
U.K. (b)	0.7	2.75	1.75	14.2	8.75	7.5	0.3	1.8	2.2	—	—	—
Canada	2.6	4.0	4.0	7.3	7.0	7.0	–3.9	–3.5	–4.2	—	—	—
Italy (b)	1.7	2.0	3.0	18.4	12.5	14.0	2.3	3.3	4.0	—	—	—
Total OECD	3.6	3.5	3.25	8.0	7.0	7.0	–32.0	–17.0	–17.0	5.25	5.25	–5.25

Reproduced from OECD Economic Outlook for July 1978.
a) Representing over 90 per cent of OECD labour force. A rate of 5 per cent represents about 15 million unemployed excluding Portugal and Turkey; including these countries the number unemployed is about 17 million.
b) GDP figures in first three columns.

Alcan fears loss to Britain if US air project chosen

By Clifford Webb

A major expansion of Britain's only source of aluminium plate for aircraft and armoured vehicles—the plant of Alcan at Kitts Green, Birmingham—could be shelved if the Government aligns the British aircraft industry with American rather than European partners, industry sources are claiming.

A decision must be taken quickly. At present the only other producer of plate in Europe is the French Cegedur group, based at Issoir. But it has recently been reported that the American Kaiser Corporation is investing heavily to build an aircraft plate facility in Germany.

Demand for plate has increased so sharply in recent years that there is now a world shortage. One of the main reasons is the change in aircraft construction from sheet aluminium (riveted to extruded frames) to aluminium plate.

Sources say many of the existing civil aircraft to be replaced by next generation jets were made by the old sheet system. Introduction of plate on such a large scale means big business for the aluminium producers.

Something like 200 tons is required for each aircraft, but extensive machining reduces the final content to 20 tons.

Kitts Green is already working flat out to meet an order book which stretches beyond 1979. It is turning away business. Management frankly admits that a case can be made out now for limited expansion. The problem is the time-cycle involved in the aircraft market.

Another factor is the cost of expansion. The production of aluminium plate is a highly capital-intensive operation. A single piece of machinery can cost £10m, but one to give double the output will not cost double the price.

And that is Alcan's present dilemma. Until Britain's role in the supply of next generation aircraft is spelt out it cannot forecast its potential market requirements.

Kitts Green already does good business supplying plate for American military aircraft, but it is five years since it last won a civil aircraft order from that source.

State aid promised to save ailing cutlery industry

By Derek Harris

Government action to ensure that Britain's hard-hit cutlery industry will get whatever help it needs to secure a return to industrial health was promised yesterday, according to a delegation of industry leaders, MPs and trade union representatives after meetings in London.

But Mr Michael Meacher, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said that the details of an aid programme would have to wait until the results were known of a Government-backed survey on the state of the industry had been completed by the Sheffield-based Cutlery and Allied Trades Research Association.

Meanwhile major importers should consider some self-policing on imports, it was suggested.

An interim report which should give the Government a basis for action, possibly including import controls, is expected to be ready by the end of August or early in September.

The major problem is imports of cheap stainless steel cutlery from the Far East. The industry faces an import penetration of more than 90 per cent in this type of cutlery.

While the industry is waiting for the results of the survey, another attempt is to be made to settle the additional problem of the importing of stainless steel blanks from the Far East by British makers, who then silverplate them and stamp them as made in Sheffield.

There has been a growing controversy within the industry over this trade. The Sheffield City Council—whose Councillor Clive Betts, its industrial development advisory committee chairman, led yesterday's delegation—has been considering whether to take up a test case under the Trade Descriptions Act as one way of dealing with the plated blanks issue.

But now the council is to convene a meeting as soon as possible of cutlery industry leaders to try to thrash out some solution. One possibility is for Government to issue a clarifying order establishing how much additional work in Britain on items like imported blanks is necessary to constitute the substantial change which allows an article legally to be stamped as made in England.

Tory Bill to make auditors reveal shareholding

A Bill to ensure the disclosure of auditors' shareholdings in companies whose accounts they are auditing was introduced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing and a former Treasury Minister.

He said later: "The various proposals put forward by the Government for company law reform fail to deal with the question of auditors' shareholdings. In general I am in favour of self-regulation, and I hope that the exposure drafts on ethical rules on professional independence for auditors put forward by the various accountancy bodies will be approved and made effective.

"Nonetheless, it seems clear that legislation is necessary to ensure the disclosure of auditors' holdings."

Mr Higgins, who is an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, conceded that there will be no parliamentary time this session for his proposals to be debated but he thought it appropriate that the Bill should be published to facilitate public discussion.

Chemical imports rose 20pc in first quarter

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Chemical imports in the first quarter of this year rose by 20 per cent, and although the rate of import growth over the rest of 1978 is likely to slow down considerably, the level will be substantially higher than in 1977.

According to the latest survey of the industry undertaken by Whitehall, the value of imports in the first quarter amounted to £731.1m at current prices, compared with £616.6m in the final three months of last year.

The survey, published in the latest issue of the weekly government journal, *Trade and Industry*, was attributed to the general conditions of overcapacity throughout Western Europe and the artificially low prices this has engendered.

Output of the industry rose by nearly 2 per cent in the first quarter of this year, the survey noted, following a fall of about the same scale in the final three months of 1977.

This year chemical production is expected to show "modest growth", reflecting a slow increase in activity in the economy as a whole.

The survey, which follows the latest quarterly survey undertaken by the Chemical Industries Association, said output prices were up nearly 3 per cent in the first three months of the year, while the volume of investment fell slightly on the levels achieved in the final three months of 1977.

Declining profitability characterized the financial performance of international chemical companies, according to the latest financial survey* of the industry published by the weekly journal, *Chemical Age*. Only a few companies showed increases of over 20 per cent in 1977 profits compared with the previous year.

According to the survey, only Du Pont, the American company, among the 15 showing the highest value of sales, increased its profits, with a rise of 11.9 per cent. That was sufficient to take Du Pont from being the world's third most profitable chemical concern into first place, overtaking Dow Chemical and ICI. United Kingdom companies accounted for 9.1 per cent of world chemical sales last year.

*CA 200, published by *Chemical Age* at £5.

End-winter fall of 5 pc in UK coal consumption

By Nicholas Hirst

Consumption of coal in the United Kingdom in the three months March to May fell by 5 per cent over the same period last year, while the general trend i nenergy usage remained static.

Department of Energy figures on consumption come at a time when talks are taking place between coal and electricity industry leaders to increase the coal burned at power stations to reduce the build-up of stocks.

Overall energy consumption during the three months was only 0.3 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Consumption of nuclear electricity fell by about 8 per cent, but that drop, with the fall in coal usage was made up by a 5 per cent rise in consumption of natural gas and a 4 per cent increase in petroleum.

Coal production during the first half of 1978 at 62.3 million tonnes was marginally higher than in the corresponding period last year.

As a result there had been a 400,000 tonnes' increase in stocks since the beginning of the year, whereas in the first half of 1977 there was a decline

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is moonlighting moonshine?

From Mr J. D. Hey

Sir, in an article in *The Times* entitled "Puncturing the boom" on June 29, your economics correspondent David Blake comments: "What about the widespread suspicion that the economy's growth is very rapid but is concentrated in the black market or moonlighting sector because of the impact of tax rates?"

In answer to this question, Mr Blake goes on to say: "The problem with this theory is that we have not one but three ways of measuring the output of the economy and at least one of them (that based on expenditure data) ought to pick up the effects of moonlighting. Yet the three measures have not shown any greater divergence than usual in the recent past, which would argue against a great growth in moonlighting".

According to figures in the June 1978 issue of *Economic Trends*, the expenditure-data based GDP estimate was some 0.3 per cent higher than the output-data based GDP estimate over the three-year period 1972 to 1974. However, according to figures in the latest CSO Press Note (CSO (78) 53), the expenditure-data based estimate was 1.4 per cent higher than the output-data based estimate over the three-year period 1975 to 1977, and 1.8 per over the two ye 1977.

Moreover, with of the third quarte expenditure-data b has been above th based estimate in since the first qu Furthermore, the based estimate an data based estima exactly the same the three years inclusive.

Is moonlighting JOHN D. HEY, University of Yor Heslington, York YO1 5DD.

Extend job subsidies to learning more skills

From Mrs Daphne Bampton

Sir, Unemployment figures get higher and higher yet there remains a significant shortage of workers in many skills: an extraordinary situation in which the answer seems to be more training in the skills where shortage of manpower is known to exist—which sounds easy but does not always seem to be so in practice.

As an employer of "difficult-to-find" skilled labour there is a measure which I feel would be be helpful: an employment subsidy payable for six months to employers offering permanent employment and on-going training to persons leaving Skillcentres at the end of their training periods.

Skillcentre courses usually follow a basic framework intended to give trainees a good background of skill which can be built up in employment. For example, a skilled trade—such as vehicle body repairing—cannot be learnt completely in six months, and it is not possible to pay the skilled rate to a person at this level of proficiency.

Nevertheless, a trainee leaving a Skillcentre naturally expects to be paid the remuneration of a skilled man when he starts work. The difficulty would be overcome if an employer could receive a subsidy of say a third of the skilled rate for the first six months of the trainee's employment. This would ensure that the trainee had a permanent job and a good wage while becoming more skilled in his trade.

If national funds can be used to help in the training of persons to a high degree of skills for which there is a vital need—the money will be well spent.

Yours faithfully,
DAPHNE BAMPTON,
Managing Director,
Bampton Bros,
Stratton Road,
Swindon, Wilts SN1 2PS.

Merchant fleet slipping

From Mr J. D Stettaford

Sir, Vice-Admiral Sir Ian Mc Geoch's letter (*The Times*, July 25) carries a significant error of fact. The British merchant fleet has now slipped to fourth largest in the world: that much maligned Greek fleet is third (source: *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*).

I think no further comment is necessary as to the urgent need for the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State to take the suggested "grip" on his responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. STETTAFORD,
248 Bushey Mill Lane,
North Watford,
Herts WD2 4PF.
July 25.

Delay over Dungeness B

From Mr G. L. Atkinson

Sir, Mr Don King (July 17) should know that merit, like beauty, oft-times lies in the eye of the beholder. An eye which ignores massive research costs in a rosy view of nuclear power cannot be shielded by "technical restraints". Moreover, instead of remarking about Drax "B" as chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council Mr King surely should be looking nearer home at Dungeness "B"? When will it be ready, and what has the delay cost us as taxpayers and consumers?

Yours faithfully,
G. L. ATKINSON,
272 Mortimer Road,
South Shields,

Terotechn –an attitu of mind

From Mr D. Park

Sir, Kenneth Ow couragingly on the HMSO *Handbook* but ap that the word would be new to men and industri

We would certa the fact that ter so closely allied agement might pr enjoying dramat as something m senior managers known organiz already testified of applying the

Terotechnology with "value for specification, des and ownership of ery and buildings with the right att but then makes lished techniqu function cost an cycle cost analys

As editor of *nology Handbook* this new publica with establishing tude of mind—a of the National T Centre I belie Centre's range training and adv can help with the application of te

The Centre of ciateship schem appealed to man industry, commer authorities; for scription it provi basic service an link with the con focal point on ter

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS PARKE
Director,
National Terotech
Cleeve Road,
Leatherhead,
Surrey KT22 7SA
July 24.

The Times Euromarkets and Foreign Bond Quarterly

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EDITOR

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msterdam cocoa debacle turned e figures from Inchcape into dis- ng ones. The two other main prob- econsolidation of results combined palling trading conditions in Nigeria a £5m reduction in profits from currency movements—were well beforehand but the £5m cocoa loss arborn cut UK and Europe profits 2.8m to £7.8m in a year when the ition should have been at least ied.

group profits were left 15 per cent £62.3m, neatly repeating the com- three year cycle of good growth l by spectacular growth followed by k. But any hopes now of returning pattern must seem remote.

y a sudden upturn in world trade or n the pound would transform the m picture, but this apart, Inch- mpressive growth record over the ade seems to have ended. The next s therefore critical. It is not the s style to progress by simply strip- t problem areas so acquisitions are In the UK this has been successful in the motor trade but either North America, which jointly contributed er cent of profits this time, must main target area.

uccess of that move is evidently the the shares. Arguably, however, ould be some short-term come back esterday's 23p fall to 380p, where ield 5.9 per cent on the basis of y features this year and therefore some modest growth.

rket nd

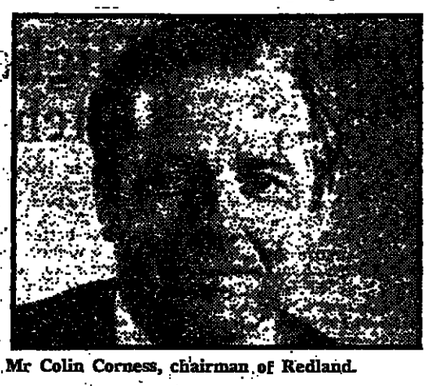
pace picks verseas

by a late boost in construction thanks to better weather in March. l's full-year figures are much less an the stock market had feared are up more than 15 per cent to on a similar turnover improvement m. United Kingdom profits rose by a tenth, reflecting an improvement st a fifth in the second-half as the recovery got under way.

r growth came from overseas with aries raising their contribution 16 t to £16.3m and associates providing t of almost a quarter to £9.33m ia and West Germany both showed f renewed strength but the real y came through from the tile com in France, Italy and Holland, where construction markets lifted profits nd a half.

nuing strength in these areas and sound prospects at home, particularly in local renovation work, are now providing the perfect background for Redland's longer-term assault on the United States market. Although the planned £14m take-over of the Miami-based Automated Building Corporation, expected to go through in October, and this year's repayment of German bearer bonds will have mopped up most of Redland's superfluous cash, the group is still hunting further acquisitions in America.

The American assault represents a major change of course for Redland, lessening still further the dependence on the United Kingdom, which now accounts for only around a third of the group's business. Eventually it will add a third main territory to Europe and Australasia. It could be some years before the real fruits of the group's United



Mr Colin Corness, chairman of Redland.

States efforts become apparent, but the market seems to have faith in a management team which is steering profits towards £47m this year. The shares remain among the strongest in the building materials sector, and after yesterday's 5p rise to 151p the p/e ratio of 7½ compensates for a lowly 4.2 per cent yield.

Barclays Bank

Beating the competition

If one of the keys to success is the ability to do well when the chips are down then Barclays seems to be a step ahead of its clearing bank rivals. Pre-tax profits in the first half are 17 per cent ahead at £154.2m compared with Lloyds 15 per cent drop and National Westminster's small fall.

Unfortunately nothing is quite as straightforward as the bland figures when it comes to the clearers' results, where limited disclosure adds to the difficulty of interpretation. Thus Lloyds was depressed by £4.7m as a result of exchange losses whereas Barclays' similar loss of some £7m is written off reserves. But that is nothing compared with the convolutions caused by their bad debt treatment. NatWest managed to find £15m here as a result of high provision in earlier years but the unquantified effect at Barclays is made doubly complicated because part goes straight to general provisions and the rest to suspended interest.

So the bad debt benefit is a matter of guesswork but, on Barclay's admission that parent bank profits would have been flat without it, it looks as though the latest figures were helped to the tune of £10.15.

For the rest, the 12 per cent increase in advances has been swallowed up by a one third drop in base rates to 7.46 per cent and narrower margins. So the real key to the improvement lies elsewhere in related banking with Mercantile Credit already having reported an improvement of £11½m to almost £16m and Barclaycard keeping up the momentum by contributing perhaps £5-6m.

The bigger overseas contribution, despite the international side's slowdown in the first half, has also been a help.

The second-half has opened on an uncertain note with yesterday's release of special deposits pointing to a possible drop in interest rates. The pressure on margins at home and overseas looks like continuing and Barclays is talking of no more than same again profits in the second half. That would still mean a full year gain of around a seventh to say £310m when Lloyds and NatWest look to be hard pushed to match the previous year. The yield at 342p is an above par 5.8 per cent.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Preparing for a cut in MLR

ickly times change! The message t week's decision to defer the recall al Deposits was that the authorities wish temporary money market s to create any unwarranted upward on the general level of interest The message with yesterday's deci- go one stage further and release 1 per cent of Special Deposits into am appeared to be rather different. time, it seems, the authorities do h a money market bottleneck to the possibility of a fall in the level of interest rates, assuming, of that this would be a development rkets consider to be justified.

ort, we would now seem to be mov- er to a modest cut in Minimum Rate. Just how close, though, to be seen. While there are obvious reasons for not delaying any planned MLR until such a time that it would o blatant a piece of electioneering, a in MLR is not a card to be tossed at lightly, not least against a back- of unpredictability in the foreign e markets.

gn exchange movements apart, the ost certainly lies with the Govern- unding programme, for there must ong wish to tie up the September

Planning agreements: Mr Callaghan prods the hornets nest

Industrialists had a rude awakening yesterday when they read the joint Labour Party-TUC document on future policy, "Into the Eighties: An Agreement"—widely interpreted as a basis for Labour's election manifesto—was introduced with all the authority of the Prime Minister, no less, and it pledges additional statutory powers which would place pressure on all major companies to sign planning agreements with Whitehall departments.

With only one planning agreement under its belt—that signed by Chrysler UK (which anyway is under legal contract with the Government for the huge aid it is receiving)—the efforts to date of the present administration to persuade big business to sign pacts for exchanging information and working with Whitehall have been a total failure.

Businessmen, of course, are scornful of the whole concept; indeed there is outright hostility. The very revival of talk of statutory powers and possible compulsion will recruit even more members for the Confederation of British Industry, a bitter opponent.

At the Department of Industry, civil servants speak of planning agreements in whispers, knowing well the anger that burst around them when the then Secretary of state, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, pushed for their introduction.

His successor, Mr Eric Varley, retreated, publishing a timid discussion paper three years ago, and emphasizing the voluntary nature of agreements. Industry has since totally ignored the whole issue, believing it was dead and buried by the vigorous opposition.

The confidential minutes of the Labour Party's industrial policy subcommittee for its meeting last month record: "Completely voluntary planning agreements had been a failure. The next Labour Government should ensure that planning agreements are backed with statutory powers."

They go on to show agreement that the disclosure of information provisions of the Industry Act 1975 had hardly been used at all. "Planning agreements should now be used to translate work on the Government's industrial strategy into action at company level, replacing "ad hoccery" with industrial planning.

In case anyone in industry thinks they had no friend present, the minutes show that Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, defended the Government's record and "argued that the committee should take into account the possible adverse effects of Government sanctions and the use of compulsory powers".

Well, we now know that planning agreements are alive, even if not flourishing, and the Government, if continued in office, is now disposed to take some unspecified new powers.

Planning agreements are intended to be a signed agreement between a Government and a company about strategic plans, based on regular discussions of the company's plans and projects.

The pacts would cover such matters as sales and market projections, exports, investment, employment, training, productivity, financing, pricing policies, and product development. When companies view them against the Government's separate legislation covering disclosure of information, they are naturally suspicious at what they see as a considerable extension of interventionism.

Most companies spent hours framing arguments why they should not sign agreements to tell their confidential plans to others, and as they were to be voluntary anyway, they never got off the ground. A few nationalized industries have been playing with them, and the only private sector companies who flirted temporarily with the idea (apart from Chrysler) were those concerns jostling for positions of advantage in the Drax B affair.

In the absence of compulsion, the Department of Industry set up a small team, including a man from Imperial Chemical Industries (an irony, given that group's scepticism), to convert the reactionary captains of industry to the cause of signed commitments to tell Whitehall their strategy.

The only carrot was Section 21(1) of the Industry Act 1975—legislation which fathered the National Enterprise Board. This provides an incentive to conclude an agreement by guaranteeing levels of certain forms of financial aid for the period of the pact.

However, the granting of Government assistance was not made generally conditional upon reaching an agreement. So much for the famous White Paper *The Regeneration of British Industry*, which promised that negotiation of agreements "would provide a securer and more coherent basis than has existed in the past for ensuring that Government financial assistance is deployed where it will be most effectively used".

As companies seem to obtain much of their state aid anyway on commercial terms, there seem no clear advantages in the supposed carrot. It is not surprising to see industry ignoring Government policy, so weakly, and evidently reluctantly, administered by Mr Varley's department.

What matters now is not the past but the future. Labour's electoral chances are apparently rising and industrial policy will again play a central part of the programme it must now present to counter any suggestion of a dying administration bereft of things to do.

There is pressure to tighten up the industrial strategy masterminded by the National Economic Development Office with the Treasury and Department of Industry, which is backed by the CBI and TUC. This form of planning has held together through the thick and thin of economic troubles, but it has not reached down to many individual companies.

The risk of that kind of sectoral rather than company planning becoming disrupted by insensitive moves to compel companies to sign planning pacts depends on one's point of view. What is intended by additional statutory powers will need to be cleared up in the coming months.

What is known is that Labour researchers want all companies with sales of more than £50m in Britain to be obliged to enter into negotiations, upon request, to conclude agreements. Direct state aid, they say, should now be progressively made conditional on agreements.

Mr Varley is apparently worried, and his legal advisers fear arbitrary use of powers to discriminate between companies will open up complications in law. There is behind-the-scenes talk of creating a National Planning Commission, given the task of promoting agreements by more vigorous persuasion. At the same time, there is the other commitment to industrial democracy, and whether to define a role for employees' representatives in promoting planning agreements.

The problem for the Government is that its sentiments are with companies in their anxieties, but it has a fundamental belief in some extension of planning, in which there is a role for signed pacts if only industrialists can be reassured that their cherished autonomy is not greatly threatened.

Voluntary or compulsory, things would hum if Mr Benn were to be moved back to industry. The introduction of planning agreements depends on a minister bent on pushing them along, and Mr Varley carries the responsibility in Party eyes for the failure to date.

Industry does not look at it that way. Not a failure, say the businessmen, but good ministerial judgment of our feelings. Nonetheless, Mr Varley cannot for much longer ignore his Party's and the TUC's disappointment that a manifesto shibboleth has remained just that.

Maurice Corina

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Five heresies on microprocessors

Just to upset some of the conventional wisdom on microprocessors, which have recently emerged as the government-approved fashion technology for 1978, consider the following five discrete heresies and the possibility of integrating them into a single chip of advice for the Prime Minister and the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD).

1. £15m from the Department of Industry for microprocessor applications is more important than £70m for the microelectronics industry.

2. Microprocewsor applications are more important than the question of who makes standard circuits.

3. Standard micro circuits are more important than special-purpose ones.

4. Software for standard circuits is more important than hardware.

5. Software is too important to be left to the software experts.

This week's formal announcement that the Department of Industry is stepping-up its financial support for the microelectronics industry to the tune of about £70m over the next five years was long-expected and therefore came as no surprise.

In one sense it genuinely is complementary to the National Enterprise Board's £50m entrepreneurial excursion into standard micro products with the three wise men of Inmos—Dr Richard Petritz, Mr Iann Barron and Dr Paul Schroeder. Despite the Department's recent conversion to a degree of interest in standard circuits, it is the special-purpose or custom circuit that the new DoI scheme is primarily about.

It was the custom circuit that various previous DoI schemes were primarily about too. This government money helped the United Kingdom microelectronics industry (ie Ferranti, GEC and Plessey) to keep abreast of the silicon technologies, though the department itself admits that the result was "perhaps too diffused and not well enough exploited".

In a background document to the new scheme the DoI goes further. "The United Kingdom . . . has failed to invest early enough and on the scale required to build up a microelectronics industry capable either of exploiting the international market or of meeting the essential requirements of the United Kingdom user industries. The basic problem is still one of finding sufficient investment in this industry for research and development and for new production plant."

And why is the microelectronics industry important? First, because it is growing at about 20 per cent a year, and in five years' time will command an £8,000m market. Secondly, because the whole of the electronic equipment industry and many other industries besides will come to depend on microelectronics for their development and perhaps for their survival.

Among the various microelectronics products, the microprocessor—a classic example of the standard circuit—is perhaps the most potent force for change.

Carrying substantial computing power on a tiny chip of silicon costing only a few pounds (the low price following directly from high production volumes), it can be programmed to carry out not only traditional data processing but much more besides. In its potential contribution to productivity, as has suddenly become widely realized, the microprocessor poses serious questions of future employment.

Thus the Government believes it faces three problems in developing its national strategy on microelectronics. These are the manufacturing base (subject of the £70m scheme), the new applications, and the effects on society.

The second and third of these are being addressed by separate working parties set up by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (the third is also occupying the Central Policy Review Staff and a new group within the Department of Employment).

And the second of them is also the subject of a £15m microprocessor application project announced by Mr Varley about three weeks ao. The aim of this interim scheme (more money is expected after the relevant ACARD report has been digested) is to encourage British industry generally to apply microprocessor techniques to a wide range of products and processes.

Yesterday the department reported a response of almost 1,000 inquiries in the three weeks since that announcement. This is regarded as encouraging but, as with the production of microcircuits, much will depend on the "yield" the proportion of approaches that are followed through to a successful outcome.

Certainly there are apparent dangers and omissions in the Government's plans as announced so far. One danger is that, on the hardware side, too much emphasis will continue to be placed on special-purpose circuits and not enough (the NEB enterprise apart) on standard products. It is the standards, the microprocessors, that are producing the revolution.

And, between the production of the microprocessors and their real-life use, there is the vital software, the programmes that breathe life into these tiny chips of silicon. Mr Varley did not mention software in announcing this week's £70m scheme; the department's view is that software will be looked after in the £15m applications scheme.

Another interesting omission from Mr Varley's announcement was any mention of "the provision of design facilities for the users of standard chips" which was envisaged in the "manufacturing base" part of the Government's three-prong strategy outlined by the Prime Minister's office on June 19.

As recommended in the confidential report on very large scale integration (VLSI) by the Electronics Research Council, which formed the basis of much of the Government's industrial policy, this would provide "design capability for VLSI at system, circuit and layout levels, software and hardware" and would cost £20m.

Circuit design and software generally remain key problem areas on any view of the Government's schemes.

In the "manufacturing base" area, highly automated, powerful and flexible computer-aided design management systems are needed. One such is the "Gaelic" system, a product of the National Research Development Corporation's Compeda subsidiary, which has recently attracted the interest of some of the best-known semiconductor companies in California.

To link the Gaelic circuit-design system with Cambridge Scientific Instruments' electron-beam machine to make fine-detail circuits would result in a powerful combination—at much less than £20m.

At the user level, it will make sense for many organizations to teach their own staff (or have them taught) how to develop their company's own micro-based products and systems, rather than buying in expensive software experts and leaving the task to them.

These are some of the thoughts behind the grossly oversimplified but relevant heresies quoted earlier. Much will depend on the Department of Industry's new Electronics Aplications Division in its implementation of the microprocessor application project. Now that the direction has been set, the sooner it is filled the better.

GALLAHER

INTERIM REPORT

for the six months ended 30th June 1978

The unaudited results of the Group for the six months ended 30th June, 1978 compared with the corresponding figures for 1977 and the audited results for the whole of 1977 are as follows:—

(All figures in £ millions)

GALLAHER LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	1978 3 months to 30 June	1978 6 months to 30 June	1977 3 months to 30 June	1977 6 months to 30 June	1977 Year to 31 December
GROUP SALES (Note 1)					
Tobacco—Domestic	240.7	500.1	224.3	447.5	958.6
—Overseas	38.8	85.5	42.8	83.8	172.3
Engineering	14.2	27.6	13.9	26.8	56.4
Optical	8.4	16.3	8.2	15.5	30.9
Distribution	54.3	112.0	42.5	86.9	189.4
	356.4	741.5	331.7	660.5	1,407.6
GROUP TRADING PROFIT, before interest					
Tobacco—Domestic	7.6	16.2	6.5	14.3	28.9
—Overseas	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.4	6.3
Engineering	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.4	4.3
Optical	1.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	5.9
Distribution	0.7	1.9	1.2	2.5	4.2
	11.4	23.3	12.5	25.8	49.6
INTEREST CHARGES	0.7	1.5	1.6	3.1	6.2
GROUP PROFIT, before taxation	10.7	21.8	10.9	22.7	43.4
TAXATION (Note 2)	5.4	11.0	5.3	11.2	21.9
	5.3	10.8	5.6	11.5	21.5
MINORITY INTERESTS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
GROUP PROFIT, before extraordinary items	5.2	10.7	5.5	11.3	21.2
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS, net of taxation	—	—	—	—	0.6
GROUP NET PROFIT	5.2	10.7	5.5	11.3	21.8
Depreciation charged in arriving at group trading profit (net of industrial grants)	2.8	5.5	2.6	5.1	9.9

NOTES

1. Group Sales
Sales exclude V.A.T. or its equivalent.
The comparison for sales of domestic tobacco products has been affected by duty changes since March 1977.
2. Taxation
U.K. Corporation Tax has been based on a rate of 52%.

Business Diary: Hattersley's hat-trick, Parkinson's lore

ttersley, the Secretary e for Prices and Con- Protection, recently d the mail-order and ing industries by lam- the European Commis- oposed directives to pro- sumers from doorstep and misleading advertis- et at the same time his ment is making more available to British con- groups who can be d to spend it supporting itiatives in Brussels. rto British consumer have made their views posed European con- legislation known an informal coordinat- committee. Now the com- has a formal constitu- nd the Department of and Consumer Protec- giving the National ier Council £25,000 a employ a secretariat of ho will service it. NCC have been keen for me to improve Britain's er representation in s, but their first initia- n that direction were d with suspicion by ndependent-minded col- in the consumer move- Suspicions of empire g have now been allayed n undertaking that no epresentative will aspire irmanship of the group east a year.

yone agrees that if the consumer organizations influence proposals from ls they must be able to ward a clear and agreed int promptly. But will ve the effect of decreas- number of detailed pro- for consumer protection ing from Brussels as Roy Hattersley would apparently wish? It seems unlikely. The coordinating committee, in its pre-grant days, broadly welcomed both the directives to which Hattersley took objection.

■ *An observant linguist passing Church House, Westminster, noticed that it accommodates a restaurant called Vitello d'Oro in the basement and a church travel organization called Spes Travel above. He interprets this as meaning that the Church in England rests upon a golden calf and holds as part of its faith the tenet that it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive.*

■ Michael Parkinson, not of television chat but the chairman and chief executive of the light bulb company, Crompton Parkinson, has been elected president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

He has assumed the top job at one of the country's leading industrial pressure groups and trade associations at an interesting time. There is a general election brewing, and BEAMA members are also looking anxiously towards the European Commission and its plans for product liability and the harmonization of standards.

Parkinson, who is 51, will spend much of his year in office, along with leaders of other associations, making representations to Brussels and the United Kingdom Government on product liability. BEAMA companies, who make equipment ranging from heavy industrial motors to bits for washing machines, say that if any new laws are not sensibly drawn up, their insurance costs—and prices to the consumer—will soar.

As for the election, he told BEAMA members at their annual lunch yesterday to expect "another stiff dose of socialism" or if the Tories got in", a short period of confusion."

Parkinson, the son of a former chairman of Crompton Parkinson, joined his company as a trainee in 1950. Crompton Parkinson is now part of Hawker Siddeley. He takes over at BEAMA from Denys Johnson, executive chairman of Tube Investments' industrial electrical division.



"It's impossible. Half the workers want greater equality while the rest want wider differentials"

■ Olivetti seems such a progressive Italian company that it comes as a surprise to me to hear it doesn't have its books audited by outside accountants.

Under Italian law, it is enough if the accounts are gone through by inside auditors. In fact, according to Olivetti's new managing director, Carlo de Benedetti, only five of the companies listed on the Milan Bourse use the services of internationally known chartered accountants. The resultant lack of full and accurate information about companies' finances is undoubtedly one reason why the private investor shuns Italian stock markets.

De Benedetti, at least, intends to change things. While subsidiaries in the American continent already employ well known Anglo-Saxon accountants, he plans to do the same for the parent company in Italy, though he says the management have yet to decide which to engage.

Olivetti's image is reflected in its relatively trouble-free industrial relations. It has managed to avoid laying off workers or putting them under the Government's temporary redundancy fund.

Another element in its image is its sense of good industrial design, ever since the founder, Camillo Olivetti, brought out his first typewriter in 1911. The latest, the electronic ET101, to be launched in September, is pleasing to the eye and keeps up the tradition.

The presentation of a new product, even if seen as a big technological step forward, is unlikely to be enough to set the firm back on its feet financially. Signor de Benedetti, who is 44, came to Olivetti two months ago. He spent a few months with Fiat in 1976, but did not get on with the ruling family, the Agnellis. At Olivetti, he realises, he is up against a real challenge. Group debts amounted at the end of 1977 to about £575m, and the parent company's debt servicing represented nearly 11 per cent of turnover.

One feature of his strategy may be to nudge the company out of its traditional reliance on its own resources and pay more attention to agreements on technology and knowhow with foreign groups.

■ The Australian High Commission sent us an invitation to meet their deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources, Doug Anthony. It was printed upside down—just like everything is supposed to be in Australia. Apparently it was a printing error rather than a publicity gimmick.

■ *My note about a 'ploughperson's lunch', has brought in a report of a sign once seen in a Bristol pub: 'Ploughman's lunch—50p; Association of Agricultural Executives' lunch—£1.' The former was with beer, the latter with gin and tonic.*

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

New peak for equities in active trading

Plenty of news was good news for the stock market yesterday where an unturn in buying orders during the afternoon accentuated a shortage of stock and pushed the FT Ordinary share index to a six month peak.

Not even the TUC rejection of the 5 per cent pay guidelines, nor the virtual certainty of a safe passage for the Government's Dividend Bill could dampen spirits.

Jobbers appear to have been caught on the wrong tack when they marked prices lower at the outset, for the buyers needed no such incentive to come back into the market.

ML Holdings, with figures due soon, added 2p to 150p yesterday. Speculators are hoping for a better-than-forecast profits performance which will take the shares on to a higher rating, in the same way as Vinten shot up following its recent results. Vinten added a further 2p to 154p yesterday.

Although the FT Ordinary share index had dipped some 2.7 in the first half hour it climbed throughout the rest of the session.

By the close of official trading it was 3.9 up, but an active after hours session added another couple of points to the index which ended at 488.5, a rise of 6.8 on the day and at its highest level since January 9.

For gilts it was a different story with prices, for the most part, little moved on the day. *Although shorts had a small* flurry following the Bank of England's move to ease the *tight money supply by temporarily releasing special deposits* and another on the American *bank's forecast of a 9¼ per cent* prime rate, stocks ended the *session with net gains of around* a sixteenth.

At the longer-end, British Funds closed much as they opened with little pressure to move them either way.

Reflecting the buoyant mood of the market there were few falls among the leader stocks.

Beecham at 685p climbed 7p while other heavyweights Unilever at 536p and Glaxo at 590p added 6p and 5p respectively. GKN went 6p higher to 274p, Metal Box added 4p to 342p, Tubes climbed 6p to 376p and Courtaulds at 120p and GEC at 227p firmed a few pence.

The new Camden 12½ per cent stock 1985, heavily oversubscribed on Wednesday, made its debut with a ¾ premium on the £10 partly paid price, before shading to ⅝.

Following reorganization details involving a move to Canada, **Thomson Organisation** came back from its suspension price of 295p at 255p before climbing during the session to close with a net loss of 20p at 275p.

Elsewhere in papers S. Pearson added 7p to 256p, Bowater firmed 4p to 188p and De La Rue, after a confident chairman's statement at Wednesday's annual meeting, shot up 25p to 400p.

An offer by Comben Group, a penny lower at 36p, added 8p to Orme Developments at 56p while St Piran, which recently bought a 22 per cent stake in Orme from Messrs Tanner and Whitfield, went 3p better to 57p.

Also on the bid front, Charles Clifford climbed 10p to 113p after an offer from Mr Oliver Jessel's group Clairmace.

However a lack of take-over news on Dawson International encouraged speculators to take some profits as the shares slipped 2p to 148p.

Stores were a firm sector with Boots adding 5p to 218p, GUS "A" at 306p, and Combined English Stores at 107p, firming 4p and British Home Stores rising 3p to 194p.

A trading set back at Inchcape lopped 23p from shares at 380p while near static profits at Hillards, left the equity 14p easier at 214p. Fitch Lovell, by contrast, went 4p higher at 64p following figures while Redland added 5p to 151p and Cawoods firmed 2p to 142p. John L Jacobs at 33½p, Denbyware at 84p and F. Pratt at 70p were unchanged on the day.

A better-than-expected performance by Barclays Bank gave *shares a 10p boost to 342p while* Midland, reporting today, held steady at 365p. National Westminster added 3p to 275p while Lloyds lost a similar amount to 260p.

Speculative buying reported to be coming from one source added 11p to Burtons "A" at 135p while Centrovincial climbed 6p to 77p, Sotheby added 8p to 300p and Unitech rose 6p to 146p.

Profit-taking clipped 14p from Wallis Fashions at 183p and 3p from Vosper at 189p.

The Church Commissioners successful block of Peachey's bid to sell its West End apartments to an Arab buyer left the shares 2p easier at 79p, while English Property Corporation shaded another penny to 37p.

Equity turnover on July 26 was £62.98m, 16,556 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, GEC, Orme Development, Beecham, Barclays Bank, BP, Shell, BAT dfd, Glaxo, GUS "A", De La Rue, Thomson Organisation, Burton "A" and Dawson International.

The champagne opening of Brent Walker's million pound shopping complex yesterday spotlighted potential profits of some £250,000 next year; though this time round pre-opening costs will mop up earnings. Speculation that the group will do a similar development with the Bourne & Hollingsworth store—thought to be up for grabs at around £4 a share against a market price of around 195p—was denied by managing director Mr George Walker. But he did admit that the group is about to purchase a site elsewhere in London.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Barclays Bank (I)	—(—)	154.2(131.5)	33.8(29.0)	6.0(5.5)	20/10	—(—)
Cardinal Invst (I)	0.65(0.56)	0.40(0.36)	—(—)	1.65(1.5)	1,9	—(—)
Carlton Indsts (I)	24.8b(44.2)	—(—)	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	—	—(—)
Cawoods Hldgs (F)	233.8(199.3)	7.7(7.0)	15.1(14.0)	2.8(2.5)	7/9	5.7(3.41)
Colonial Secs (I)	—(—)	0.23(0.22)	—(—)	2.5(2.5)	31/8	—(—)
Denbyware (F)	11.8(10.0)	0.80(0.23a)	8.5(0.3)	3.3(3.3)	25/9	5.4(5.4)
Dixor (I)	0.19(0.13c)	0.02(0.009)	—(—)	2.5(2.5)	31/8	—(—)
Drayton Cm Invst (I)	1.3(1.3)	1.0(0.98)	—(—)	1.31(1.31)	31/8	—(—)
Embankment Tst (I)	—(—)	0.28(0.25)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Fitch Lovell (F)	—(—)	6.2(7.6)	5.57(6.78)	2.81(2.5)	2/10	4.1(3.7)
Hill & Smith (I)	7.0(5.9)	0.45(0.37)	—(—)	0.75(0.75)	29/8	—(—)
Hillards (F)	82.9(71.0)	2.31(2.30)	36.2(36.0)	3.9(3.4)	2/10	4.9(4.4)
Inchcape (F)	1.6(1.2)	62.2(73.3)	40.7(42.5)	9.0(5.4)	2/10	15.0(10.0)
J. Jarvis (F)	12.6(13.9)	0.51(0.61)	17.2(27.9)	5.1(4.5)	—	9.5(8.5)
J. L. Jacobs (I)	0.56(0.66)	0.43(2.4)	—(—)	0.55(0.55)	18/10	—(—)
Letraset (SI)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	4.49(—)	—	—(—)
Lynton Hldgs (F)	2.3(1.0)	1.2(1.0)	—(—)	1.28(1.16)	5/9	2.48(2.2)
Pratt Eng (I)	9.0(8.7)	0.36(0.44)	—(—)	1.83(1.64)	1/9	—(—)
Prestige Grp (I)	28.9(26.8)	2.7(2.4)	—(—)	2.5(1.75)	—	—(—)
R. & J. Pullman (F)	12.8(11.3)	1.1(0.95)	16.7(11.2)	6.3(3.7)	—	9.0(8.2)
Redland (F)	270.5(233.9)	39.4(34.1)	20.0(16.6)	2.1(2.0)	—	4.2(3.7)
Yorkshire Chem (I)	11.0(11.8)	0.98(1.1)	2.3(2.3)	4/10	4/10	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends *are shown on a gross basis.* To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b Quarter. c 9 months.

Yorkshire Chemicals raising £3.1m by rights issue

By Bryan Appleyard

Yorkshire Chemicals, the dyes and tanning materials group, is rasing £3.1m via a two-for-five rights issue.

The issue is at a price of 84p against a pre-issue price o 108p and last night's closing price of 106p. But, for the time being, Croda International, which picked up a 6.9 per cent stake in Yorkshire in April, is still only considering whether to pay up the £222,000 needed to take up its rights.

The cash from the issue is to be used to complete the group's current spending programme which is expected to total £2m and will cover the period to the end of 1979. The spending is towards providing additional capacity for the manufacture of dye intermediates and new dye finishing equipment and the replacing of existing units with more efficient equipment.

The issue is being helped along by an interim statement from Yorkshire. Although profits for the first half of this year are down from £1.15m to £980,000 on sales down from £11.8m to £11.1m, the board says there has been a steady improvement in recent months.

After a very poor second half of last year, which left full year profits more than halved at £1.54m, the first two months of this year continued the trend but since then sales volume both in the United Kingdom and overseas has shown a steady growth. Selling prices have also shown a slight improvement, though margins in some areas remain unsatisfactory.

The group also points to the better control of costs and the be level of sterling period than in the of last year. Yo calculates profits average rather t exchange rate.

Capital spending year was £650,(expected to be £ full year.

On prospects says the recent has "created a greater optimism expects the pres activity to be throughout the se this year.

Dividends totall are forecast for year giving shares yield of 7.24 per

Prestige in 10 pc rise to £2.72m

Interim figures from Prestige Group, the maker of houseware and kitchen tools, shows pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30, ahead by almost 10 per cent to £2.72m.

This has been achieved on sales up from £26.8m to £28.9m.

Shareholders will receive an interim dividend of 3.7p gross compared with 2.60p last time. The directors point out that the increase in the interim dividend is intended to reduce disparity between the interim and final dividends and should not be construed as an indication that the total dividend for 1978 will be increased.

News of the increase in profits enabled the shares to edge ahead 1p to 167p yesterday.

Profits included a surplus *£90,000 on exchange rates compared* with a deficit of £47,000 last time round.

In the last full year the group increased pre-tax profits by 15 per cent to £6.2m on turnover up by 14.5 per cent to £55m.

J JARVIS AND SONS
Turnover for year to March 31 was £12.6m (£13.9m). Pretax was £519,200 (£612,300). Earnings per share were 17.2p (27.9p). Final dividend is 7.6p gross (6.7p gross) making total for year of 14.1p gross (12.6p gross).

Higher payout spu Fitch Lovell share

By Peter Wainwright

Food group Fitch Lovell, the Key Markets, David Greig and Spam group, yesterday reported profits better than feared and an ordinary dividend much better than some had thought *possible. The result was a 4p* rise to 64p in the shares and a squeeze on bears who had been busy selling them short.

That said, it is clear that business continues to be extremely tough, and all that is at issue is the extent of the damage Fitch Lovell has suffered.

There were fears that pre-tax profits in the year to April 29 would fall as low as £5.8m compared with £7.7m the preceding 53 weeks. In fact, Fitch made £6.2m. Sales rose from £446.9m to £501.2m, which means that the group had a pre-tax margin of 1.2 per cent.

Profits attributable to ordinary shareholders fell from £3.37m to £3.05m and these were only 0.6 per cent of sales.

An even bigger surprise to the market than the profits was the dividend. This goes up by 10 per cent to 6.1p gross and absorbs £2.5m, leaving only £522,000 to go back into the business apart from depreciation.

Profits in the second half year were better than in the first six months, with pre-tax profits falling from £3.4m to £2.76m. The manufacturing



Mr M. G. T. Web of Fitch Lovell.

side held its own culties in canning first hand, whole kets" division, t things as cash an *the going tougher* half, particularly carry.

The supermark and dear meat Markets from hi *profits, but it did* ket share. The p which does not moved out of a into profit.

Hopeful Denbyware back to profits

By Michael Clark

An improvement in the domestic market coupled with a reduction in the losses from its overseas subsidiaries has put Denbyware, the pottery group, back in the black.

Figures for the year to April 1 show a turnround of £1.04m into pre-tax profits of £804,400, although this is still below the group's previous best of £1.5m achieved in 1976.

George Robinson, chairman, is confident that as the group is currently ahead of budget a continued improvement can be expected.

In spite of the turnround shareholders will receive a final dividend of 4.92p making a total for the year unchanged at 8.1p gross.

The shares also remained unchanged yesterday at 84p putting them on a p/e ratio of 10 and a yield of 9.5 per cent.

Turnover last year increased by 18 per cent to £11.8m.

As expected the group's US subsidiary failed to make a contribution to profits but its losses were drastically cut and it is anticipated that a contribution to profits will be made this time round.

Sales of Denbyware Canada showed a satisfactory sales increase but the margin on sales was smaller than had been hoped and as a result it registered a small loss. Much of this is blamed on the weak Canadian economy and also on the fact that the group's stoneware has been subjected to a heavy import duty which has affected its competitive position.

Extraordinary losses of £197,000 account for the run down of the furniture division which the group had already declared could no longer run at a loss. A small profit had been hoped for last year but this did not materialize. Arrangements are being made for reducing the balance of *stocks while at the same time* making arrangements for the continuity of supply

Denbyware's best results however, were achieved in the UK with not only an increase in *sales and profits, but an im*provement in the margin of profit.

Credit Suisse details link with Boston

The proposed link-up between Credit Suisse White eld of London and the American investment bank, First Boston, is being effected by each bank buying $30m worth of shares in the other.

As a result First Boston will *CSWW held by White Weld it* acquire the 31 per cent stake in was taken over by Merrill Lynch. CSWW will buy 1.1m shares in First Boston which will leave it with 25 per cent of the enlarged equity. There is a possibility that further shares will be acquired by both banks, bringing their equity stakes up to similar levels.

Once the deal is concluded *CSWW will be renamed Credit* Suisse First Boston and three directors of each bank will sit on the board of the other. The necessary regulatory approvals are expected to be concluded by August.

CRH-J. & W. Henderson
Offer on behalf of Cement-Roadstone Holdings to acquire whole of ordinary share capital of Henderson has become unconditional. Acceptance totalled 97.19 per cent of equity.

Late slow down but Cawoods nears £8m

By Richard Allen

Despite the predicted second-half slowdown, Cawoods Holdings, the Harrogate-based fuel distributor-to-road materials conglomerate, managed to increase pre-tax profits by, more than a tenth to £7.8m in the year to March 31.

After a profits jump of more than a fifth to £2.9m at the halfway stage, the improvement slowed to under 6 per cent in the second-half. But Mr Edward Binks, chairman, warned this was due in part to heavier purchases of coal by consumers in the first half.

Interest received has also dropped by around two-fifths to £489,000 reflecting lower rates and a rundown in cash balances mainly as a result of the £4.2m purchase of the new ship, Pinewood.

Mr Binks says that the group held on to its market share in solid fuel and oil products, while strategic coal stockpiling in the summer months helped *boost turnover and profits.*

Rationalization in sand and gravel production also lifted profits although continued restriction on major road construction and maintenance resulted in lower demand for quary and coated stone products.

The chairman reports that the curent year has begun with increased turnover and profits.

During the year the group increased its investment in London & Scottish Marine Oil to 12½ per cent and the market value of the stake now stands at £11.4m against cost of £5,513. Cawoods is still negotiating a joint marketing agreement with LSMO for distribution of crude from the Ninian field.

The group also has interests in other North Sea blocks held by Total Oil Marine as a member of the Rothschild Consortium.

A final dividend of 4.24p takes the total up to 5.7p gross, which is covered more than four times by earnings of 15.19p a share.

Mr Binks tells shareholders that the group will pay dividends more in line with earnings when regulations permit.

Mr Jessel buys into Chas Clif

By or Financial Staff

Mr Oliver Jessel who built a £500m financial conglomerate, Jessel Securities, which went down in the secondary banking crisis, has stepped further back into the public arena with an entry into Charles Clifford Industries, a wrought metals and metal spraying group.

The deal whereby he does so put 10p to 113p on to Clifford Industries shares, which attests to Mr Jessel's continuing appeal in the City.

Cooper Industries, the steel reroller, engineer and builder is to sell 272,982 ordinary shares and 1,500 preference shares in CCI, accounting for 29.4 per cent of the capital, to Clairmace. This is the former Sri Lankan tea company fhose shares are dealt in under the special Stock Exchange rule 163(2). It is one of two small public companies run by Mr Jessel, since the collapse of his master group, Jessel Securities at the end of 1974.

The consideration will be £360,000 and the full price is to be paid on August 1. On completion, Mr Jessel, Mr E. C. Wharton-Tigar, Mr T. A. Lewis and Mr V. I. Masterton-Hume will go on the CCI board. Mr C. C. Cooper, chairman of Cooper, will retire.

Charles Cliffo has not been d 1973 it had pre £595,000 but the it slid into losse Last year, when ing policies can pre-tax profits on a turnover of

The directors r paying an ordi after an interim the year before t sources.

For this year t thought to be terms of order board has pointe for an economic

Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Financial Highlights	(In French Francs) 1976	1977
Paribas Group		
Consolidated results	438m	514m
Compagnie Financière's share	*361m*	*411m*
Earnings per adjusted share	27.27	31.03
Estimated value per adjusted share	333	361
Compagnie Financière		
Profit for the year	172.4m	187m
Distribution	146.8m	176.2m
Net dividend per adjusted share	11.08	13.30

Mr Jacques de Fouchier, Chairman of the Company, indicated during a meeting of financial analysts and economic journalists held in Paris on 8th June that Compagnie Financière had achieved a consolidated income of FF 411 millions in 1977, an increase of 13.8%, of which 53% arose from earnings abroad and 47% from activities in France.

In terms of business, earnings from banking and financial operations represented 55.5% and investment portfolio management 44.5% of the total.

It was stated that, barring unexpected developments, income for the year 1978 should be at least equal to that of the preceding year, as also should be the dividend distribution.

Mr Jacques de Fouchier recalled the Paribas Group's rapid international expansion during the last few years. This expansion has continued with the recent acquisition of a 20% stake in the Canadian Power Corp. Group and a 12% interest (possibly to be increased to 25%) in Sun Hung Kai Securities, a major finance house in Hong Kong where Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas has also decided to open a branch office.

Copies of the Report (in English) can be obtained from: Securities Department, S.-G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB and from the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 33 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2BA.

Briefly

Somportex reaches first-half peak

Pre-tax profits at Somportex, the confectionary and delicatessen distributor climbed in the first half of the year to a new peak of £237,234 after a more modest advance in turnover from £2.7m to £3.6m.

A decision on the dividend has been deferred until next week pending the outcome of the Government's attempts to continue dividend curbs. However, the directors have decided that the cover should not be reduced below its highest since 1972. Earnings a share are given as 19.45p compared with 5.76p.

Estel in talks

Estel NV Hoesch Hoogovens has held talks with Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corp and other firms concerning their possible participation in Estel's Holland Aluminium by subsidiary. However, no conclusions can be drawn from contacts to date.—Reuter.

N IRISH & SCOT INVEST TRUST
Cancellation of listing was made yesterday at request of company. Final meeting to wind up company was held on July 26.

J. M. NEWTON AND SONS
Cancellation of listing as from yesterday was made at request of company. Over 72 per cent has been acquired by Associated Newspapers Group. Application to make specific bargains under rule 163 (2) may be submitted.

COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST
Pre-tax revenue for half year to June 30 was £230,500 (£220,300). Interim dividend is 3.7p gross (same).

BADULIPAR TEA CO
Pre-tax profit for 1976 was £419,800 (£103,000). Dividend is 4.4p gross (same).

DRAYTON COMM INVEST CO
Pre-tax revenue for six months to June 30 was £1m (£985,000). Interim dividend is 1.9p gross (same).

RMC-BRITISH DREDGING
Proposed acquisition by Ready Mixed Concrete of a 50 per cent share in British Dredging. (Sand and Gravel) is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

CARDINAL INVEST TRUST
Total revenue for half year to June 30 was £658,700 (£565,300). Pre-tax revenue was £403,500 (£363,498). Interim dividend is 2.4p gross (2.2 gross).

EMBANKMENT TRUST
Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30 was £284,200 (£257,900).

"...the Group has entered 19 with a strong order book"

PRESS

Profit £9,560,000
Dividend 16.75% per ord share
Earnings 3.75p 5p ea

In his annual report to shareholders for 1977 the chairman, Mr. W. A. Hawken, made the following salient points:

"Group profits substantially exceeded the previous year's record figures. Profits nearly 30 per cent. and turnover 24 per cent.

The dividend for the year of 16.75 per cent. is the maximum permissible and is covered four and a half times.

The group has entered 1978 with a strong order book.

The continuing development of our experience and technology will enable us to take advantage of the many opportunities coming forward. I am confident that these factors will ensure the further improvement of the group's trading results."

Year to	31 Dec 1977
	£'000
Group Profit	9,560
Taxation	5,003
Dividends (net)	1,020
Group Net Assets	34,510

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, William Press & Son, Limited, Group Head Office, 28 Essex Street, London WC2

THE WILLIAM PRESS GROU

CAFFYNS LTD
Motor Engineers and Distributors

Record Turnover and Profits

Year ended 31st March	1978	1977
Sales	38,363,292	29,480,812
Profit before Tax	1,082,047	960,957
Earnings per Ordinary Share	14.80p	12.28p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	6.40p	5.75p

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 27th July, the Chairman stated that this was the that the Profit before Tax had exceeded £1m. The Dividend was being increased for the 8t succession.

Resolutions were passed authorising the capitalisation issue to Ordinary Shareholders on the 1 new 10% Preference Share of £1 for every 5 Ordinary Shares held.

هكذا من الأصل

ANCIAL NEWS

ficit reduced at t Lyell Mining

organization of the mining operations at wn, Tasmania, has the Mt Lyell Mining lway mine deficit to n the year ended June $3.44m.

eduction, before intereciation, tax and a ent subsidy, occurred a drop in average rice received by $108

ell, part of Consoli-ldfields, said the reor-u, resulted in higher utput through signifi-reases in mine grades l recoveries.

nt financial controls led to reduce the mine Mr Lyell has been receiving subsidies from the Federal and Tasmanian Governments to meet its cash shortfall from mining.

It estimated its net revenue subsidy at $3.06m, with a further $597,000 for capital items essential to maintain operations at Queenstown.

The company is continuing negotiations with the two governments on the question of future subsidies, it said.

As was reported on June 29, the Federal Government extended aid for three months from July 1, pending the outcome of negotiations, after the Industries Assistance Commission recommended termination of subsidies.

w Par sees no reason recent share rise

Par Brothers Inter- says that it knows no or the recent substan- ease in turnover in its

ng to a Stock Exchange aw Par said that no m has been withheld uld account for such se in activity.

ar shares have been dealt since Monday. Singapore $1 shares eadily to a high of Friday, compared with day's close of $1.46 ussing at $1.61. With an six million shares d in three days trad- ier.

o earnings

ental Oil Company has second quarter 1978 me of $153.8m, an of 31.7 per cent. Net for the six months was down 12.6 per cent estated earnings of in the comparable 1977

's chairman Mr Blauvelt said that the ment in second quarter was principally attri- to a strong recovery in ings following the end nited Mine Workers of strike on March 27th, NS.

nt Australia

International says that ined mining Unions in have recommended ce of an agreement ll end a six-week strike 1,750 miners at four pal mines operated by velopment in Queens- tralia.

ification vote should be completed soon and the company expects acceptance of the agreement and a return to work.—Reuter.

International

Minnesota Mining

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing says the estate of its former Chairman Mr William L. McKnight plans to sell about 2.25m shares of "3M" common stock in a secondary public offering.

The offering is expected to be made in the Autumn and will be used to generate cash to pay Federal and State estate taxes and other cash needs and to diversify holdings.—Reuter.

Kawasaki to fall

Kawasaki Heavy Industries expects consolidated net income for 1978-79 to fall from 10.070m yen made in 1977, but sales to increase from 625,560m yen.

It is difficult to make a definite prediction on consolidated business for the year because of an uncertain foreign exchange market outlook.—Reuter.

Gulf Oil

Gulf Oil Corp has agreed to pay the United States Treasury $42.2m to settle an allegation it overstated crude oil costs, the White House said.—Reuter.

CENT BANK OF IRAQ

The group is raising $180m over three years at ¼ point over London Interbank offered rates to refinance part of a $500m five-year loan granted in 1975.—Reuter.

Board hopes fair start at Bulmer will hold

Cider sales of H. P. Bulmer Holdings, the Hereford cider makers, in the first two months of the current year show a modest increase over the similar period in 1977 and the chairman, Mr Peter Prior, confirms in his annual statement his hope that this improvement will continue. Any prospect of improved profits, however, will depend upon the outcome of the application to the price commission to increase prices to restore margins following the exceptionally bad apple crop in 1977.

The consequent increase in the cost of raw materials has been substantial but the group has so far been prevented from recovering fully these increased costs through higher prices.

The price commission in May this year would allow the group to raise prices by only about half the needed amount, and they will not allow Bulmers to re-apply for implementation of the balance of the increase until this autumn.

Present indications are that the local apple crop will be a much better one this year and the group's own orchards, which are still maturing, are expected to produce at least double last year's crop.

Last year's raw material problems made pectin processing unusually difficult but this situation is improving and is not expected to be a significant problem in the coming year.

Some increase in volume at Sangers

The annua lgeneral meeting of Sangers was told by H. T. Nicholson, the chairman, that turnover for the first four months of the year to 30th June is beter but not spectacularly better than alst year, sowing an increase of 9 per cent. Some part of this is automaticalyl due to inflation, but he was pleased to say that some part was an increast in volume.

On the optical side the group has expanded quite rapidly and acquired five new practices within the past month, with others in prospect. This side of the business is proceeding in accordance with the plans laid down some years ago.

The group has the usual uncertainties in front of us and on he pharmaceutical side in particular, inflation is one of the greatest problems with all the effect on financing the same volume of sales at increased prices.

Return to old dividend level is seen at J Lyons

By Desmond Quigley
Company News Editor

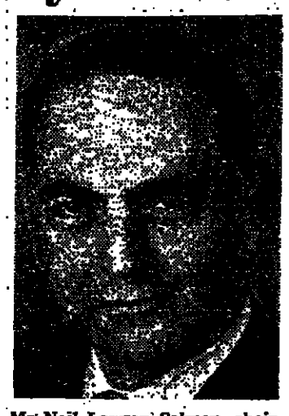
Having passed its final dividend last year, J. Lyons, the food manufacturers and caterers, hope to restore this year's dividends "at least" to the level of the 1977 financial year, Mr Neil Salmon, the chairman, said yesterday.

In the year to the end of March, 1977, the company paid a total of 7.57p a share net. However, last year there was a single interim payment of only 2.068p a share net. Mr Salmon said the company would also consider reducing the disparity between the interim and final dividend.

Speaking at the annual meeting, Mr Salmon commented that in the year ended March 31, 1977, "we reported profit before tax of £10.4m for the full year and £4.6m in the first 24 weeks.

"In the current year we expect to improve significantly upon those results despite the poor weather to date, the hardening of interest rates and the disposal of businesses".

"We are hopeful that the improvement will be sufficient to enable us to restore the total dividend for the year at least to its previous level."



Mr Neil Lawson Salmon, chairman of J. Lyons.

The passing of last year's dividend followed a collapse in pre-tax profits to £6.23m.

The improving trend seen in the first half of last year, when pre-tax profits actually advanced to £6.58m from £4.65m, has been recaptured, he reported.

However, with a degree of caution, Mr Salmon added: "It would be foolhardy of me to claim immunity from negative influences that may come to bear from the markets in which we are engaged. What I can say is that at this time there is nothing on the horizon to indicate a petition of last year's experience".

The group was still giving "high priority to the reduction of our gearing and we expect continued, steady, although not spectacular, improvement".

Referring to the controversial decision to pass the final dividend, Mr Salmon said the board knew shareholders would be disappointed and that it would be an unpopular move, "but we thought then—and think now—that it is the right thing for the continuing health of the group and therefore in the longer term interests of the shareholders".

Price war leaves Hillards with static profits

Severe competition throughout the food retailing industry has left its mark on the profits of Hillards, the Yorkshire supermarket group.

Figures for the full year to April 29 show that although turnover increased by 16.2 per cent to £83m, pre-tax profits remain virtually unchanged at £2.3m.

Shareholders will receive a final dividend of 5.8p, making a total for the year of 7.34p gross against 6.57p last time.

While the group is continuing to expand, it is anticipated that trading in the next few months will remain difficult.

Two new stores were opened last year, one at Grimsby, the other at Alfreton, and while the group continued to show a growth in sales, in spite of a decrease in consumer spending on food, results were affected by the severe competition in the food sector.

Gillett Bros is sharply down

Gillett Brothers Discount Co reports that rising interest rates has made discount market business unprofitable, leaving group profits sharply down from the exceptional levels reached at this time last year.

In the light of the prevailing economic circumstances no forecast can be made of the final results for the year. The interim dividend is 6.7 per cent against 6.6 per cent last time.

Lynton Holdings in 9 per cent advance

Lynton Holdings, the property investment group, has increased pre-tax profits for the year to March 25, by 9 per cent to £1.2m while rents received increased from £2m to £2.3m. Shareholder wil lreceive a final dividend of 1.28p making a total for the year of 2.48p gross compared with 2.26p. Professional revaluations at the year end of all completed investment properties, after making provisions for buildings in the course of development, amounted to £2.5m.

Eng Card completes sale in India

English Card Clothing has finalised the disposal of 26 per cent of its interest in Indian Card Clothing and thereby reduces its stake from 77.5 per cent to 57.35 per cent. Disposal will take place by means of an offer for sale in India in order to fulfil Indian Foreign Exchange regulations.

It is expected that the sale will realize net proceeds of about £400,000 which will be remitted to the United Kingdom early next year. The book value of the assets disposed amount to £479,000 and net profits for the year to March 31, were £331,000. Proceeds from the sale will probably be used to reduce the group's bank overdrafts in the United Kingdom.

Battle for Tridant Printers hot up

Chirit Investment has increased its stake in Trident Group Printers by 2,000 shares raising its total to about 888,000 ordinary shares which represents about 20.26 per cent of the total equity. This compares with the 29.06 per cent already held by Starwest Investment Holdings, a private company owned by Mr Remo Dipre, chairman of Tridant, which is currently bidding 63p a share for the remainder of Tridant. Mr A. M. Carey, deputy chairman of Tridant is also a director of Chirit Investment.

Strong recovery at Dixor

Interim figures from Dixor, the cosmetics group, indicate that the group is well on the road to recovery with pre-tax profits for the six months to March 31, climbing by 110 per cent to £21,000.

This betters the group's performance for the whole of last year and is not far short of its previous overall best of £31,000 achieved back in 1976.

Sales of the Surrey-based group for this period were £192,000 compared with the £133,000 for the nine months to October 1.

Dixor has agreed to buy from Towngrade Properties the leasehold premises at 38 Zion Road, Croydon for about £265,000. The company has already paid £49,000 of the purchase consideration for the property with the balance due late rthis year. To finance extra costs, the group has arranged loans of up to £425,000.

CABDEN

Applications for £45,000 and more of the £15m 12½ per cent 1985 redeemable stock from Camden will receive approximately 1.813 per cent of the amount applied for.

Briefly

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD

Harrisons & Crosfield now controls 80.76 per cent of Harrisons Malaysian Estates following Genting Highland's acceptance of the bid, and not 87.19 per cent as inadvertly stated yesterday.

THOMSON ORGANISATION

Listing was restored yesterday morning.

EMI ACQUISITION

Company has acquired Universal Parking Meter Company, Tonbridge, Kent, designers and manufacturers of ticket handling equipment.

R AND L PULLMAN

Turnover for year to March 31 was £12.8m (£11.3m). Pre-tax profit was £1.1m (£955,000). Earnings per share were 16.7p (11.2p). *Final dividend is 9.4p gross (5.5p gross)* making total for year of 13.4p gross (12.3p gross).

Options

Despite an active day in the equity maket turnover in traded options sliped back to around the 500 cotnract level yesterday. Dealers and investors are still waiting on news of the five new stocks to be added to the existing 10 and due to be announced earlier this week. It is thought that it has been held up by discussion over whether to include Imperial Group or BATS Industrial, where there is some complication over BATS deferred stock. The other four shares are thought to be Boots, EMI, BOC International and RTZ.

The Stock Exchange council has, however, decided that the opening time for traded options will be brought forward 15 minutes to 9.45 am, as from Monday.

From then, public limit orders must be entered by 9.35 am to participate in opening rotation.

Business appointments

Lord Townshend on board of Carlton Industries

Lord Rayne has resigned as a director of Carlton Industries and Lord Townshend has been appointed in his place. Sir John Lidbury, vice-chairman and deputy managing director of Hawker Siddeley, Mr M. Parkinson and Mr J. E. Boyd have also joined the Carlton board.

Mr G. A. T. Groombridge has been made managing director of Power Dynamics. Mr P. F. Wells remains executive chairman.

Mr A. B. H. Davies has been made managing director of L. Gardner and Sons.

Mr C. P. Jones becomes a director of Falcon Short Circuit Testing Laboratory.

Mr M. F. Radcliffe has been appointed finance director of Brush Electrical Machines.

Mr C. W. Baker and Brigadier Sir Richard Caltborpe join the board of Rowton Hotels.

Mr Brian Holland, a director of Twindock, has been appointed managing director.

Mr Ian Graham becomes chief executive of Brevitt. Mr Tom Dodd continues as chairman.

Mr David Bruce has been appointed vice-president, international crude and product sales, of Gulf Trading & Transportation.

Mr Eric Stephens is to become managing director of Salvesen Offshore Drilling, succeeding Mr Ken Trott, who is leaving to join the British National Oil Corporation.

Mr Jeffrey Howles has been made Chief operating executive of the recently-formed World Investment Banking Group of American Express International Banking Corporation. He also becomes managing director of Amex Bank.

Dr V. M. Wadsworth has been made a director of Tanganyika Concessions. Mr R. F. Medlicott has retired.

Mr B. C. Knight is to become chief executive and joint deputy chairman of the Newey Group in September. Mr Charles Raeburn will be resigning from the group on December 31.

Mr Jack Kneel has been made a director of Johnson Group Cleaners.

Mr T. M. Davis is to become full-time executive director of the Rubber Trade Association of London.

Mr Anthony Vick is appointed managing director of Terrapin Overseas.

Mr F. C. Judge has become managing director of Argosy Fenton.

Barclays Bank

Interim Statement for the half-year ended 30th June 1978

The Group profit before taxation for the half-year to 30th June 1978 is £154.2 million.

The Board of Directors has decided to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December 1978 of 4.05p per £1 Ordinary stock (an increase of 10% over the interim 1977: 3.50p) which, together with an imputed tax credit based on an expected income tax rate of 33%, amounts to 9.0299% on that stock, and an interim dividend of 7.0p per £1 on the Staff stock which with the tax credit amounts to 10.447%. These interim dividends will be payable on 2nd October 1978 in respect of the stock registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 22nd August 1978 in the case of Ordinary stock and 30th June 1978 in the case of Staff stock.

The former holders of The Investment Trust Corporation, Limited shares who accepted the recent offer to take Barclays Bank Limited Ordinary stock in exchange for their shares are not, in accordance with the terms of the offer, entitled to receive the above mentioned interim dividend.

At the time the offer was made, the Board of Barclays announced its intention in the absence of unforeseen circumstances to increase the aggregate dividend for 1978 by 20% over the dividends paid for 1977.

The increase in our profit over the previous half-year stems mainly from our business in this country and has been helped by the continuing reduction of provisions against doubtful advances.

The control of lending by the Supplementary Special Deposit Scheme has been recently re-established and we hope that it will not inhibit our ability to meet demands for additional lending for productive investment.

On the International side the improvement in our results is satisfactory bearing in mind the fluctuations in exchange rates.

Anthony Tuke

Anthony Tuke.
Chairman of Barclays Bank Limited

THE BARCLAYS GROUP
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (UNAUDITED)

	Half-year ended 30th June 1978 £m	Half-year ended 31st December 1977 £m	Half-year ended 30th June 1977 £m
Operating profit	142.4	122.1	121.3
Add: share of profit of associated companies	21.3	21.5	17.7
	163.7	143.6	139.0
Deduct: interest on loan capital	9.5	7.5	7.5
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	154.2	136.1	131.5
Deduct: taxation	80.6	65.0	68.4
Profit after taxation	73.6	71.1	63.1
Deduct profit attributable to minority stockholders of subsidiary companies	5.2	7.3	4.7
	68.4	63.8	58.4
Add/(Deduct) extraordinary items, less taxation	1.6	(0.2)	0.5
Profit attributable to members of Barclays Bank Limited	70.0	63.6	58.9
Dividends	12.3	11.4	11.2
Profit retained	57.7	52.2	47.7
Earnings per £1 Ordinary stock	33.8p	31.6p	29.0p

Notes
1. The bases of accounting are as explained on pages 29 and 30 of the 1977 annual accounts.
2. Operating profit is after charging:

	Half-year ended 30.6.78 £m	31.12.77 £m	30.6.77 £m
Losses, less profits, on investments	0.6	(0.5)	2.9
Depreciation of freehold premises	3.5	2.8	3.2

3. UK corporation tax is provided at a rate of 52%.
4. The extraordinary item in 1978 is the surplus on disposal of trade investments and part of the Group's holdings in certain subsidiaries.
5. Dividends per £1 stock:

	Half-year ended 30.6.78	31.12.77	30.6.77
Ordinary stock	4.05p	5.6282p	3.5p
Staff stock	7.00p	7.0000p	7.0p

6. Earnings per £1 Ordinary stock are based on profit before extraordinary items and after taxation, minority interests and dividends on Staff stock, related to the Ordinary stock in issue during the half-year.

BARCLAYS

Registered Office:
54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH.
Registered No. 48839

Electronic Rentals Group

Turnover tops £100 million for the first time.

Extracts from the Annual Review by the Chairman, Mr. M. A. Fry.

★ Visionhire, the Group's UK rental division, once again provided most of the profit and also showed the largest growth.

★ The overseas rental division came a good second despite further expansion which, in its early stages, retarded profits.

★ In the Camping and Leisure Division we expect further improvement in trading results for the current year which should see the Division return to overall profitability.

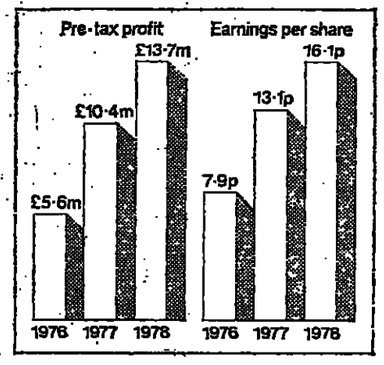
★ Despite UK acquisitions, development of overseas operations and a higher dividend, the Group was able to reduce the level of overall borrowings by some £2 million and its gearing ratio to 0.7 times.

★ Increased profitability is best brought about by restoring incentives. The reintroduction of share incentive schemes is encouraging but will only be fully effective if the scope of the benefits is extended to more realistic levels.

★ With some 7 million homes still without a colour television *receiver there is considerable scope for growth in our business in the* UK. We also expect the rental concept to grow at a steady pace overseas.

★ We also expect to see a further swing to rental as the public seeks to keep up with technological advances and to protect itself against obsolescence.

★ The current year has started well and further substantial progress is expected.



Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from The Secretary, Electronic Rentals Group Limited, Electronic House, Churchfield Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8DB.

Carlton Industries Limited

Group results for the year ended 31st March 1978

	1978 £000	1977 £000
Group profit before taxation	10,383	7,807
Group profit after taxation	6,939	5,384
Earnings per ordinary share	26.1p	20.6p
Dividend per share	5.47p	4.9p

All divisions have contributed to the substantial growth of the group. Retained profits have increased from £3.9m to £6.4m and after capital expenditure of £5.6m group borrowings have been reduced by over £3m.

Current trading and prospects

As a result of Hawker Siddeley acquiring a controlling interest in Carlton Industries the group's accounting year end is to be changed to the 31st December. In 1978, this creates a nine-month accounting period and accordingly the unaudited interim results are for the three month period up to 30th June 1978.

	3 months to 30.6.78 £000	6 months to 30.9.77 £000
Turnover	24,854	44,205
Profit	3,401	4,418

An interim dividend of 2p per share has already been declared as compared with 2p for the six month period in 1977 and it is expected that the final dividend will now be paid in May 1979. It is not intended to issue a further interim statement in respect of this current accounting period.

The order books of all the divisions of Carlton Industries continue to show increases over the same period last year and if present trends continue another substantial increase in group profits is expected.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Carlton Industries Limited, Clifton Heights, Triangle West, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1EJ.



ATLANTIC

★ IBM Systems Leasing
★ IBM Computer Brokerage
★ Industrial Leasing
★ Telecommunications Leasing

The Directors of Atlantic Computer Leasing Ltd. are pleased to announce their interim results for the period 1/1/78–30/6/78:

	1978 first half	1977 the year
Group Turnover	£4,661,730	£6,684,535
Trading Profit	£606,550	£723,285
Investment Income	£55,920	£14,614
Gross Profit	£662,470	£738,795
Nett Assets	£1,897,662	£1,289,074

— continuing strong demand for 370 I below leasing program — availability of second-user systems much improved — improved profits picture due in the main to greater productivity within the Sales Organisation and the availability of reasonably priced second-user 370 systems for lease — continued growth through 1978 expected with forecast turnover of at least £10m.

— extract from Managing Director's interim report

Copies of the Interim Results are available on request

Atlantic Computer Leasing Ltd. 27 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1NJ
Tel: 01-405 8238 Telex: 268344

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobonds (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 7½ 1984	93¼	93¾
Australia 8¾ 1992	92½	93
Aust Mining 9 1992	97½	98½
Avco 9¾ 1983	100½	101
Avco 9¾ 1985	100¼	101¼
Barclays 8½ 1992	95	95½
Bowater 9¼ 1992	97¼	98¼
British Gas 9 1981	100¼	100¾
Citicorp 8¾ 1980	96½	97
Citicorp 7 1981	95¾	96¼
CECA 8¾ 1997	94½	95
DSM 8¾ 1987	95½	96¼
EIB 8¾ 1988	95¼	95¾
EIB 9¾ 1995	93¾	93¾
Eurofima 8¾ 1988	95¾	96¼
Fiions 8¾ 1992	92½	93
ICI 8¾ 1987	96½	97
INCO 8¾ 1984	96¼	96¾
INCO 9 1992	97	97½
ITEL 9¾ 1983	100½	101¼
IU O Seas 8½ 1987	95	95½
Lit Services 9 1992	98¼	98¾
Macmillan Bloedel 9 1992	96½	97¼
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	94½	94¾
NCB 8 1987	93	93½
Nat West 9 1986	100½	101½
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	100½	100½
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1985	95	95½
Occidental 8½ 1985	97	97½
Occidental 8¾ 1987	96½	97
Offshore Mining 8½ 1985	93¾	93¾
Rank Hovis 9 1992	95½	95¾
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1982	97¼	97¾
Shell 8 1990	95¼	96¼
SNCF 8¾ 1984	96¾	97¼
Scarhanlormas 8¾ 1988	96½	97¼
Sweden 7¾ 1982	95½	95¾
Sweden 8¾ 1987	95	95½
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 1987	95½	98¾
Walter Kidde 8¾ 1983	95¾	96¼
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 8¾ 1984	98¼	98¾
CCF 9 7-16 1985	99½	100½
IBJ 8¾ 1982	99½	99¾
LTCB 7 15-16 1982	99¾	100½
OKB 9¾ 1985	99¾	100½
Williams & Glyn's 8 1-16 1984	99	99½
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1982	99½	100
BNI-RT 9¾ 1982	98½	99
Ford 8½ 1984	98	98½
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	97½	97¾
Rank 9¾ 1982	98½	99
Walter Heller 9¾ 1984	98	98½
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
GLP 6¾ 1984	101	101½
ICI 6¾ 1987	105	105¾
New Zealand 6¾ 1984	102	102½
Phrvn 6¾ 1984	100	100½
Quebec Hydro 6½ 1987	100	100½
US & CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¾ 1987	81½	83
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	97	98½
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	111	117½
Beecham 6¾ 1992	101½	102½
Borden 6¾ 1991	105½	107
Carnation 4 1988	78½	80
Chrysler 5 1988	129½	131
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	84½	86
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	91½	93
Ford 5 1988	85	86½
Ford 6 1986	94½	96
General Electric 4¾ 1987	80½	82
Gillette 4¾ 1987	77½	79
Gould 5 1987	130	131½
Gulf & Western 5 1988	86½	88
Honeywell 6 1986	87½	89
ICI 6¾ 1987	80	81
INA 6 1997	95½	97
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	111¼	113½
ITT 4½ 1987	78½	80
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	148	150
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	156	158
JP Morgan 4¾ 1987	99½	101
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	103	105½
JC Penney 4½ 1987	75½	77
Revlon 4¾ 1987	124½	126
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	83½	85
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	91½	93
Squibb 4¾ 1987	83	84½
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	164	166
Texaco 4¾ 1988	79	80½
Tuko 5 1988	77	78½
Union Bank of Switzerland 4¾ 1987	151	153
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	81½	83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77	78½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Wall Street

New York, July 27.—The New York stock market produced a moderate gain today based more on hopes than positive developments, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.38 points to 850.57. Volume totalled 33,990,000 shares, compared with 36,830,000 shares on Wednesday.

Market analysts said the gain was related to Wednesday's rally, when the industrial index climbed 7.62 points on the Government's report of a bigger-than-expected narrowing in the United States trade deficit last month. The dollar edged higher against major European currencies for a second day—bringing in some foreign buying—but it continued to slide to new lows against the Japanese yen.

Silver soars 6 cents

New York, July 27.—COMEX SILVER futures soared more than 6.00 cents on general short covering sparked by a solid advance in gold futures to new contract highs. Aug, 553.80c; Sept, 557.30c; Dec, 569.60c; Jan, 573.60c; March, 582.00c; May, 590.70c; July, 599.60c; Sept, 608.60c; Dec, 622.30c; Jan, 626.90c; March, 636.30c; May, 645.80c. Handy and Harman of Canada 6.143 (6.158).

GOLD: NY COMEX: Aug, $198.20; Sept, $199.80; Oct, $201.30; Dec, $204.50; Feb, $207.80; April, $211.10; June, $214.50; Aug, $217.90; Oct, $221.30; Dec, $224.70; Feb, $228.10; April, $231.50. Handy and Harman, 194.30 (194.35). CHICAGO IMM: Aug, $194.20; Sept, $199.40-200.00; Dec, $204.60-205.00; March, $209.50; June, $214.50-214.70; Sept, $220.00; Dec, $225.90; March, $229.50 bid.

COPPER: Futures rallied sharply towards the close on stop-loss and fresh technical buying to finish near the highs—up 1.00 cent.—Aug, 63.55c; Sept, 63.96c; Dec, 65.80c; Jan, 66.40; March, 67.50c; May, 68.65c; July, 69.60c; Sept, 70.60c; Dec, 72.15c; Jan, 72.70c; March, 73.75c; May 74.75.

COCOA: Futures closed with pared losses of 0.55 to 0.25 cents. Prices steadied on small speculative buying during afternoon. Sept 147.25c; Dec 142.55c; March 139.00c; May 136.50c; July 134.45c; Sept 132.40c; Dec 130.60c.

COFFEE: Futures closed limit up across the board and 3.15 cents higher in near Septembers. Sept, 131.50-200c; Dec, 110.00c bid; March, 105.75c bid; May, 103.50c bid; July, 102.57c bid; Sept, 100.25c bid; Dec, 99.00-101.00c.

SUGAR: Futures closed 0.23-cent net higher in the first large rally since the drop on Tuesday to life of contract lows. Sept, 6.52-53c; Oct, 6.41-45c; Jan, 6.59-61c; March, 6.88-89c; May, 7.02c; July, 7.18-20c; Sept, 7.34c; Oct, 7.31-34c.

COTTON: Oct, 59.98c; Dec, 61.85-95c; March, 63.60c; May, 64.55-60c; July, 65.50-60c; Oct, 64.20-70c; Dec, 64.90c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures closed at or near the day's highs, up 4½ cents a bushel to off one cent in the distant August. SOYABEANS: Aug, 6.54-51c; Sept, 6.17-18c; Nov, 6.04-05c; Jan, 6.11½-12c; March, 6.18c; May, 6.22½c; July, 6.23½c; Aug, 6.21c. SOYABEAN OIL: Aug, 23.95-24.00c; Sept, 23.35-40c; Oct, 22.55-60c; Dec, 22.15-10c; Jan, 22.00c; March, 21.95-22.00c; May, 21.90-95c; July, 21.85-90c; Aug, 21.85c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Aug, $165.70-3.50; Sept, $163.20-5.00; Oct, $162.50-2.60; Dec, $162.00-2.20; Jan, $163.20-3.00; March, $166.00-6.50; May, $167.00-7.50; July, $168.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed ½ cent a bushel higher to 1½ cent lower after fluctuating on both sides of the previous close.

WHEAT: Sept, 315½-½c; Dec, 317-17½c; March, 317½-18c; May, 315½c; July, 305c. MAIZE: Sept, 228½c; Dec, 235-34½c; March, 243-42½c; May, 247½c; July, 250½c; Sept. OATS: Sept, 135½c; Dec, 135¼c; March, 141½c; May, 145½c bid; July, 145½c.

	July 27	July 26
Allied Chem	35¼	35
Allied Stores	23¼	23½
Allied Supermkt	2½	2½
Allis Chalmers	35	34¾
Alcoa	44¾	44
Amax Inc	37	37
Amerada Hess	28¾	27¼
Am Airlines	15½	15¼
Am Brands	49¼	49½
Am Broadcast	51½	51¼
Am Can	41¼	42
Am Cyanamid	30¼	30¼
Am Elec Power	23½	24
Am Home	30	29¾
Am Motors	5¾	5¾
Am Nat Res	42¾	42¾
Am Standard	46¾	46½
Am Telephone	61	61
AMF Inc	19¾	19½
Armco Steel	30¾	30½
Asarco	13½	13¾
Ashland Oil	38¾	34¾
Atlantic Richfield	49¾	49½
Avco	29	28¾
Avon Products	57	56¾
Babcock & Wcox	59¾	59¾
Bankers Tst NY	36¾	36½
Bank of America	24½	24¾
Bank of NY	34	33¾
Beatrice Foods	25	24¾
Bell & Howell	20	20
Bendix	38¾	38½
Bethlehem Steel	24¾	24½
Boeing	62¾	62¾
Boise Cascade	29½	29¾
Borden	28¾	29½
Borg Warner	31¼	30½
Bristol Myers	35¾	35½
BP	16¾	16¾
Burlington Ind	18¾	18¾
Burlington Nthn	40	40½
Burroughs	77½	76¾
Campbell Soup	34¾	34½
Canadian Pacific	17¾	17¾
Caterpillar	58½	57¾
Celanese	42	41¾
Central Soya	15	15
Charter NY	30¾	30½
Chase Manhat	31¾	32
Chem Bank NY	39¾	35½
Chesapeake Ohio	30	30½
Chrysler	11¾	11¾
Citicorp	24¾	24¾
Cities Service	48	47¾
Clark Equip	35¾	35½
Coca Cola	41	41¾
Colgate	20¾	20¾
CBS	58	57¾
Columbia Gas	26½	27½
Combustion Eng	40½	40¾
Comwlth Edison	27½	27¾
Cons Edison	22¾	22¾
Cons Foods	26¾	26¾
Cons Power	23	23
Continental Grp	29½	29¾
Continental Oil	25½	26
Control Data	37¼	37¾
Corning Glass	57½	56¾
CPC Intnl	49½	49¾
Crane	27½	27¾
Crocker Int	27¼	27¼
Crown Zeller	33¾	32¾
Dart Ind	45¾	45¾
Deere	32¾	32¾
Del Monte	30	29¾
Delta Air	53	52¾
Detroit Edison	16	16
Disney	40¾	40¾
Dow Chemical	24½	24¾
Dresser Ind	43	43¾
Duke Power	21¾	20¾
Du Pont	11[illegible]	114¾
Eastern Air	14¾	14¾
Eastman Kodak	60½	60¾
Eaton Corp	38¾	39½
El Paso Nat Gas	16¾	16¾
Equitable Life	19¾	18¾
Esmark	29½	29¾
Evans P D.	17½	17¾
Exxon Corp	45¾	45½
Fed Dept Stores	37¾	37
Firestone	13½	13¾
Fst Chicago	21¾	21¾
Fst Nat Boston	29¾	28½

	July 27	July 26
Fst Penn Corp	15½	15½
Ford	45¾	44½
GAF Corp	14	13½
Gamble Skogmo	27½	27½
Gen Dynamics	79¾	79½
Gen Electric	53½	53¾
Gen Foods	33½	32½
Gen Mills	31¾	31½
Gen Motors	62¾	61¾
Gen Pub Util NY	18½	18¼
Gen Tel Elec	29	29¾
Gen Tire	27½	27
Genesco	5½	6
Georgia Pacific	28¾	28½
Getty Oil	36¾	36
Gillette	29½	30¾
Goodrich	22	22
Goodyear	17¾	18½
Gould Inc	30¾	30½
Grace	27	26¾
Gt Atltc & Pacific	7½	7¾
Greyhound	12½	12¾
Grumman Corp	21¾	20¾
Gulf Oil	23¾	23¾
Gulf & West	14½	14
Heinz H. J.	40¾	41
Hercules	15¾	15
Honeywell	66	64½
IC Inds	28¾	28¾
Ingersoll	59½	58¾
Inland Steel	38	37¾
IBM	276¾	273½
Int Harvester	38¾	38½
INCO	16½	16¾
Int Paper	43	41¾
Int Tel Tel	30¾	30
Jewel Co	21½	20¾
Jim Walter	29	29
Johns-Manville	29¾	28¾
Johnson & John	82¾	82½
Kaiser Alumin	34½	33¾
Kennecott	23	22¾
Kerr McGee	47½	44¾
Kimberly Clark	44¾	45¾
Kraftco Corp	47	47¾
K Mart	25¾	25¾
Kroger	34¾	34¾
Ligget Group	34	33¾
L.T.V. Corp	7½	7
Litton	22½	22½
Lockheed	21½	21½
Lucky Stores	16	16¼
Manuf Hanover	35	34¾
Mapco	31¾	31¾
Marathon Oil	46¾	46½
Marine Midland	15¼	14¾
Martin Marietta	29¾	29¾
McDonnell	36	35¾
Mead	23¾	23¾
Memorex	45½	45¾
Merck	58½	58¾
Minnesota Mng	55¾	54¾
Mobil Oil	62¾	62¾
Monsanto	50¾	50¾
Morgan J. P.	47	47¾
Motorola	49¾	48¾
NCR Corp	59	58¾
NL Industries	20½	20½
Nabisco	24¾	24¾
Nat Distillers	21¾	21¾
Nat Steel	32¾	33
Norfolk West	25	24¾
NW Bancorp	24¾	24½
Norton Simon	18½	18¾
Occidental Pet	20¾	20½
Ogden	27½	27¾
Olin Corp	14½	14¾
Owens-Illinois	20¾	20½
Pacific Gas Elec	24	24¼
Pan Am	8¾	9
Penney J. C.	37¾	37¾
Pennzoil	27¾	26¾
Pepsico	30½	30½
Pet Inc	54½	54½
Pfizer	34½	34¾
Phelps Dodge	23½	22¾
Philip Morris	71¾	71½
Phillips Petrol	32½	32¾
Polaroid	47	47¾
PPG Ind	27½	27½
Proctor Gamble	90	90½
Pub Ser El & Gas	23	23¾
Pullman	39½	39½
Rapid American	11½	11½

	July 27	July 26
Raytheon	51¾	51
RCA Corp	28¾	29¼
Republic Steel	24½	24¾
Reynolds Ind	55¾	56
Reynolds Metal	33¾	32¾
Rockwell Int	33¾	32¾
Royal Dutch	60½	61¼
Safeways	43¼	43¾
St Regis Paper	29¾	29
Santa Fe Ind	32¾	32¾
SCM	20	20¾
Schlumberger	87¾	87¾
Scott Paper	16¾	16½
Seaboard Coast	32¾	32¾
Seagram	24¾	24¾
Sears Roebuck	23	22¾
Shell Oil	31¼	31¾
Shell Trans	43	42¾
Signal Co	45¾	45¾
Singer	19	19¼
Sony	8	8¾
Sth Cal Edison	26	25¾
Southern Pacific	30½	30¾
Southern Rly	53¾	53
Sperry Rand	45¾	44½
Std Brands	27½	27½
Std Oil Califnia	41¾	41¾
Std Oil Indiana	50¾	50¾
Std Oil Ohio	34	33¾
Sterling Drug	15½	15¾
Stevens J. P.	14¾	15
Stude Worth	66½	65¾
Sunbeam Corp	21	21
Sun Comp	43½	44
Teledyne	105¾	105¾
Tenneco	31½	31½
Texaco	25½	25¾
Texas East Corp	39	39¼
Texas Inst	85¾	83
Texas Utilities	21¾	21¾
Textron	32½	32
TWA	24¾	24¼
Travelers Corp	36¾	36¾
TRW Inc	38¾	38¾
UAL Inc	36½	36¾
Unilever Ltd	40¾	40½
Unilever NV	58	55
Union Bancorp	29½	29¾
Union Carbide	39¾	38½
Union Oil Calif	47½	47¾
Un Pacific Corp	44¾	44¾
Uniroyal	7¼	7¾
United Brands	10½	10½
US Industries	8¾	9
US Steel	29½	28¾
Utd Technol	45¾	45½
Wachovia	19½	19
Warner Comm	47½	47¾
Warner Lambert	30¾	30¾
Wells Fargo	27¾	27¾
West'n Bancorp	40	40¾
Westinghse Elec	23½	23¾
Weyerhauser	29½	28¾
Whirlpool	22¾	21¾
White Motor	8½	9
Woolworth	18½	18½
Xerox Corp	55½	55¾
Zenith	15¾	15½
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	14¾	14½
Alcan Alumin	33½	32½
Algoma Steel	22¾	22½
Bell Telephone	58	57½
Cominco	36¾	36¾
Cons Bathurst	26¾	26¾
Falconbridge	25¾	26
Gulf Oil	39½	39½
Hawker Sid Can	7.87	7.87
Hudson Bay Min	17¾	17¾
Hudson Bay Oil	45½	45½
Imasco	33¾	33¾
Imperial Oil	19½	19½
Int Pipe	16¾	16¾
Mass.-Fergsn	11¾	11½
Royal Trust	18¾	18¾
Seagram	27½	27½
Steel Co	29½	29¾
Talcorp	9½	9¾
Thomson N 'A'	14	14
Walker Hiram	35½	34½
WCT	13½	12½

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9105 (1.9140); three months, 1.8983 (1.9012); Canadian dollar 88.62 (88.92).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 352.59. The futures index was 357.82.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 850.57 (847.19); transportation, 235.17 (233.00); utilities 106.09 (105.95); 65 stocks 294.82 (293.71).

New York Stock Exchange index, 55.40 (55.61); industrials, 60.52 (60.32); transportation (46.39); utilities (39.65); financial (59.08).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
B.C.C.I. Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts.	10%
C. Hoare & Co.	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster Ltd	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7½%, over £25,000 8¼%.

COPPER: Cash wire bars gained £6.75 and three months put on £7.50.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £732-32.50 a metric ton; three months, £744-44.50. Sales, 11,800. Cash cathodes, £718-18.50; three months, £740-741. Sales, 150 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £726-727; three months, £747.50-48.00. Settlement, £727. Sales, 8,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £721.50-22.00; three months £743-43.50. Settlement, £722. Sales, 100 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 285.7p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 545.4); three months, 293.1p (556.1c); six months, 300.6p (567.2c); one year, 317.25 (591.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 286.7-86.9; three months, 294.2-94.3p. Sales, 37 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 285.7-85.9p; three months, 293.3-93.4. Settlement, 285.9p. Sales, 69 lots.

TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,550-60 a metric ton; three months, £6,440-50. Sales, 270 tons. High grade, cash, £6,550-60; three months, £6,455-70. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,545-50; three months, £6,440-45. Settlement, £6,550. Sales, 545 tons. High grade, cash, £6,545-50; three months, £6,455-65. Settlement, £6,550. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,698 a picul.

LEAD was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £310-311 per metric ton; three months, £319-320. Sales, 350 tons. Morning, Cash, £311-312; three months, £319.50-20.00; settlement, £312. Sales, 1,750 tons.

Commodities

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £309.50-10.50 a metric ton; three months, £320-321. Sales: 225 tons. Morning.—Cash, £309-310; three months, £319.75-20.25. Settlement: £310. Sales: 850 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £132.70 ($253.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo).—Sept, 55.15-55.25; Oct, 55.90-56.50; Oct-Dec, 56.90-57.05; Jan-March, 59.05-59.10; April-June, 61-61.05; July-Sept, 62.80-63.05; Oct-Dec, 64.70-64.75; Jan-March, 66.60-66.65; April-June, 68.40-68.50. Sales: 104 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive.—Sept, 54-55.50. Cifs. Sept, 56.50-56.75. Oct, 57-57.25.

COFFEE: Robustas advanced strongly; arabicas were dull.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton).—July, 1355-70; Sept, 1240-42; Nov, 1165-67; Jan, 1120-25; March, 1068-70; May, 1050-55; July 1025-35. Sales: 5,823 lots including 45 options.

ARABICAS: All positions were unquoted.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July 1,729-32; Sept 1,743-44; Dec 1,738.50-39.00; March 1,718-19; May 1,701-06; July 1,684-90; Sept 1,670-78. Sales: 1,344 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily, 140.33c; 15-day average, 142.37c; 22-day average, 143.36 (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £84; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £96.50. Futures were firmer (£ per metric ton).—Aug 84.50-84.95; Oct 85.35-85.40; Dec 87.40-87.45; March 92.10-92.20; May 94.25-94.45; Aug 97.50-97.65; Oct 100.60-100.75. Sales: 3,853 lots. ISA prices: 6.03c: 15-day average 6.35.

SOYABEAN MEAL was irregular (£ per metric ton).—Aug 107-09; Oct 112.50-13.50; Dec 113-13.30; Feb 114.18-14.30; April 115.20-16.30; June 116-17; Aug 116.50-19.00. Sales: 95 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo).—Australian (quiet): July, 228-38; Oct 239-41; Dec 243-48; March 243-47; May 242-47; July 243-49; Oct 247-55; Dec 247-55. Sales, nil. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet): Dec 180-83; March 184-85; May 185-87; July 187-89; Oct 189-92; Dec 189-91. Sales: 6 lots.

JUTE.—Bangladesh white 'C' grade, Sept-Oct, $478 per long ton. 'D' grade, Sept-Oct, $462. Calcutta was dull.—Indian, spot, Rs660 per bale of 400 lbs. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs650.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No. 1, 13½ per cent: July and Aug, £92 Tilbury sellers. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £78.25; Sept, £78.75; Oct, £80.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American French: July, £102; Aug, £96.50; Sept, £100 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South African white: Aug, £69 Liverpool/Glasgow. South African yellow: Aug, £69 Liverpool Glasgow sellers.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady. Sept, £79.50; Nov, £82.20; Jan, £85; March, £87.50; May, £90.20. Sales: 103 lots. WHEAT was steady. Sept, £85.05; Nov, £87.55; Jan, £90.40; March, £93.05; May, £95.65. Sales: 81 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. Lincoln	—	—	£74.50
Wilts	—	£76	—

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 27.—GB: Cattle, 70.98p per kglw (−1.32). UK: Sheep, 153.9p per kgestdcw (−6.8). GB: Pigs, 65.0p per kglw (+0.5). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 0.9 per cent, average price 69.47p (−1.86). Sheep numbers down 19.7 per cent, average price 154.8p (−6.1). Pig numbers up 6.7 per cent, average price 65.0p (+0.3). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 12.6 per cent, average price 71.45p (−0.50). Sheep numbers up 19.7 per cent, average price 124.5p (−8.5).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Barnet 12¼% 1997 (£93d)	£51¼
Bramall C.D. 25p Ord (75)	89½
Cartiers Superfoods 20p Ord (35)	75
E. Anglia Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (£97¼)	£[illegible]
Edinburgh Var 1983 (£100)	£99¾
Eurotherm Int 10p Ord (100)	190+2
Exchequer 10% 1983 (£95)	£45
Fairview 13.25 Deb (£100)	£99½
Greenwich 11¾% 1986 (£99d)	£49¾
Hunting Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (85)	97+1
Jones (Ernest) 10p Ord (115)	139+2
Robinson Bros 11% Pf (109)	109
Sth Tyneside 12¾% 1986 (£99a)	£49¾
Thames Plywood 25p Ord (34)	34+2
Tyne and Wear 12% Rd Db 1986 (£99¾d)	£49½
W Kent Wtr 12¾% Db 1986 (£99¾e)	£24¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ANZ Grp (SA2.75)	Aug 30	32 prem−4
Headlam Sims (36)	Sep 1	16 prem
L.C.P. Hldgs (72)	Sep 1	18 prem+1
Norton W.E. (35)	Sep 1	13 prem−½
Sutcliffe Speak (30)	Sep 8	62
Tecalemit (110)		23 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g SA1 paid. h £65 paid. i £45 paid. j £65 paid.

		M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651 The Over-the-Counter Market					
1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
65	29	Airsprung Ord	64	—	5.4	8.5	8.4
203	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	201	—	18.5	9.2	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	3.3	7.8	17.9
166	105	Bardon Hill	166	—	12.0	7.2	9.0
118	51	Deborah Ord	118	—	5.1	4.3	9.5
230	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	230	—	17.5	7.6	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	128	—	12.4	9.7	5.1
153	135	George Blair	144	—	15.0	10.4	5.8
58	36	Jackson Group	53	+1	5.0	9.6	6.2
114	55	James Burrough	108	—	6.5	6.0	10.0
340	188	Robert Jenkins	303xd	—	29.7	9.8	5.0
24	9	Twinlock Ord	18	−2½	—	—	16.1
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	79	+1	12.0	15.2	—
83	54	Unilock Holdings	81	+1	7.2	9.1	8.7
110	67	Walter Alexander	110	—	7.2	6.5	6.8

May & Hassell Limited
(Timber Importers)

Statement by the Chairman Mr J H B Atley

Year ended 31st March, 1978

PRE-TAX PROFITS were £321,000 after absorbing *losses in the Associated Company (Hallam Group of* Nottingham Ltd.) of £727,000, two overseas subsidiaries of £290,000, bad debts in the Plywood subsidiary of £153,000 and stock write downs of £235,000. Without these mainly non-recurring difficulties, the Pre-Tax Profit in difficult trading conditions would have been close to 1.5m.

Tax and an extraordinary credit of £146,000 surplus on disposal of the cabinet factory reduce the Group share of Hallam losses to £298,000.

DIVIDENDS 3.06394p total for year (1977 2.77248p).

EXPANSION New Outlets in Crewe and Altrincham established. One in Plymouth soon to open.

OUTLOOK 1977 Softwood consumption lowest for 22 years. The Group is underbought at present and in a position to take advantage of opportunities which will appear in the next few months. The year to March 1979 should show a reasonable though not extraordinary result.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1978 £000	1977 £000
Turnover	49,710	47,364
Group Profit before Tax	1,048	3,558
Associated Company loss	(727)	(2,164)
Profit after Tax	129	1,161
Profit after extraordinary items, tax and minority interests	397	1,810

Copies of the 1978 Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, May & Hassell Ltd., 3/8 Redcliffe Parade West, Bristol BS99 7EH.

May & Hassell Limited

Foreign Exchange

There was not much steam on the foreign exchanges today, and for the most part currencies moved narrowly. The dollar retained a firm tone still reflecting an improved set of United States trade figures.

The pound was on a downward tack for much of the session, closing at $1.9075.

Dealers believed there was *Bank of England support at the* lower levels.

Against the dollar the D mark closed slightly easier at 2.0565 (2.0555). Swiss francs closed at 1.7925 (1.7850) and the French franc at 4.4125 (4.4040). In Tokyo, the yen reached a record 192.10 with substantial intervention by the Bank of Japan in London it closed at 193.60 (194.10).

Gold lost $0.25 cents an ounce to close in London at $194.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) July 27	Market rates (close) July 27
New York	$1.9045-9155	$1.9070-9080
Montreal	$2.1450-1540	$2.1485-1505
Amsterdam	4.23-26¼fl	4.23¾-24¼fl
Brussels	61.70-62.00f	61.80-90f
Copenhagen	10.66-70k	10.68-69k
Frankfurt	3.91½-94m	3.92-93m
Lisbon	86.60-87.80e	87.30-70e
Madrid	147.20-00p	147.30-40p
Milan	1611-14lr	1611¾-12¾lr
Oslo	10.28-32k	10.30½-31¼k
Paris	8.40½-42½f	8.41-42f
Stockholm	8.63½-65½k	8.64-65k
Tokyo	368-75y	369-71y
Vienna	28.20-40sch	28.25-30sch
Zurich	3.40-43f	3.41¼-42¼f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 62.2, down 0.1%.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.53-.43c prem	1.27-1.17c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	1.30-1.20c prem
Amsterdam	2½-1½c prem	5½-4½c prem
Brussels	35-15c prem	70-60c prem
Copenhagen	par-2ore disc	3½-5½ore disc
Frankfurt	3-2pf prem	7½-6½pf prem
Lisbon	40-140c disc	105-405c disc
Madrid	par-100c disc	50-150c disc
Milan	1½-3½lr disc	7-10lr disc
Oslo	2ore prem-par	5-1ore prem
Paris	2½-1½c prem	4½-3½c prem
Stockholm	1½ore prem-½ore disc	3½-1½ore prem
Vienna	15-7gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	3½-2½c prem	8½-7½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar) $0.8868-71.

Euro-$ Deposits

Call, 7½-8; seven days, 7½-8½; one month 8-8¼; three months, 8¾-8½; six months 8¾-9½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $194.70 (an ounce), pm, $194.05.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $109½-201½ (£104½-105½), resident, $204-206 (£107-108). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $56-58 (£29½-30½), resident, $57½-59½ (£30-31).

Discount market

The discount market appears to be fully accustomed to the extremely tight credit conditions that again faced it yesterday. Houses spent much of the session quietly picking up any money they could at 10 or 9¾ per cent, while waiting for the Bank of England to take out the shortage.

This the authorities did by lending a very large sum to seven or eight houses at 10 per cent MLR until Monday. The repayment of these loans will come on the day of a further temporary release of some £440m of special deposits.

The Bank's assistance was probably somewhat overdone, though rates remained relatively firm at between 9 and 10 per cent for final balances. The only identified factor working in the market's favour was a modest fall in the note circulation. On the other *hand, there was a sizable take-up* of Treasury bills to finance, the market repaid the third and final moderate sum in respect of Friday's exceptionally large official loans

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 8/6/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10 Low 9
Week Fixed: 9¾-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅞	2 months	9⅞
3 months	9¾	3 months	9¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⅝	3 months	10¾
3 months	9¾-9⅝	4 months	10¾
4 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¾	6 months	10¾
6 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-10⅛	7 months	9¾-9½
2 months	10¼-10	8 months	9¾-9½
3 months	9¾-9½	9 months	9¾-9½
4 months	9¾-9½	10 months	9¾-9½
5 months	9¾-9½	11 months	9⅞-9¾
6 months	9¾-9½	12 months	9⅞-9¾

Secondary Mkt ECD Rates(%)

1 month	10⅛-10	6 months	10-9⅞
3 months	10-9⅞	12 months	10¹⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅞-11	3 months	10¼
7 days	10⅞-11	6 months	10¼
1 month	10¾	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11¼-10¾ Close 8

1 week	11-10¾	6 months	10⅛-10
1 month	10¾-10⅝	9 months	10⅛-10
3 months	10⅛-10	12 months	10⅛-10

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10¾ 6 months 10¾

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 135.27 on July 25 against 132.05 a week earlier.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities reach six month peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 4. § Contango Day, Aug 7. Settlement Day, Aug 15

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

a Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 27.07.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1964):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	211.44	6.42	13.06	211.19
Largest Coys.	217.18	6.10	11.48	215.95
Smaller Coys.	197.17	7.44	14.11	196.17
Capital Goods	245.86	7.02	15.02	244.70
Consumer Goods	224.77	6.77	11.36	222.77
Store Shares	186.72	6.28	8.32	191.63
Largest financial shares	226.63	5.81	—	225.12
Largest financial and industrial shares	219.98	6.04	—	217.61
Commodity shares	272.77	5.18	13.07	270.45
Gold Mining shares	339.49	8.90	15.89	339.31
Industrial debenture stocks	94.43	9.05*	—	94.40
Industrial preference stocks	54.95	12.69*	—	54.95
3½% War Loan	31⅞	11.41*	—	31¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
Alltime	222.95 (14.09.77)	48.15 (13.12.74)
1978	212.46 (27.07.78)	184.85 (02.03.78)
1977	222.95 (14.09.77)	151.38 (12.01.77)
1976	171.95 (05.05.76)	113.53 (27.10.76)
1975	150.92 (12.11.75)	61.47 (06.01.75)
1974	136.19 (20.02.74)	48.15 (13.12.74)
1973	159.33 (12.01.73)	[illegible]

* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الأصل

£8,000+ Appointments

HOME AND OVERSEAS

EMIRATE OF ABU DHABI

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, P.O. BOX 3, ABU DHABI

SITUATIONS VACANT

The Department of Public Works, in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, invites applications to fill the following vacancies, viz:—

1. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUILDING MANAGEMENT (EXECUTION)

(One vacancy)
Basic salary: U.A.E. Dirhams 7,500.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering from a recognized university.
(b) Not less than 18 years' experience in the execution of buildings construction, out of which at least 5 years must have been as holder of a top supervisory post.
The candidate selected shall be responsible for the 'Execution Unit' which looks after the government's buildings projects, together with direct supervision on site and indirect supervision through Consulting Engineers appointed by the P.W.D., and he shall be directly responsible to the Director of Building Management.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

2. CHIEF ENGINEER (AIRPORTS)

(One vacancy: Grade 1/2)
Basic salary scale: U.A.E. Dirhams 6,000 to 6,500 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering from a recognized university.
(b) At least 12 years' experience in the fields of design, construction and maintenance of airports and relevant structures:
Ample experience in contract administration and in drafting of contracts, terms of reference and reports:
Proven administrative ability in supervising and co-ordinating the work of engineers and technicians and in checking the work of Consulting Engineers appointed by the P.W.D. for the design and supervision of projects.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

3. CHIEF ENGINEER (DREDGING AND RECLAMATION)

(One vacancy: Grade 1/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 6,000 to 6,500 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering from a recognized university.
(b) At least 12 years' experience in the design, construction and maintenance of marine works, in particular in dredging and reclamation works.
Ample experience in the administration of dredging contract with international companies.
Proven administrative ability in supervising and co-ordinating the work of engineers and technicians and in checking the work of Consulting Engineers appointed by the P.W.D. for the design and supervision of projects.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

4. CHIEF ARCHITECT

(One vacancy: Grade 1/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 6,000 to Dh6,500 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) The minimum qualification required is to have a B.Sc. in Architecture from a recognized university or Technical Institute.
(b) To have a practical experience of not less than 12 years in architectural designs of buildings and to be competent enough to look after a group of designers composed of architects, architectural draughtsmen and other technicians in the Design Section.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

5. SENIOR ENGINEER (ROADS)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 4,200 to Dh. 4,900 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering or equivalent qualification.
(b) At least 6 years' experience in the fields of design and construction of roads.
Sufficient experience to follow up the work of Consulting Engineers in the design as well as the supervisory stage:
Proven ability in supervising the work of engineers and technicians working under him.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

6. SENIOR ENGINEER (HARBOUR AND MARINE WORKS)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 4,200 to Dh. 4,900 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering or equivalent qualification.
(b) At least 6 years' experience in the fields of design construction and maintenance of sea harbour projects or other similar works and/or in dredging and reclamation works.
Sufficient experience to follow up the work of Consulting Engineers in the design as well as the supervisory stage:
Proven ability to supervise the work of engineers and technicians working under him.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

7. SENIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER

(One vacancy: Grade 2/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 4,200 to Dh. 4,900 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) The minimum qualification required is to have a B.Sc. or equivalent in mechanical engineering from a recognized university or Technical Institute and preferably with additional qualification in air conditioning.
(b) To have not less than 6 years' practical experience in air conditioning design and supervision of control systems and with experience in boilers, fire fighting installations, water supply systems and other mechanical equipments such as kitchen and laundry equipments.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

8. SENIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER (AUTOMOBILES)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/2)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 4,200 to Dh. 4,900 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) The minimum qualification required is to have a B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized university or Technical Institute.
(b) To have not less than 6 years' practical experience in maintenance, repairing and general overhaul of motor vehicles. To be competent enough to look after the work of repairs and overhauling workshops composed of mechanics, skilled labourers, etc.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

9. ENGINEER (DREDGING AND RECLAMATION)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/3)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 3,500 to Dh. 4,200 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) B.Sc. in Civil Engineering.
(b) At least 3 years' experience in the field of marine works in particular in dredging and reclamation works or of similar works.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

10. ENGINEER (MARINE WORKS)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/3)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 3,500 to Dh. 4,200 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) B.Sc. in Civil Engineering.
(b) At least 3 years' experience in the field of marine and port works.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

11. ENGINEER (AIRPORTS)

(One vacancy: Grade 2/3)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 3,500 to Dh. 4,200 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) B.Sc. in Civil Engineering.
(b) At least 3 years' experience in the field of airports relevant structures or other similar works.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

12. MATERIALS ENGINEER

(One vacancy: Grade 2/3)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 3,500 to Dh. 4,200 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) At least B.Sc. in Civil Engineering.
(b) At least 3 years' experience in the field of bituminous materials testing and should have an adequate knowledge of international methods of testing and interpretation of results.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

13. QUANTITY SURVEYOR

(One vacancy: Grade 2/3)
Basic salary scale: Dh. 3,500 to Dh. 4,200 per month.
Qualifications and Experience required:
(a) B.Sc. degree from a recognized university or Technical Institute in Civil Engineering or Building Technology, or an experience in quantity surveying or a recognized diploma in quantity surveying, equivalent to B.Sc.
(b) Not less than 3 years' experience in the field of estimating and preparation of bills of quantities in buildings.
(c) Good knowledge of English language.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

A. Cost of Living, Transport and Water and Electricity allowances shall be granted, in addition to the basic salary, as per the prevailing laws of the Emirate.
B. The appointment shall be on the basis of 'Foreign Contract Employment', by which the successful candidate shall be given an unfurnished accommodation with a furniture allowance of 9 months' basic salary, with a maximum of Dh. 30,000, for the married candidate, and 7 months' basic salary, with a maximum of Dh. 25,000, for the single candidate. First class air tickets shall be granted to the candidate selected for the post of Assistant Director, Building Management (Execution) and economy class air tickets to all the others, together with tickets for wife and three dependent children aged 18 and below, at the time of appointment, on annual leave and on the termination of service.
C. The contract shall be for a period of two years, which may be renewed on a yearly basis.
D. Annual leave of 60 days shall be granted to those in grade 1/2 and 2/2 and 45 days to those in grade 3.
E. On termination of service, the candidate shall be entitled to gratuity at the rate of one month's basic salary for every year of consecutive service until the first five years; and a half months' basic pay for the next five consecutive years of service and two months' basic pay for every year of service thereafter.
F. The candidate shall be physically fit and of good conduct.
G. Preference shall be given to U.A.E. nationals and then to the nationals of friendly Arab countries.

REMARKS:

1. Applications shall be accompanied by approved copies of academic and experience certificates.
2. A candidate shall apply for one post only and shall show clearly, on the envelope, the name of the post applied for.
3. If no answer is received by the applicant, it shall be considered as an apology. The Department reserves the right of not returning the applicants' certificates and documents.

Those interested shall address their applications, within 30 days from the date of publication of this advertisement, to:—

H.E. the Under-Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
P.O. Box 3 or 88, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.

Ghanim Al Sweidi
Under-Secretary

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The ideal candidate will have a degree in ECONOMICS, membership of one of the ACCOUNTANCY bodies and good BANKING EXPERIENCE.

Preferred age range 30-40.

Salary by negotiation is unlikely to be a problem for this key appointment which involves analysing the creditworthiness of banks, companies and countries and carries with it membership of the bank's credit and management committees.

Write in confidence, enclosing a curriculum vitae to me:—

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Managing Director,
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London EC2V 7LU.

GENERAL MANAGER FUNDS

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Two tasks predominate: the efficient management and utilisation of generated funds and the provision of funds to sustain growth.

Substantial experience and record of attainment is required in all aspects of cash management and funding with emphasis on funds control and investment, foreign exchange dealing, finance raising including leasing, and capital structures.

Broadly based experience will have been at the centre of large international business operating in the commercial, banking, industrial, or public sectors. Professional qualifications, preferably in accountancy, and a degree would be ideal.

Age: mid-late 30's. The initial salary will be in the range £10,000-£12,000 with attractive conditions of service including car provided. Location: Outer London.

Letters from suitably qualified men or women, should include a curriculum vitae including salary progression to date which will be handled in confidence by Dr A G Roach.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY OVERSEAS

Man and wife required in the West Indies to manage small growing commercial business, overseas management experience essential. Excellent salary and prospects. Replies to:

Widdowson,
Lewisham Villa,
Bruntcliffe Road, Morley, Leeds.

£8,000 PLUS APPOINTMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

Appointment of Information Services Officer

Salary Scale £8,078-£9,757

The post of Information Services Officer has become vacant on the move of the present holder to another NHS post in England. The function of the Information Services Division is to provide and develop a comprehensive Health Information Service, including the use of computer applications in both clinical and managerial fields.

The post is seen therefore as having both a managerial and co-ordinating role in all aspects of information relevant to the work of the Health Board (with the exception of press and publicity) including the clinical, financial, economic and manpower fields and embracing various approaches such as reports, statistics, operational research, etc. While the post is based at Board Headquarters the activity will take place at all levels of the Board's interest including hospitals and General Practice. The key role is to advise the Board's Chief Officers on the information requirements for the planning of Health Services in Tayside.

The University of Dundee will grant an appropriate honorary appointment to the successful candidate.

It will be an advantage for applicants to hold a professional and/or academic qualification relevant to the above duties. Experience at a responsible level in medical information, medical economics, operational research or systems analysis will be essential but applications from candidates who have not covered each of these fields will be considered.

NHS Conditions of Service will apply. The post is superannuable.

Application forms and further particulars from the Area Personnel Officer, Vernonholme, Riverside Drive, Dundee, with whom application forms should be lodged not later than 1st September, 1978.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF AUSTRALIA

The Union seeks the services of a qualified and enthusiastic coach-administrator for the position of

NATIONAL TECHNICAL AND COACHING DIRECTOR

The Director will be required to plan and implement a national coaching scheme directed primarily towards the training and advancement of honorary coaches and the dissemination of information regarding overseas developments.

He or she will plan and co-ordinate the pre-embarkation preparation of national teams, assisting athletes and their personal coaches as may be desirable.

Close liaison with the National Executive Director in matters related to championships, general competition, training of technical officials, etc., will be required.

Qualifications required include the possession of coaching skills over a wide spectrum of events as a senior coach and experience at national coach or equivalent level.

Fluency in written and spoken English is essential.

Location: Melbourne.

Salary: To be negotiated in the range $Aust 18,000—20,000.

Applications will close on 31st August, 1978, and should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
The Amateur Athletic Union of Australia,
31 Abbott Street,
Sandringham, Victoria, 3191 Australia.

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il Company is a successful international company with e-world oil interests. In Australia, Getty Oil Develop- ompany *Limited is operator of two Western offshore* In addition, the Company is actively developing addi- xploration ventures throughout Australasia.

id growth in the Perth District Office has created a new Senior Petroleum Engineer. For this position, the y is searching for an experienced Petroleum Engineer n successfully supervise the overall engineering opera- the Perth District. He will report directly to the General

nior Petroleum Engineer will be responsible for all drilling operations involving anchored and dynamic ed drilling vessels in both shallow and deep water ents, plus the preparation of economic evaluations ill accompany new venture proposals from our explora- t.

ies interested in sharing in the excitement of actively ting in Western Australia's accelerating oil and gas ion must have an Honours Degree in Engineering (pre- Petroleum Engineering), a minimum of 10 years' petro- ngineering experience with a significant part being in drilling operations, capacity and temperament to handle rk, be self-motivating, and be capable of making techni- ore drilling engineering decisions on their own.

ctive benefits package is offered including moving and n expenses to Perth, Australia, company car, vocation superannuation plan, medical plan, and miscellaneous es.

irect replies to:

Getty Mr. A. L. Williams, Production Manager, Getty Oil (Britain) Ltd., Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey, GU4 7QT.

pplications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

RESIDENT AND SITE ENGINEERS

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A leading Consulting Engineering firm has vacancies for the following posts in the Arabian Gulf for the supervision of major building complexes :-

RESIDENT ENGINEERS

with a minimum of 15 years' experience after graduation.

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QUANTITY SURVEYORS

with a minimum of 10 years' experience after qualifying.

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Salaries are tax free and negotiable and will depend on experience and qualifications. *Benefits will include free furnished accommodation*, a car and annual return air fares.

Suitably experienced candidates should apply, in confidence, with details of qualifications, C.V. and telephone number, to :

Mr Ramzi Bazzi
Dar Al-Handasah Consultants
(Shair & Partners)
91 New Cavendish Street
London W1M 7FS

HARMACEUTICAL Production Executive

Overseas Appointment

e a Multinational Company in the pharma- al industry seeking a Production Executive for as assignments.

th experience of pharmaceutical dosage form acturing, specifically tablets and suspensions, ial. Knowledge of quality control, process pment, cost estimating and equipment evalua- advantageous. A degree in chemistry or acy together with production experience as desirable.

stantial salary with overseas allowance and its is envisaged. Final interviews will be con- in London latest 18th August.

ed applications which must include compre- ve information on experience and previous nments to be submitted to :

The Managing Director,
ERLING PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL,
10-16 Hewett Street,
London EC2A 3NJ.

MANAGER OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

CENTRAL AMERICA

c. £12,000

A large international food company requires a Manager of Technical Services for one of its operating subsidiaries in Central America.

In this position, the incumbent would be responsible for all Civil Electrical and Mechanical Engineering activities including development work in agricultural operations, building construction and repairs, installation and maintenance of electrical systems, equipment repairs, maintenance of various transportation facilities, and other related engineering activities.

This position reports to the Division General Manager, and requires a graduate engineer with eight to ten years of experience in general engineering cost consciousness and a minimum of four years supervisory responsibility, preferably in an overseas location. Fluency in English and Spanish highly desirable.

Please submit your résumé to Mr. Clive Dury, Group Personnel Manager, Fyffes Group Limited, 15 Stratton Street, LONDON W1A 2LL, England.

DESIGN SERVICES (SCOTLAND)

Will shortly be opening an office in the Mayfair part of London. We are looking for a self-motivated Engineering representative, preferably with established contacts in all aspects of Engineering. If you think you are the person:

Tel. 041 226 3461
or write to:
Ian McIntosh,
159, Bath St., Glasgow.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ational Federation of Building Trades Employers invites ions for the post of *Director of Industrial Relations* which e separated from the post of Deputy Director-General. The of the post will be responsible to the Director-General industrial relations work of the Federation—industry-wide ions, conciliation and handling of disputes, employment tion, advice and assistance to members, training policy ratives' skills, safety policy.

nts should hold a degree or professional qualification and/ experience in the personnel or industrial relations work company or employers' organisation. They should be able to evidence of their ability to work in a team and to develop relationships with senior managers in companies of all and with trade union leaders.

ppointment under the age of 40 is unlikely. Salary by ation.

ications should be addressed to the Director- ral, NFBTE, 82 New Cavendish Street, London, 8AD and marked "Director of Industrial Rela- ". Closing date for applications is Friday, 25 st, 1978.

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l experienced in formation and production control owdered crystal drinks—jelly crystals—fruit juices quashes. Yearly renewable contract. Salary ,000 per annum. Free flat—transport—air fares.

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unrivalled challenge for professionally qualified lance Executive with opportunity to progress to lef Executive position. Capacity to develop overall ajor financial planning and individual projects. Pre- candidate age about 35, prepared to commence on ars of bachelor status.

Send brief c.v. to: Box 2028 K, The Times.

FOUNDRY ENGINEERS

U.S.A. Company seeking Investment Casting Engineers. Degree desirable but analytical ability to construct gating systems most essential. Three to five years experience required. Attractive salary, relocation assistance and career advancement opportunity offered. Mr Henry Barren, Company representative will be available August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd at the London Hilton for confidential interviews or resumés may be forwarded direct to his attention at:

11809 Penford Drive,
Whittier, California,
USA 90604

LIBRARIAN

To take sole charge of small but important technical/ economic library in an internationally known firm of consultants in industrial marketing and the economics of metals and minerals. Library qualifications are not essential but experience of special libraries an asset. Salary negotiable around £4,000.

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Require sales assistants for our porcelain and silver shops in Bond St. Royal *Copenhagen, 5 Old Bond St.,* W.1.

Tel. 629 3622

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on reque:

General Vacancies

BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEER

Applicants with good basic qualifications and experience are invited to apply for the appointment of bio-medical engineer in the Middle East. Two years contract, generous tax free salary, and free accommodation.

RAND MEDICAL RECRUITMENT INTERNATIONAL
81 Piccadilly, W.1.
Telephone : 01-499 0942.

DEVELOPMENT FUND MANAGER/ESS

Required in early January, 1979, for an independent School in the West Country. Previous fund-raising experience is desirable but the ability to plan research, campaign and speak cogently in public is essential. Applications close 15 September, and interviews will be in late September. For further details apply :

Box 2106 K, The Times.

ACCOUNTANT

Seymour Press Group, international publishers and distributors require an Accountant for their head office in South West London. Applicants should be between 23-30, qualified and with some commercial knowledge. Experience of computer accounting also required. Successful applicant will be responsible for full accounting functions, reporting directly to the board. Salary according to age and experience; usual fringe benefits. Apply to Company Secretary 01-730 4111.

VACATION WORK. Hop picking, whole of September. For details apply Queen Court, Sparrings, Faversham, Kent. Tel.: Faversham 2778.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT—required for the office of a Trust with international interests. Duties would include writing up records and assisting with day to day operations. Excellent working environment. Luncheon Vouchers. Non-contributory pension scheme. Salary within the scale of £3,578-£5,043. Written application to the Chief Administrative Officer, The Wellcome Trust, 1 Park Square West, London, NW1 4LJ.

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR, busy small office in WC1. Absolutely 1st class for furnished lettings dept. Prospects excellent for successful applicant; income by way of salary and commission. Tel. 637 0787.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR required. French mother tongue, experienced in pharmaceutical, chemical and allied subjects. Apply in writing to: Inter-Lingua Translations Agency, Wood, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Graduates

Professional Training and a Career in Financial Management.

Applications are invited from graduates wishing to pursue a career in Financial Management and Accountancy. We offer challenging work for successful candidates and the opportunity to train for membership of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (C.I.P.F.A.).

Because of the enormous scale and variety of the Council's responsibilities (from transportation to housing: the arts to education), the GLC offers excellent career prospects in financial management.

Main areas of work include:

Finance and Budgeting – preparing annual budgets, monitoring expenditure and providing sound financial advice to general managers and elected members.

Audit – maintaining effective control of expenditure by routine audit and in depth investigations.

***Accounts** – maintaining and developing a reliable and fast accounting* service through a computerised financial information system.

Applications would be welcome from high ability, numerate graduates (who are under 26 years of age on 31.12.78). We would particularly like to hear from graduates with degrees which gain exemptions from the C.I.P.F.A. *qualification (i.e. degrees which include an element of each of* economics, accounts, statistics and computer science). Starting salary is dependent on age and experience but is not less than £3,517 at 21 with subsequent progression on merit and examination success to £6,082 on qualifying. Promotion prospects to £8,626 and over are excellent.

For further details and an application form write to Paul Hildreth (TR/GIB), Room 296, County Hall, London SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3035. Closing date for applications is 25 August 1978.

GLC Treasurers

Career Opportunity

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We are a rapidly growing international company looking for dynamic candidates for interesting and challenging work in this exciting field.

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We want people with initiative, ambition and an ability to communicate with others. The ideal age is between 25 and 35, and it is no disadvantage if you are at an early stage in your career.

We will teach you our techniques of dramatically improving business operations—techniques which have been hugely effective in producing results in areas as widely diversified as management, manufacturing, administration, marketing, sales, and training.

You should be the kind of person who likes to make things happen—who likes to directly see the results of your efforts.

Advancement in both responsibility and earnings is rapid for those who demonstrate the ability to learn and do the job.

While weekly travel is necessary, there is no requirement to change your place of residence.

Fluency in German and English are necessary. Knowledge of additional languages will be an asset.

If you are interested in talking with us about

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Please send cv, with details of education, experience and earnings to Box 2105 K, The Times.

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is looking for young person, 23-26, to be trained for the position of Assistant Manager, ess. Experience in travel welcomed. Starting salary £7,000 + LV's Travel concessions.

Please send c.v. to **Box 2029 K, The Times**

The Open University
PUBLISHING DIVISION
EDITOR
to work in the Faculty of Educational Studies

We are seeking an experienced editor to work in the Faculty of Educational Studies to edit teaching texts. Some years spent in academic or related publishing are essential.

The Open University provides an interesting and stimulating environment in which to work. The Faculty offers courses in four disciplines: Administration and Management; the Curriculum; Psychology of Education; Sociology of Education. Interfaculty courses include the Economics of Education.

Benefits include excellent holidays, disturbance allowance and assistance with removal expenses, when appropriate, and membership of the Universities' Superannuation Scheme. The post is tenured, and appointment will be made on the *Grade 1A scale, with a* maximum of £6,178 p.a.

Application forms and further particulars are available by postcard request please, from The Recruitment Office (MH2382), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL, or telephone Milton Keynes 051-6095 (there is a 24 hour answering service on 65868). Closing date for applications: 11th August 1978.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants in the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rollnick, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gates, 01-405 London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

BEE PROFESSIONAL STAFF who are the specialist consultants to the legal profession offer a nationwide confidential service to employers and employees at all levels from partners to legal executives.—Please ring Mrs. Cary, 0273 202828.

PUBLIC SCHOOL Leaver wanted for 1 year from Sept. as resident junior master in friendly small boarding prep. school. Lots of games, some teaching, duties. Box 2027 K, The Times.

ASSISTANT Conveyancing Solicitor, North London. Exceptional salary.—01-444 6002.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

E.F.L. TEACHERS urgently required. Salary £67-£80 per week. Phone John Milne at Cambridge School of English, 754 4200.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

UEA
NORWICH
PROGRAMMER

Applications are invited for the above post in the School of Computing Studies to take effect from 1 October, 1978. The successful applicant will be responsible for providing programming and general computing support to members of the academic staff in the School. Preference will be given to candidates holding a degree in Computing or having appropriate professional qualifications. Appointment will be to the scale £5,189 to £5,280 (under review) plus USS benefits. Applications (one copy only) together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Dean, School of Computing Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 11 August, 1978. No forms of application are issued.

CHALLENGING POST for enterprising scientist at unit/Burial College, O/A level work only.—Box 1819 K, The Times.

ACCOUNTS / COMMERCE *Tutors required. Graduates preferred.* Write Box 1820 K, The Times.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND BUILDING SERVICES RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

A Research Assistant is required for work on statistical problems relating to solar energy storage. The appointment will be for three years and will be within Range 1A of the Research and Analogous Staff scale (£3,660-£4,854).

Applications stating age, *qualifications and experience* should be submitted not later than 31st August, 1978, to Professor S. D. Silvey, Department of Statistics, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QW, from whom further details of the post may be obtained.

In reply please quote Ref. *No. 4218E.*

The University of Sheffield
LECTURER IN MEDICINE

Applications are invited from men and women for a Lectureship in Medicine within the Academic Division of Medicine to work in the Department of Medicine at the Northern General Hospital (Professor D. S. Munro) tenable from 1 October, 1978. The research interests of the Department are in clinical immunology and endocrinology. It is anticipated that this post will be approved for training in general medicine at Registrar or Senior Registrar level. Initial salary in the range £3,744-£6,231 plus supplements of £523 and £208, with superannuation provision. Further particulars should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications (8 copies) should be sent by 5 September, 1978. Quote Ref. R178.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Lincoln College
(UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE), NEW ZEALAND
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN CROP PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in the Department of Plant Science. Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification and research experience in crop physiology, preferably combining a sound knowledge of physiological principles with personal experience of crop or pasture production. Teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate levels will necessitate competence in such topics as photosynthesis, water relations, competition, etc.

Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Present salary scales for academic staff are—Lecturer NZ$10,644-$11,608; Senior Lecturer NZ$13,547-$15,267 (Bar); $16,364. At present salaries are supplemented by an "Interim Special Allowance" of 3.5%. Travel and removal expenses are reimbursed up to specified limits. New Zealand Government superannuation available. Conditions of appointment are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University. Applications close on 15 September 1978.

University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ENVIRONMENT
LECTURER IN DESIGN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Design History with particular reference to the Twentieth Century and the connection between the creative arts and the design of the environment. The post has been established to help in the development of a new major degree course in Art and Environment, which aims to combine practical and theoretical studies in an integrated scheme. It will be an advantage for applicants to have skills in one branch of the creative arts at sufficient level to contribute to basic design courses.

Salary on the scale £3,660-£7,308.

Further particulars may be obtained quoting reference L.76/A from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 25 August, 1978.

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

Victoria and Albert Museum

Assistant Keeper (Indian Section)

. . . to identify, catalogue and label objects from the Indian sub-continent and areas which fell under Indian cultural influence, including Tibet, Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Indonesia. Work also involves the arrangement, display and general supervision of the collections; answering enquiries from the public; participating in the Section's programme of publications; advising on acquisitions and arranging special exhibitions.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in an arts subject, but candidates having a specialised and expert knowledge of particular value to the Museum will also be considered. Candidates *must possess, or be prepared to acquire, an adequate* knowledge of **Sapscrit** and **Hindu**. A reading knowledge of French and German desirable.

SALARY: as AK 1st Class £5,855-£8,820 or AK 2nd Class £3,575-£5,305. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 August, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering-service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G(32)382.

THE TIMES

ASSISTANT NEWS EDITOR

The Times Business News has a vacancy for an assistant news editor, working mainly from 5 p.m. to midnight. Would suit younger, trained journalist.

Please write with full personal and career details to:

The Employment Manager,
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Wales UWIST

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for an SRC-funded investigation into convective heat transfer to gas turbine blades having extended boundary-layer transition regions. The research will be directed by Professor B. W. Martin and Dr A Brown in close collaboration with engine manufacturers and is suitable for higher degree registration.

Three year appointment from 1 October 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Graduates in engineering with practical experience will be preferred but applicants with other relevant qualifications will be considered.

Salary: Range 1B £3,189 to £3,660

Requests (quoting Ref T/1) for details and application forms to Personnel Section (Academic), UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Closing Date: 25 August 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Wales UWIST

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Graduates with good honours degree for an SRC supported research project concerned with the experimental determination of dynamic mechanical properties of modern composite flat-belt-drive materials; the research is suitable for higher degree registration. 18 months appointment from September, 1978.

Salary: £3,189 to £3,425

Requests (quoting Ref. T/2) for details and application form to Personnel Section (Academic), UWIST, Cardiff, CF1 3NU.

Application forms to be returned as soon as possible.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY
Department of Biology

Applications are invited for graduates or other suitably qualified persons for the post of

ADMINISTRATOR

The duties of the appointment will be wide ranging and cover procedure for financial policy and control student admission and timetabling.

Salary on scale (1A) £3,189 to £6,178 or for an exceptionally experienced candidate on the lower part of the salary scale, II £5,934-£7,308. Both scales are under review.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr A. J. Small, University of Southampton to whom *applications (4 copies) in the* form of a curriculum vitae and giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be returned by 2nd September 1978. Please quote Reference 78/115.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

CHAPLAIN

The College wishes to appoint *a Chaplain to take up office on* 1 October, 1978, or as soon thereafter as possible. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, are invited from clergymen in priest's orders of the Anglican Communion and *should be sent by 15 August to* the Master, Pembroke College, Cambridge CB2 1RF, from whom further details may be obtained.

University of Essex
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
RESEACH OFFICER IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited from microbiologists or mycologists for a post of Research Officer financed by N.E.R.C. to work on the antigenicity of basidiomycetes that inhabit leaf litter. Emphasis will be placed on developing a specific fluorescent antiserum against Mycena. Suitable candidates could read for a Master's degree, and will be expected to collaborate with scientists at the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Cumbria. Salary scale £3,189-£5,660 per annum. The post is tenable from 1 October 1978, for a maximum of two years.

Applications, three copies, including a curriculum vitae and *the names and addresses of two* referees, should reach the Registrar (AG.47), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 4 August 1978.

University of Liverpool
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ACOUSTICS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Acoustics Research Unit of the Department of Building Engineering, tenable for three years from 1st October 1978. The project concerns investigation of sound power flow at the junctions of plates in particular, the effect of modal distribution at low frequencies on coupling loss factor. The work will involve parallel theoretical and experimental studies, the latter being involved with the remote sensing by laser or other techniques of vibration amplitudes on plates. A good honours degree in the physical sciences or engineering is required plus research experience. Knowledge of acoustics would be an advantage. Initial salary £3,189 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be received not later than 31st August, 1978, to The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX. Quote Ref. RV 875/T.

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1973 (March) Silver Shadow. Seychelles Blue with Dark Blue vinyl roof and Dark Blue hide. Webasto sunroof. 49,000 recorded miles. **£16,950**
1972 (September) Corniche 2 door saloon. Mediterranean Blue with Black vinyl roof and Black hide. Compliant suspension; 59,000 recorded miles. **£18,950**
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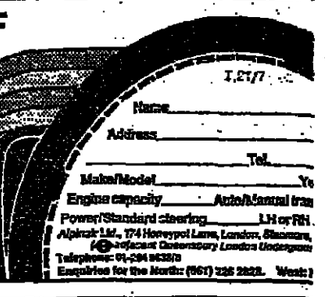
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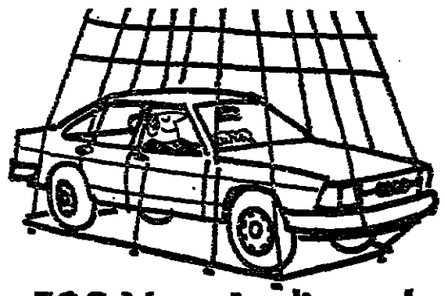
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هكذا من الأصل

...toring
...on demand ...s trend ...tchbacks

...ears ago hatchbacks were all ... Now manufacturers are busy ...heir tailgated models into ...al saloons for those motor- ...ently a large number—who ...ar with a "proper" boot. ...example is the Volkswagen ...ich has been so successful ...easily outselling its original, ...Chrysler is planning a four- ...n of the Alpine and Leyland ...from putting a tailgate on ...ss 2 because it felt that the ...vogue had passed.

...da Accord is another car that ...a tailgate and has since ...three-box saloon. It will be ...to follow the respective ...e two models, for there is ...rence in price and mechani- ...are identical. The rear door ...; rear seat is the more prac- ...gement and makes for a ...9 in) overall length; but ...be preference for a separate ...luggage can be locked away ...

...ving the Accord three-door ...I it was the best Japanese ...h these shores so far. The ...many of the same virtues. ...start with the performance ...lity of the 1,598cc overhead ...engine. It may deliver a ...bhp on paper, but accelera- ...ll up to that of the much- ...iar Supermirafiori I wrote ...week, and not many cars ...s get to 60 mph from rest ...er 12 seconds. Just as im- ...the car's ability to pull ...way at low speeds, in which ...easily beats the Fiat. Even ...ear there is a surprising ...power.

...rformance is allied with ...fuel consumption. Perhaps ...on economy driving (also ...last week) had gone home, ...ed the Accord to 43 mpg ...n road after getting almost ...own driving.

...ne is smooth and reasonably ...s pushed very hard. Unfor- ...e rest of the car lets it ...ewhat. Wind noise can be ...n the motorway and any- ...a perfectly smooth surface ...a unpleasant rumble from the tyres. Perhaps Honda should look again at the independent suspension, for the ride quality, too, is only fair on rough roads.

But there the criticism largely ends, particularly where handling is concerned. Those graduating to the Honda from other Japanese cars can forget about the vague steering which afflicts so many of them and enjoy instead the light and precise feel of a rack-and-pinion system. If the cornering and roadholding is not quite as taut as on the smaller Honda, Civic, it is distinctly better than that of most of its compatriots. The five-speed gearbox is pleasant to use, with the slight qualification that fifth does not engage as easily as the others, and the brakes respond progressively to a light touch.

Another drawback of many Japanese cars is lack of room in the back seat, as if they had been designed for trim Orientals rather than well-built Europeans. Thanks in part to front-wheel drive and a sideways mounted engine, the Accord largely escapes this criticism: headroom is more than adequate, though legroom is only just sufficient if the front seat is pushed right back. The boot is about average for the size of car.

The Accord looks good inside, with attractive carpet and upholstery, has practical controls and clear instruments and offers a good flow of fresh air from vents both in the middle and at the end of the fascia. The usual (for a Japanese car) long list of standard equipment includes a digital clock, placed squarely in the middle of the dashboard where it can be immediately seen. Too many cars still have fussy little clocks down near the floor.

Recent price rises have made the Accord saloon a shade expensive at £3,830, but it is one of the best in its class and offers stiff competition to such European rivals as the Peugeot 305, Vauxhall Cavalier and Ford Cortina.

Route aids

If, as I suggested last week, a major cause of wasting petrol is unnecessarily hard driving, another is failure to take the most efficient route (most efficient, rather than shortest, because it may be worth adding a mile or two to the journey to avoid fuel-consuming traffic jams). The proposition has been tested by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory and the results are set out in a recent report.

Some 70 drivers were invited to take part in two experiments to discover how good they were at finding unfamiliar destinations. One set was asked to drive from the laboratory in Berkshire to a Roman Catholic church in Chertsey, Surrey, about 15 miles away. The other group had a journey of around 60 miles from the laboratory to a Baptist church in Bedford.

The drivers were told beforehand where they were going and had the opportunity to study maps. They set out and their journey times and distances covered were measured. They then drove back to the starting point along the most efficient route previously worked out by the laboratory.

On the Chertsey run, the average total distance driven on the outward journey was 20 per cent longer than *on the optimum route and the average time taken 36 per cent more*. The Bedford group drove 12 per cent farther than on the optimum route and took 15 per cent more time.

The laboratory also worked out the cost of the journeys according to the method used by the Department of Transport for assessing new road schemes which takes into account *vehicle occupants' time as well as running costs*. It concludes that the Chertsey journeys were 27 per cent more "expensive" than on the optimum route and the Bedford journeys 14 per cent more expensive.

Striking as these results are, they cannot be taken as entirely typical since only a very small proportion of car journeys—perhaps one in 50—are to unknown destinations. The laboratory still suggests, on the basis of this and other surveys, that the average time and distance excess on all journeys in Britain might be at least 4 per cent, representing a huge waste of resources.

An earlier report from the laboratory calculated that if threequarters of these "lost" vehicle miles could be recovered, *the saving would be £470m* a year at 1975 prices. Of this, £250m comprised fuel and other expenditure and £220m was a valuation of the time spent travelling.

So how can efficiency in choosing routes be improved? The earlier report looked at three possible ways—better road signs, better maps and automatic guidance for the driver. It thought that better (and more) signs would help a little and it considered the case for a national route planning service (such as is offered by the motoring organizations). But it decided that neither step would make more than a marginal difference to overall efficiency. On the Bedford/Chertsey exercise, the drivers who used maps did no better than those who did not.

The report came to the conclusion that big improvements could be brought about only by an electronic system of individual route guidance. The driver would indicate his destination and be automatically taken towards it through signals inside the car at each important junction. The cost would be high, but the laboratory's preliminary calculations suggested that the returns would make it worthwhile.

Several automatic guidance systems have been developed, in West Germany, Japan and the United States as well as in Britain. They usually involve burying loops in the roadway which transmit messages to the driver through a small receiver on the dashboard. The laboratory estimates that if 40,000 junctions were equipped at a cost of £5,000 each and vehicles fitted with a receiver costing £30 (again using 1975 prices), the scheme would break even after 10 years and at the end of 20 years show a profit of £600m.

Peter Waymark

...dcasting

Friday night has become the night for the ordinary man to run, sweat, and look foolish. It's a Knockout has been replaced by The Krypton Factor on ITV and on BBC 1 a new competition based on rural skills called Hoe Down.

Seventy minutes of serious jazz on BBC 2, starting with Master Class, featuring *double bass player Ray Brown, and followed* by extracts from the 1977 Montreux Festival.

Horizon, as educational as ever, is about the crucial but bizarre war against the tsetse fly.—P.V.

...pen University: Wil- ...; 7.05, Climates of- ...7.30-7.55, Genetic ...n of Wheat. 9.55, ...ndabout. 10.00, Jack- ...15, Pink Panther. ...Belle and Sebas- ...; Cricket: First Test. ...umpton, 1.45, News. ...ket and Glorious ...4.20, Play School. ...Hart. 5.10, Tabitha. ...Vombles. ...s. 5.55, Nationwide. ...and Jerry. ...Down (new series). ...ng Dan'l Boone ...series) with Rick ...ocelli. ...the Music. ...: Thunderstorm, ...Carlos Thompson, ...la Christian, Charles ...rin.* ...Weather. ...l white ...ations (BBC 1): ...1.30-1.45 pm, O Dan ...5.35, Telifiani, 5.55- ...Today, 7.00, Heddiw. ...Gwibdaith 1 Lanelwedd. ...in Wales, 11.15-12.40 ...Thunderstorm.* SCOT- ...6-6.20 pm, Reporting ...11.15-10.45, Gold Rush ...HERN IRELAND: 4.18- ...Northern Ireland News. ...Scene Around Six. ...Lifelines: Marye ...NLAND: 10.15-10.45. ...ie: Midlands Questions ...by Midlands MPs: ...Line; North East, Who ...North-West, Champion ...Conversation: Robert ...Dr David Daiches: ...West, ...According to ...High

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: The Kenyan Small Farmer; 7.05, Industrial Relations Act, 1972; 7.30-7.55, Pay for Play School 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.00, 4.00 pm, Glorious Goodwood. 4.30, Cricket: First Test. 6.35, Open University: Us and Them.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Children's Wardrobe.
7.30 News.
7.45 Westminster Report.
8.15 Master Class by Ray Brown, American jazz bass player, with Martin Drew, Brian Lemon.
9.00 Jazz from Montreux 1977, with Clark Terry Sextet, Joe Williams All Stars.
9.25 Horizon: The Tsetse Trap.
10.15 The Devil's Crown.
11.10 News.
11.20 Cricket, highlights.
11.50-12.00, Reading.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Friends of Man. 10.45, *Film: Wild and Free Twice Daily.* 11.30, Roger Whittaker. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, General Hospital. 2.25, Film: Moon Zero Two, with *James Olson, Catherina Von* Schell, Warren Mitchell. 4.15, Thames, 5.15, Those Wonderful TV Times. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, The Incredible Hulk. 9.00, London. 11.30-12.30 am, Quincy.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Dynomutt. 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Story of Wine. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Small Back Room, with David Farrar.* 4.15, Thames. 5.15, The Partridge Family. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 11.30, The Law Centre. 12.30 am, Border News.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 10.20, The Beachcombers. 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Truth About Spring, with Hayley Mills, John Mills, James MacArthur. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.10, The Fair Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Bless this House: Friends and Neighbours. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 11.30, Reflections. 11.35, Grampian Headlines. 11.40-12.40 am, The Law Centre.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Power Without Glory. 11.10, The White Stone. 11.35, Dynomutt. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Houseparty. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Film: The Small Back Room.* 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Out of Town. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Bless this House. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 11.30-12.00, The Protectors.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Dynomutt (r). 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: A Girl Named Sooner, with Lee Remick, Richard Crenna. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Stars on Ice. 5.45, News. 6.00, About Anglia at the Races. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Probe. 11.00, Film: The Fly, with David Hedison, Patricia Owens. 12.45 am, Christians in Action.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, The Lost Islands. 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Africa Texas Style, with Hugh O'Brian, John Mills. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, The Flintstones. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 6.50, Police Six. 7.00, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 11.30-11.40, Bedtime.

...ard ...Thames. 10.20, The Evo- ...Life. 10.40, Southern. ...mes. 1.20 pm, Westward ...adlines. 1.30, Thames. ...Thunder Road, with ...itchum, Gene Barry.* ...mes. 5.15, Friends of ...News. 6.00, Westward ...ATV. 7.00, London. ...No, It's Selwyn Froggitt. ...9.00, London. 10.30, ...78. 11.00, Columbo. ...Faith for Life.

...h ...Thames. 10.20, Dyno... 10.40, Southern. 12.00, 1.25 pm, Road Report. ...useparty. 2.00, After ...Film: The Small Back ...David Farrar, Kathleen ...15, Thames. 5.15, Car- ...Southern. 6.00, Scot- ...6.30, Laverne and Shir- ...London. 8.00, ATV. ...don. 10.30, Ways and ...1.00, Late Call. 11.05- ...Film, The Mummy, with ...ing, Christopher Lee.

...Tees ...The Good Word. 9.30, 10.20, Film, Sixty Incred- ...11.05, Southern. 12.00, ...20 pm, North East News. ...ilence of the Sexes. 2.00, ...2.25, Film: The Small ...m, with David Farrar, ...Byron. 4.15, Thames. ...5.45, News. 6.00, ...Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, ...7.30, Bless This House. ...9.00, London. 10.30, ...Innocents, with Deborah ...chael Redgrave.* 12.20 ...gue.

Thames

9.30 am, History Around You (r). 9.55, *Plain Sailing (r)*. 10.20, Oscar. 10.30, Cartoon: The Prince and the Pauper (r). 11.20, Stationary Ark. 11.45, Felix the Cat. 12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Rainbow (r). 12.30, Look Who's Talking. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! (r). 1.30, Beryl's Lot (r). 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Film: Three Hats for Lisa, with Joe Brown, Sophie Hardy, Sidney James. 4.15, Children of the Stones (r). 4.45, Fanfare. 5.15 Cuckoo Waltz (r). 5.45, News. 6.00, Thames at Six.
6.35 Crossroads.
(r) repeat.

London Weekend

7.00 The Krypton Factor.
7.30 Backs to the Land.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O.
9.00 The foundation.
10.00 News.
10.30 M'Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen. 11.30, Police Five.
11.40 The Law Centre.
12.40 am, Epilogue.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film, Thunder Road.* 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Oh, No, It's Selwyn Froggitt. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.32, Summer of '78. 11.00, Columbo. 12.35 am, News.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 10.25, Sesame Street. *11.20, Castaway. 11.45,* Kathy's Quiz. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Film: Here Come the Huggetts, with Jack Warner.* 4.10, Cartoon. 4.15, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Summer Sport. 7.00, London. 7.30, The Many Wives of Patrick. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 11.30, Film: Sweet November, with Anthony Newley. 1.25-1.40 am, Music with Marian Montgomery, Richard Rodney Bennett.
*Black and white.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Rainbow Country. 10.40, Tell Me Why. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.30, Rogue's Rock. 12.00, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Those Wonderful TV Times. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Film: A Walk in the Spring Rain, with Anthony Quinn. 4.15, Thames. 5.10, Weekend. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South-East. 6.30, Cuckoo Waltz. 7.00, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Southern News. 10.35, Film: The Vampire Lovers, with Ingrid Pitt, Peter Cushing. 12.20 am, Weather. Epilogue.

Radio

1
5.00 am, News. Richard Vaughan.† 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.00, Ed Stewart. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 12.45, Paul Burnett. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.30, Sports Desk. 7.33, Victor Sylvester Jnr.† 8.02, Frank Chacksfield.† 8.45. Music Night.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Brian Matthew. 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2
5.00 am, News. 5.02, Richard Vaughan.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27 Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn.† *6.45, Sports Desk.* 7.02, Victor Silvester Jnr.† 7.30, Radio 1. 10.02, Games People Play. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Handel, Milhaud, Strauss, Brahms.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Haydn, Dvorak, Danzi, Delius.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Morley.† 9.35, BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra: Copland, Goossens, Bax, Bridge, Ireland, Poulenc.† 10.20, Young Artists' Recital: Telemann, Kodaly, Chopin.† 11.25 (medium), Cricket: First Test. 6.40 pm (medium), Music in Principle. 7.10 (medium), Meditation. 11.25 am, Piano Recital: Schumann and Szymanowski.† 12.25 pm, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Schubert.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.25, Concert, part 2: Bruckner.† 2.15, Bruno Canino (piano): Stockhausen, Pousseur, Boulez.† 2.50, Collectors' Corner: The Harrison Sisters, violinists. 3.50, Violin and Piano: Messiaen, Bach, Elgar.† 4.45, The Young Idea.† 5.45, Open University.
7.30, Prom, part 1: Schubert, Janacek, Hindemith.† 8.50, Poetry Now. 9.10, Prom, part 2: Beethoven.† 9.55, Play: The Duck Variations, by David Mamet.† 10.40, Cabaret: Songs of the Jazz Era.† 11.25, Mozart. 11.45, News. 11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.†

4
6.00 am, News. 6.10, Farming. 6.30, Today. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Local Time. 9.35, The Life and Times of the Piano. 10.00, News. 10.05, Let's Get This Settled. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Performing Flea: self-portrait of P. G. Wodehouse. 11.50, Old Wives' *Lore of Gardening with* Bridget Boland. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Pope Joan Lives, by Bruce Stewart. 4.00, News. 4.05, A Victorian Romance. Ellen Palmer and Archy Peel. 4.35, Story: The Purple Pileus. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Inquire Within. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Going Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the Week. 8.10, Profile. 8.30, Many Reasons Why. 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Week Ending. . . . 10.55, Nightcap: My Dresser, Elsie. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: A House for Mr Biswas. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News. 12.20-12.23 am, Inshore Forecast.



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PERSONAL also on page 13

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(continued on page 28)

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PLEASE CHECK your AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory."—Isaiah 6: 3.

BIRTHS

BIRD.—On July 24 in Bath, to Charlotte (née Maclagan) and Peter—a son (Philip Thomas).

CARNWATH.—On 24th July, to Julia and Tom—a daughter (Helena Persephone).

CARTER.—On July 25, 1978, to Margaret (née Bond) and Alan at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury—a son (Benjamin William Thomas), a brother for Claire and Lucy.

DEAKIN.—On July 26, to Daphne and Anthony—a daughter (Lucy Jane).

DEAN.—On July 26th, in Manchester, to Rayna (née Rothbart) and Alan—a son (Charles Michael).

EDWARDS.—On July 27th, at University College Hospital, London, to Francesca (née Butler) and Alan a son, (Fergus Evan Butler).

EVANS.—On July 25th at Swansea to Angela (née Bewley) and Anthony—a daughter (Tessa).

ESKELL.—On 26th July, 1978, at Bristol to Rosanne (née Lawrence) and Christopher—a daughter (Charlotte Louise).

FROST.—On 26th July, to Charlotte (nee Mynors) and Timothy—a son (Roger Harry Gösta), a brother for Sam and Zachary.

GILL.—On 26th July, at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to Diana (nee Groves) and Michael—a son (Oliver William).

GOMERSALL.—On 26th July, to Lydia (nee Parry) and Stephen—a son (Timothy).

HAMILTON.—On 24th July, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Anna (neo Wilford) and Andrew—a son (Thomas Andrew Crosse), a brother for Claire.

HEY.—On July 26 at York to Elizabeth (née Ronshaw) and Julian—a daughter (Amy Catherine), a sister for Sophie.

HITCHCOCK.—On July 25, 1978, at Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital to Meg (née Williams) and Richard—a daughter (Molly).

HOLDSHIP.—On July 25th, to Bridget (nee Crawshaw) and Stephen, at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot—a son (Michael).

HOUSE.—On July 11th at Hitchin to Colette (née Schroeder) and Philip—a daughter (Rosanna Susan).

HOWES.—On July 24th, at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, to Jaki (nee Allen) and Mark—a daughter (Josephine Sarah Frances).

JAMES.—On 22nd July, to Jill (née Tarjan) and Michael James, of Branscombe, Devon—a daughter (Ruth).

LOPES.—On Wednesday 26th of July, to Robyn (née Bromwich) and Henry—a daughter, a sister for Katie, Massey and Andrew.

MAYNE.—On 21st July, at Southampton, to Susan (nee Hickman) and Philip—a son (Mark Jonathan).

MOORE.—On 18th July to Susan (née Dand) and Julian—a son (Christopher Henry).

TAYLOR.—On the 20th July, 1978, to Maureen and Jonathan—a son (Edward William Jonathan).

TRENCHARD.—On 26th July, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Fiona, wife of the Hon. Hugh Trenchard—a son.

WATSON.—On 22nd July, 1978, to Caroline and Philip—a son (Jesse).

YOUNGS.—On July 27th, at the West Middlesex Hospital, to Sue and Robert—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

POPE : MARTIN.—On 27th July in Brighton, Michael Pope to Paula Martin.

TOPPING : HALE.—On 22nd July, 1978 at Southfields, London, Paul Nicholas, eldest son of Dennis and Betty Topping of Petts Wood, Kent, to Valerie, only daughter of Douglas and Ena Hale of Southfields.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FRAMPTON : DAVIES.—On July 28th, 1928, at St. James Church, Spanish Place by Father P. H. Mason, Walter Bennett to Gwyneth, now of Cranford, Peppard Common, Henley on Thames.

DEATHS

BAXTER.—On 25th July, 1978, Florence Anne, beloved mother of Roy, Terry and Brian and sister of Olive who will be greatly missed by her family and friends. Funeral service S. London Crematorium, Tuesday, August 1st, at 11 a.m. All flowers and inquiries to Harrods Funeral Service, 49 Marloes Rd., W.8. Tel. 937 0372.

BENDA.—On July 26th, 1978, at the Royal Masonic Hospital, London, W.14., Charles Kenneth Anton Benda. Loved by Lucy, Anthony, Rosemary and his grand-children. All enquiries to Reading (0734) 479259.

BRABY, GWYNEDD MARY, of Hayfors Farm, Tirley, Glos. on 27th July, at Bradley Court Nursing Home, Mitcheldean, aged 64 years. Funeral service at Chaceley Parish Church, Tuesday, at 2 p.m. followed by cremation, Gloucester. No flowers by request. Donations in lieu to the R.S.P.C.A. may be sent to the Manager, National Westminster Bank, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire. Enquiries please to John Hall (Funeral Directors), Churcham, Gloucester. Tel. 0452-75 189.

DAVIDSON-PRATT.—On 26th July, after traffic accident, James Davidson-Pratt, C.B.E., aged 86. Private cremation planned Tunbridge Wells, 11.00 o'clock, Tuesday, 1st August. Enquiries: Groombridge, Tonbridge 353964. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to cancer research.

DAVIDSON, VIVIEN (nee Gordon-Dawson), of Cambridge, suddenly, but peacefully, in Edinburgh, 22nd July, in her 74th year, after a long and courageous battle against ill-health, beloved and utterly devoted wife of David Davidson and loving mother of Julia and Ann. Private cremation in Edinburgh.

FABINYI.—On 25th July, aged 69 yrs., Dr. Andrew Fabinyi, O.B.E., of 116 Grovener Rd., Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia.

FULTON.—On July 25th, peacefully, in Cuckfield Hospital, David Fulton of 5 Beacon Road, Ditchling, Sussex, formerly of Harpenden, Herts., husband of Marjorie and the late Mollie, father of Ian and Jill. Service at St. Margaret's Church, Ditchling, Tuesday, August 1st, 2.30 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but if desired donations to the Royal Caledonian School, Bushey, Herts.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, July 26th, peacefully in her sleep, Evelyn Donotta, aged 96, of the Gabled House, Burford, Oxon. Dearly loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral Saturday, 29th July, at 11.30 a.m., at the Roman Catholic Church, Burford. Garden flowers only.

HEATON.—On Wednesday, 26th July, Bronwyn, beloved wife of Basil Heaton and darling mother of Sara, Julia and Victoria, of Rhual, Mold, Clwyd. Private cremation. Service of thanksgiving Mold Church, 3 p.m., Saturday, 29th July. No flowers, but donations in lieu to Marie Curie Foundation, c/o Maelor General Hospital, Wrexham.

HILTON.—On July 26th peacefully at the Portland Nursing Home, Buxton, Major General Richard, aged 83 years, beloved husband of Phyllis. Funeral service 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 1st, at St. John's Church, Buxton. Memorial service at St. James's Church, Idridgehay, to be arranged within a few days.

HUNT.—On Tuesday, 25th July, Peter Raymond Slater, dearly loved husband of Cynthia Newsome-Taylor, suddenly at his home. Founder of the Garden History Society and Great Horticultural editor. Private cremation, date to be arranged.

KILMAINE, JOHN FRANCIS ARCHIBALD, C.B.E., 6th Baron. On 26th July, 1978, aged 75. Funeral private. Memorial service 5 p.m., Wednesday, August 16th, at St. Martin's Church, Brasted.

LOCKHART.—On July 25th, Frida Victoria Annie, of 3 Tynedale View, Hexham, aged 91 years. Wife of the late Major John F. K. Lockhart, D.S.O. Service will take place at Hexham Abbey today, Friday, July 28th, at 2 p.m. No flowers please, but donations if desired to N.S.P.C.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Hexham, Northumberland.

MACINTYRE.—Suddenly while on holiday in Austria, on 22nd July, 1978, Dr Duncan Macintyre, formerly of 10 Hope St., St. Andrews. Funeral Service in Macgregors Service room, North St., St. Andrews, on Wednesday, 2nd August, at 11.30 a.m.

McMANUS.—On July 25th, in Salisbury, Eileen Patricia, aged 63, only daughter of the late John and Kathleen McManus, of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Clevedon, Somerset, and aunt of Francesca. Requiem at St Osmond's, Salisbury, on Monday, 31st July, at 10.00 a.m., followed by burial at Clevedon (private). Flowers may be sent and all enquiries to D. K. Shergold, 159 Fisherton Street, Salisbury. Tel. 28966.

MONTAGNON.—On 25 July, Arthur Montagnon, M.A., Cantab, aged 85. For many years Head of the Mathematics Department, Leeds Grammar School. Although latterly very infirm he retained a keen mind, philosophical attitude and sense of humour. Cremation at Croydon Crematorium, 12 o'clock, Monday, 31 July. Flowers to Funeral Directors, 100 Brighton Rd., Purley, Surrey.

MOORE, SIR WILLIAM BART, peacefully, at Ballymena, on 27th July, aged 87 years. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

OLIPHANT.—On July 26th, 1978, at Sidmouth, peacefully, Dorothy Ethel, aged 93 years, widow of Granville Richard Oliphant. Funeral service at Exeter and Devon Crematorium, on Tuesday, Aug. 1st, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only.

PARK.—On 24th July at St. Andrews Hospital, Northampton, Helen Alison, of 42 Shepherds Hill, Highgate, wife of the late James Park, mother of Gavin and David. Funeral at Milton Malsor Crematorium, Northampton, on 4th August at noon.

PYNE.—On July 26th, 1978, at Sidmouth, Angela Mary Hobyn (née Oliver), aged 65 years, wife of the late Major Frederick Sparke Pyne, D.S.O., R.F.A., of Gentle Jane, St Minver, Cornwall, loving mother of Juliet and Peg and devoted grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service at Sidmouth Parish Church, on Wednesday, August 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Memorial service at St Michael's Rock, on Saturday, August 5th, at 3 p.m.

RAE.—On July 24th, 1978, peacefully at her home in London, Lady Helen, widow of Sir James Rae. Funeral private. No flowers please, but donations may be sent to Cancer Research.

SCROPE.—On July 27th, 1978, Jane, wife of Richard Scrope, of Danby. Funeral family only, no flowers or letters please.

TURTON-SMITH.—On July 22nd, aged 87, Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Sarah and John Joseph, of Tenby. Last surviving great grandchild of Dr John Turton, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., physician-in-ordinary to King George III, and his wife, Mary, both of Brasted Place, Kent, and Upsall Castle, Thirsk.

VATCHER.—On 26th July, 1978, Faith Joan de Mallet, F.S.A., much beloved wife of Major Lance Vatcher, M.B.E., F.S.A., and mother of Henry, Robert and Rupert and Simon. Greatly loved sister of Rosemary Dingwall and Geoffrey Morgan. Funeral service at Gt. Wishford, nr. Salisbury, at 3.30 p.m., Monday, 31st July. Cancer fought with supreme courage.

WATSON.—On July 26th, 1978, of Drinagh, Willaston, Wirral, aged 79 years, George Mann Watson, shortly after the death of his beloved wife, Mabel. A well loved father, grandfather, brother, and Uncle. He will be greatly missed by his devoted family and friends. Funeral Service at Willaston Church, Tuesday, August 1st, at 11.15 a.m., followed by cremation at Landican. Family flowers only.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANSELLA.—In loving memory of Evelyn, wife of Terence and mother of Mary and Jane, 23rd July 1976.

SILVER, ANNON LEE. 1971. Always in loving memory.—Ron and Gavin.

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CITROEN C XGTI 1978, £6,350. Sonic £700.—See Motors.

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THE NATIONAL FEDERATION of Building Trade Employers seeks Director of Industrial Relations.—See £8,000 + Appts.

TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD seeks Information Services Officer.—See £8,000 + Appts.

IN BEREAVEMENT send your tribute in a form that never fades with a donation to help old people in need.—Help the Aged, Room IM, 32 Dover Street, London W1E 7JZ.

ASSISTANT.—Parliamentary Unit. See La Crème.

CASINO MANAGER five years old ?—See Situations Wanted.

FOOD TECHNOLOGIST for soft drink industry, Tropical West Africa.—See £8,000 + Appts.

VACATION WORK. Hop picking.—See General Vacs.

EXECUTIVE CARS. A beautiful selection from T.M.I. Ltd.—See Motors.

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER reqd. for Middle East.—See General Vacs.

200,000 PIECES reject china.—See Summer Sales.

DIRECTOR Deputy Chief Executive required in Lagos.—See £8,000 + Appointments.

YOUNG MAN seeks storage space.—See Wanted.

WOULD ANY CHILDREN or grandchildren of the late Lilian Dillon, daughter of Alice Hartley and grand-daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Westminster (newspaper proprietor and publisher) and any children or grandchildren of the late Emily Ballantine, formerly of Jersey and grand-daughter of the said Edward Lloyd, please communicate with Mr. F. M. Emmet, of Masons, 10 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, Solicitor.

AN EXCITING West End opportunity—" Not so much a Secretary."—See Crème.

GEORGE IV HOUSE, Lyme Regis—See Country Property.

SUSI LOVETT.—We wish to make clear that the lady of this name mentioned in this column on 29 June was not Mrs. Susi Lovett of Hampstead.

INCURABLE.—But enjoying life thanks to your help. . . . Despite the effect of progressive paralysing diseases, our patients learn to derive the greatest possible enjoyment from life in the homelike surroundings we provide. We are not State aided. Please help us to make ends meet. Your donation, legacy, deed of convenant or enquiry to: The Secretary, The British Home & Hospital for Incurables, Crown Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.16. Patron H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY overseas for man and wife. See £8,000 + Appts.

GEORGIAN EDINBURGH.—Upper flat.—Ref. Country Flats col.

KINGS AVE., S.W.4. 5 rms. £17,850 (drops under £25,000).

ROYAL COPENHAGEN Porcelain req. sales assists.—see General.

DRAGONS.—Does anyone know of a chart or map stating " Here Be Dragons " ? 01-439 3078.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, Essex. Single s/c. flat avail. See Dom. and Cat.

NEW POSITION to run Secretarial school, Hampstead. See Pub. and Ed. appts.

BURGESS HILL. Attractive terraced cottage.—See Props. under £25,000.

BECOME INVOLVED in estate agency.—See " Secretarial ".

CANON CAMERAS from the World's largest specialist—see " For Sale ".

VIVITAR LENSES, Cameras, Flash Guns, etc., etc., from Euro Foto.—See For Sale.

CREDIT MANAGER (m/f) for international Bank in London.—See 8,000 + Appts.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The National Council for Soviet Jewry of the United Kingdom and Ireland

invites you to Programme of Readings for the victims of Soviet injustice, highlighted by the recent Moscow trials

Among the distinguished participants will be:

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in the presence of DINA BEILINA, former prominent Jewish activist in Moscow and ILYA GLEZER, former Jewish "Prisoner of Conscience"

on Sunday, 30th July, 1978

at

The London Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2
from 8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
Doors open 7.00 p.m.
No reserved seats
Admission by donation (minimum £1)

PINERUA FOR PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA COMMITTEE

Venezuelans living in the United Kingdom have formed a Committee to work actively for the election of Luis Pinerua Ordaz as President of Venezuela, Latin America's most truly democratic nation.

The Committee is headed by Adita Palis de Reynolds, a native of Guiria, Sucre, home town of Luis Pinerua, Vice-president is Judit Jaimes, famed Venezuelan pianist. Other officers are Pedro Pablo Rojas, German Gonzalez, Harry Abend, Adelina Rubio-Bryant and Graciela Palis de Togores. Elections will be held on 3rd December and Pinerua, candidate of Accion Democratica, the present governing party, leads five other candidates in the presidential race, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

The Committee is confident of mobilising Venezuelan voters not only in the UK but in other parts of Europe, and thus adding to Pinerua's growing lead over other candidates.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS

required for work to assess the effects of ploughing within the Roman City of Verulamium at St Albans, Herts, from 11 September to 31 October, 1978. DOE volunteer rates apply. Write, stating age and previous experience to John Hinchliffe, Department of the Environment, Room 3/38, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE.

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THE ROYAL NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND IS URGENTLY APPEALING FOR £50,000

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LOOKING FOR A HOME ?

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See Rentals Column

LADY AND LABRADOR.—15 miles Heathrow—see Rentals Wanted.

NORMAN, MARGARET, Applecore, 1945, March 23. Paul Rickard. Contact Box 1829 K, The Times.

BOARD ROOM TABLE, oval mahogany, green leather top.—See For Sale.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for luxurious small house in W. Germany.—See Domestic Sits.

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JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday aft noon a month. 01-240 0630.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Cambridge require Chaplain.—See University Appts.

PERSONAL SECRETARY Univ. Administrator for work abroad.—See Services.

FREE to travel ? See Non Sec Appts.

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ULLA WARD (formerly Ulla Heathcote). Summer sale of ladies Knitwear now on at 26 Wellington St., WC2. Telephone 240 0789. 50% reductions (until mid-August).

SAVILE ROW SUITS. Sale of cancelled orders, Regent & Gordon, 180 New Bond St., 493 7180.

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MARK'S CLUB ANNUAL STAFF HOLIDAY

Members are informed that the club will be closed for 2 weeks from Saturday 29th July and will re-open on Monday, 14th August.

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EDINBURGH FESTIVAL ? Super central flat.—See Short Lets.

WEST CORNWALL, self-contained flat, large house, superb view. [illegible] Sleeps 5. Aug. [illegible]

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BEACH 300 YARDS. Comfortable [illegible] Sleeps 4-5. Aug. [illegible]

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HEREFORDSHIRE. Luxury farmhouse flat at foot of Black Mountain [illegible]. Vacancies Aug. [illegible] Sept. [illegible] Clifford [illegible].

HAMPSHIRE COTTAGE. Sleeps 4. [illegible] private park. Tennis. [illegible] Sept. £45 pw inc. Petersfield [illegible].

FORT WILLIAM. Modern bungalow. [illegible] Phone 047 [illegible] after 6.30 p.m.

SECLUDED IDYLLIC Herefordshire [illegible] Sleeps [illegible] Sept. £120 p.w. Pontrilas [illegible]

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KENSINGTON, W.10.—3 week let—see Short Lets.

COTSWOLD.—[illegible] cottage. Sleeps 5. August from £50 [illegible]

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ST. MAWES.—Charming cottage to let. Sleeps 4-5. [illegible] yards sea. [illegible] and onwards. Godalming [illegible]

CHUG through the Chilterns on a [illegible] Berkhamsted [illegible] Bisham. [illegible] 277 [illegible]

SHORT LETS

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SLOANE SQ. Holiday flat, 3 rooms, k. & b., £65 neg. 584 6597.

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£80 pw to look after your 3 bed house flat, NW London, Aug. 17-Sept. 1. Tel.: 05827 3467.

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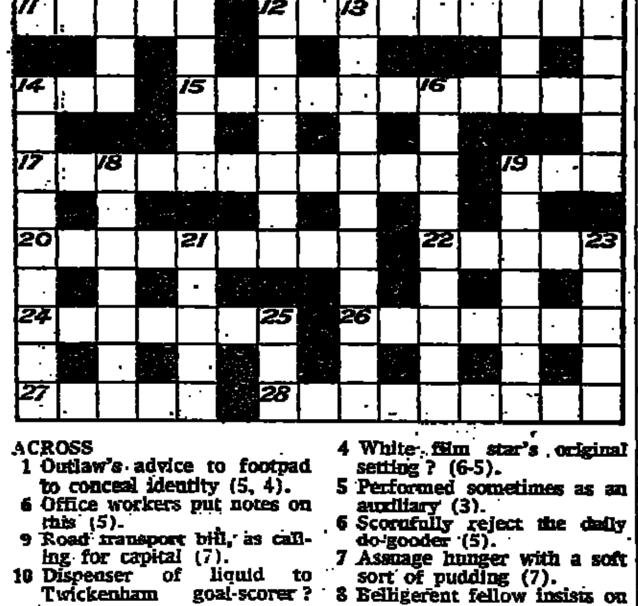
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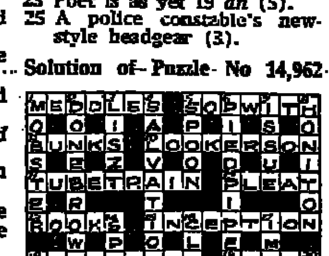
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,963



ACROSS
1 Outlaw's advice to footpad to conceal identity (5, 4).
6 Office workers put notes on this (5).
9 Road transport bill, as calling for capital (7).
10 Dispenser of liquid to Twickenham goal-scorer ? (7).
11 Crimean War conference venue (5).
12 Former head came round at one to discourse (9).
14 Go in search of pleasure—or a tribe (3).
15 Enthralling and stirring Le Mans event (11).
17 Sent in a worker, remedying MI's industrial trouble (11).
19 A rabbit was much attached to this baby (3).
20 Where Albania introduced prohibition ? (5, 4).
22 A fool entering the Empire State Tavern (5).
24 Trade vehicles on the road (7).
26 French boy's mark I called odd (7).
27 Masses of eggs, about 50, in these parts (5).
28 Fencing by assistants at the royal residence, do we hear ? (9).

DOWN
1 Unstable, like a girl's best friend ? (5).
2 American town went ahead and copied Sikes (7).
3 Like Ben Jonson's " jovial " drink (9).
4 White film star's original setting ? (6-5).
5 Performed sometimes as an auxiliary (3).
6 Scornfully reject the daily do-gooder (5).
7 Assuage hunger with a soft sort of pudding (7).
8 Belligerent fellow insists on hot dinners (4-5).
13 Chap is a liar anyhow, full of hypocrisy (11).
14 One happy to air differences in the arena (9).
16 Furies evoked from you many d——'s, you say ? (9).
18 Valerian placed like Humpty Dumpty (7).
19 " When I lie—— in her hair " (Lovelace) (7).
21 Birds are trumps (5).
23 Poet is as yet 19 dn (5).
25 A police constable's new-style headgear (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,962



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